

Maturitätsprüfungen 2019 – Englisch schriftlich

Klassen: 4A, 4AM, 4Ba, 4Be, 4BL, 4SI, 4SIf, 4Wa, 4Wb, 4We, 4WZ, 5KSW

Lehrpersonen: Angela Chiappini Fitzgerald, Martin Dambach, Jessica Dyer, Astrid Gruber-Keiser, Yvonne Kaspar, Dr. Andreas Langlotz, Hansueli Müller, Constanze Richerdt, Patrizia Zanola

Prüfungsdauer: 4 Stunden

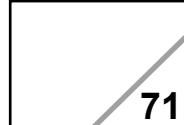
Erlaubte Hilfsmittel: Teil 1-3: keine
Teil 4 (Essay): ein- oder zweisprachiges Wörterbuch
(nach Abgabe der Teile 1-3)

Name: _____

Total Reading Comprehension  **20**

Total Vocabulary  **25**

Total Grammar  **26**

Total Parts 1-3  **71**

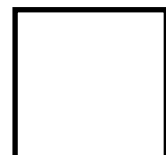
**Mark 1
Parts 1-3
(50%)**



**Mark 2
Part 4: Essay
(50%)**



Final Mark



(Rounding: mark 1 & 2 = 1/4 marks; final mark = 1/2 marks)

Reading Comprehension Text

Read the text **INSIDE CHINA'S SURVEILLANCE STATE** and do the tasks below (from p. 5 onwards).

INSIDE CHINA'S SURVEILLANCE STATE

Zhejiang Hangzhou No. 11 High School, on the outskirts of downtown Hangzhou in eastern China, is a green, peaceful-seeming place to learn. It is also a digital panopticon¹. A surveillance system, powered by facial recognition and artificial intelligence (AI), tracks the state school's 1,010 pupils, informing teachers which students are late or have missed class, while in the café, their menu choices leave a digital dietary footprint that staff can monitor to see who is gorging on too much fatty food. In May, the People's Daily, a state-run media group, tweeted approvingly about the school's use of cameras to monitor, via their facial expressions, how children were engaging in class. If this part of the programme had not been abruptly halted later that month after a local controversy, it would also have been used to predict which pupils (the ones slouching over their desks) were likely to underperform.



Using tech to check pupil's identities before exams

Welcome to China, where AI is becoming the handmaiden of an authoritarian government. Critics of this development fear a world where "Big Brother" is always watching everyone from human rights lawyers to political dissidents and persecuted minorities. For supporters, it is near utopian: a land where criminals and offenders are weeded out, where no one can cheat, where good behaviour is rewarded and bad is punished. The latter vision is the Chinese government's stated aim. By 2020, a national video surveillance system will be "omnipresent, fully networked, always working and fully controllable", according to an official paper released in 2015.

The idea of constant monitoring is not unprecedented in China. Indeed, the name of the government's 2020 project – *xueliang*, or "sharp eyes" – goes back to a Communist Party slogan, "The people have sharp eyes", which encouraged people to spy on their neighbours. Under Mao Zedong,² cities were split into socialist work units, where access to rations, housing and other benefits was enforced by local spies who reported non-conformist behaviour. Today, this system has been revived, manned by an extensive network of volunteers. Beijing has about 850,000 "informants" patrolling its streets, according to state media.

The government is renewing these tactics because it knows that while surveillance technology is advancing rapidly, it is far from perfect. But that may not matter. When the British philosopher Jeremy Bentham envisaged his panopticon prison in the late 18th century, the idea was that inmates would never know if they were being observed or not. This "simple idea in architecture" would offer "a new mode of obtaining power of mind over mind", Bentham wrote. Just like the panopticon, in China's growing surveillance state, it is the fear of being watched that is the most powerful tool of all.

Feng Xiang, a prominent legal scholar at Beijing's Tsinghua University, has been studying AI and its implications for jobs, society and capitalism in China. He believes public surveillance via CCTV cameras is being rapidly supplemented by a range of more subtle data collecting and tracking devices: the smartphones in almost half of all Chinese citizens' pockets. This will eventually create a world lacking privacy. Feng says that even a hike in a scenic park or up a mountain in China today can

¹ a circular prison with cells arranged around a central well, from which prisoners can be observed at all times.

² Chinese communist revolutionary, founding father of the People's Republic of China, which he ruled as the Chairman of the Communist Party of China from its establishment in 1949 until his death in 1976.

involve mandatory fingerprinting by police. "In the old days, at least you had somewhere you could
40 hide, or where you could do your private things. But now the assumption is that people know where
you are."

Against the backdrop of deepening surveillance, the Chinese government is introducing a "social
credit system". The idea is that people will ultimately be scored based on past behaviour, taking into
account misdemeanours such as traffic offences and court records. At present, a good financial credit
45 score, handed out by some companies and operating rather like a loyalty programme, can confer
benefits such as not requiring deposits on shared bikes or giving better loan rates. A poor social credit
score, by comparison, could endanger a university place, rule out certain jobs and even limit travel:
more than 10.5 million people have been barred from buying airline or high-speed train tickets,
according to the Supreme Court, since a debtors blacklist was launched.

50 Meanwhile, the technology by which the government can track people is constantly evolving. Facial
recognition is increasingly used to unlock smartphones in China, and thanks to its multiple commercial
applications – from allowing easy payment in a grocery store to home security – it has attracted
investment capital from across the world. One tech banker dismisses facial recognition as
"kindergarten stuff" compared with what will come next, for example gait recognition. Hanwang
55 Technology was an early entrant in the field: it was forced to rethink its fingerprint recognition
technology when the SARS³ epidemic of 2003 left people in China terrified of physical contact. "We
can see the human figure and his gait, so if his cap is pulled down we can still recognise him,"
explains Liu Changping, the company president. The Chinese authorities already have a decent video
database to build on, he adds: "If [someone] was put in prison before, there's video of him walking
60 around."

Although China is expanding its surveillance network nationwide, it is in the western region of Xinjiang
that the technology is being put to its most extreme use. The region has been closely policed since
2009, when deadly riots broke out between the 11 million-strong Muslim Uighur population and the
minority Han Chinese. Xinjiang is a vast region, and a relatively poor one, making the multitude of
65 gleaming cameras and sophisticated technology — inside bazaars, schools and even mosques — all
the more out of place amid the expanses of desert and empty roads.

Tahir Hamut, a Uighur poet and film-maker, who fled China and is now based in the US, recalls the
day he and his wife were ordered to visit their local police station and leave voice recordings,
fingerprints, DNA samples and high-resolution video footage of their faces making various
70 expressions. "I have seen many kinds of cameras. But I had never seen a camera that strange. They
adjusted [the] camera to my eye level. They had me look up and look forward and down, left and right
and back," Hamut recalls. Every step had to be completed perfectly. If you made a face too fast, the
computer would ask you to stop and have you repeat it again. Many people had to spend an hour on
completing this facial filming."

75 Mandatory surveillance software is installed on residents' mobile phones to scan for Islamic keywords
and pictures. It is widely believed that anyone found to have shared illicit material would be sent to the
region's extensive network of detention camps, where tens of thousands of Uighurs have already been
imprisoned. Making too many phone calls to or from anywhere outside of Xinjiang can also result in
detention. As a result, Uighurs living in Xinjiang can go years without speaking to family members
80 working in coastal cities like Beijing or Shanghai.

Bentham suggested his panopticon prison three centuries ago, but China's facial technology looks
frighteningly similar. Megvii and SenseTime, two of the country's biggest facial recognition companies,
claim their technology has arrested thousands of criminals – all without the need for armies of people

³ Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) is a serious infectious disease.

to watch hours of CCTV footage. Both have attracted billions of dollars in funding, from Chinese and
85 Russian state funds, as well as Chinese tech firms such as Alibaba. Megvii describes its work as
profiling rather than just identifying. For instance, someone who regularly appears in video from a
subway station but who is not an employee could be a thief and the information – in the form of code –
will be sent to the police.

One of the surveillance industry's recent and much publicised success stories took place at a pop
90 concert in eastern China. While Jacky Cheung, the Hong Kong pop star, sang, cameras were
sweeping the audience. Facial recognition technology picked out four men accused of crimes –
including a greengrocer accused of a big potato swindle in 2015. "Smiling as he approached his idol,
he did not realise he had already been spotted," Jiaying police boasted in a social media post.

AI-aided surveillance is also being promoted as a tool for industry. Hanwang's facial recognition
95 surveillance system has been sold to construction sites, enabling managers to track how many hours
workers are on-site. Another company, LLVision, produces smart sunglasses with built-in facial
recognition which became famous after police in Zhengzhou were photographed wearing them to
monitor travellers at train stations this year. But the company has also supplied them to manufacturing
plants for use in time management and quality control.

100 "Even if you have 10,000 people checking machines and workforces, they cannot manage and inspect
and analyse their checking," says Fei Wu, chief executive of LLVision. "Nor can you see that worker A
is working faster than worker B, or how you get more people to work like worker A." The glasses have
been worn by surgeons in operating theatres to record or broadcast surgery. There is even demand
among insurers, he says, to use them to recognise cows – as farmers have been known to claim
105 insurance on the same deceased animal twice. But, as with so many other Chinese companies in this
field, a key client for LLVision is the public security bureau. "Think of it," says Wu. "There are almost
1.4 billion people in China. But the public security bureau only employs a few million people... There's
a huge gap to fill, so tech must play a big role."

Some 530 camera and video surveillance patents were filed by Chinese groups last year, according to
110 the research firm CB Insights – more than five times the number applied for in the US. Unhindered by
worries about privacy or individual rights, China's deepening specialism has attracted global
customers and investors.

In Hangzhou, a start-up called Rokid is preparing to
release augmented-reality glasses next year. The
115 glasses are aimed at consumers rather than law
enforcement: walking into a party, for example, you
could immediately see the names of guests
superimposed above their heads thanks to their
facial recognition technology; the glasses could
120 potentially also add information from their social
media feeds. They look cool, but there is something
spooky about getting private information on people
without so much as a "hello", and the company's
founder Mingming Zhu sounds a note of caution.

125 "We are making something happen, but we have to
be very careful. With AI we have a bright side and a
dark side. The most difficult thing you are working
on right now might bring you to someplace wrong."



Officers wearing facial recognition smart glasses in Luoyang, Henan province

Tasks and Answers

Part One: Reading Comprehension

1. Fill the square with R (right) or W (wrong) and justify your answer by copying the relevant text passage (including the line reference). [1/2 pt. R/W; 1/2 pt. correct line reference]

a) The concept of continually tracking Chinese citizens is not new.

b) Government news agencies are showing support for cameras being used to follow students' movements at school.

c) If you are a Uighur and you call members of your family in Beijing you risk being imprisoned.

d) Feng Xiang of Tsinghua University believes that people will always have a tiny intimate sphere, no matter how intense the state surveillance.

e) The Chinese government is aware that current surveillance technology is never going to be completely successful, which will definitely have serious consequences for future plans to monitor the population.

2. Mark the best answer A), B) or C). There is only one correct answer each time.

a) The use of cameras to predict student success based on their facial expressions

A) has been very effective.	B) has been stopped.	C) has given mixed results.
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b) The revived *xueliang* or 'sharp eyes' project is said to rely on

A) the government to pay the informants.	B) state media to publicise its agenda.	C) people's willingness to inform for free.
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c) The modern surveillance technology currently in use in Xinjiang appears to be

A) totally at odds with the barren, impoverished landscape.	B) gradually replacing the intense police presence in the region.	C) slowly but surely inspiring other rural regions to follow suit.
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d) According to the article, Chinese authorities are planning to use new surveillance technology to

A) improve security when people go hiking in the mountains.	B) find out whether people buy Chinese or foreign goods.	C) decide who is allowed to study at university.
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e) The target market for Rokid's augmented reality glasses is

A) the general public, for social reasons.	B) the government, for political reasons.	C) the police, for law enforcement reasons.
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3. Answer the questions in full sentences and in your own words. You can score 3 extra points for good language use.

a) What effect does the author want to create by describing Zhejiang Hangzhou No. 11 High School as "a green, peaceful-seeming place to learn" (ll. 2-3)? (1p)

b) What does the author want to imply by mentioning the panopticon several times? (1 p)

c) According to the article, how can mobile phones be used by the government to deepen knowledge gained from CCTV about where people are and what they are doing and saying on a daily basis? (2 p)

d) Why might a suspected criminal be recognised in a public place in China even if he covers and changes his face? (1 p)

e) What is the thinking behind the use of smart glasses in the workplace and in policing on the streets of Chinese cities? (2 p)

Reading Comprehension 3. a) - e)

7

Points for language Reading Comprehension 3. a) - e)

3

Total Reading Comprehension

20

Part Two: Vocabulary

1. These words have been taken from the text *INSIDE CHINA'S SURVEILLANCE STATE*. Give a contextual synonym or explain the meaning of the word in your own words.

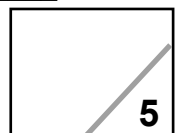
a) dietary (l. 7):

b) weeded out (l. 17):

c) inmates (l. 30):

d) sweeping (l. 91):

e) boasted (l. 93):



2. Give a contextual antonym of the following words as they appear in the text *INSIDE CHINA'S SURVEILLANCE STATE*.

a) authoritarian (l. 14):

b) extensive (l. 26):

c) growing (l. 33):

d) mandatory (l. 39):

e) key (l. 106):



3. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. Prefixes and suffixes are allowed.

London schools tackle pollution with face masks

Schools introduce walk-to-school initiatives and stock up on asthma medicine

Matthew Taylor and Katherine Stathers, *The Guardian*, 24 November 2018

Schools across the UK are taking ever more drastic steps in an effort to (1) _____ the effects of air pollution on their pupils' health.

Amid growing concern about the long-term (2) _____

of (3) _____ air on young people's development, one

London school is raising money for face masks for its pupils, while a growing

number are installing air (4) _____ in classrooms and

thousands more are trying to (5) _____ parents from

using their cars on the school run.

The measures follow the publication of new studies that show the (6)

_____ of the damage being done to young people's

health from respiratory problems such as asthma.

Dr Ian Mudway, air pollution expert at King's College London, said there was

an (7) _____ need to improve air quality, especially in

congested and overcrowded cities, to protect the well-being of future

generations.

"As the evidence base grows, demonstrating that air pollution harms the

health of children born and growing up in our cities, so the (8)

_____ for (9) _____ action

increases," he said.

One school in London found it had levels of (10) _____

pollution exceeding World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines in every

classroom – and two were more than three times over the limit.

LESS

IMPLY

POISON

PURE

COURAGE

EXTEND

URGENCY

JUST / DECIDE

DANGER



**4. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.
 Mark the right letter/word in the grid.**

China baby gene editing claim 'dubious'

Significant doubts have (1) _ about claims from a Chinese scientist that he has helped make the world's first genetically edited babies.

Prof He Jiankui says the twin girls, born recently, had their DNA (2) _ as embryos to prevent them from contracting HIV.

His claims, reported by Associated Press, are unverified and have sparked (3) _ from other scientists, who have called the idea monstrous.

Such work is (4) _ by law in most countries.

Gene editing could potentially help (5) _ hereditary diseases by deleting or changing troublesome coding in embryos.

But experts worry meddling with the genome of an embryo could cause (6) _ not only to the individual but also future generations that inherit these same changes.

And many countries, including the UK, have laws that prevent the use of genome editing in embryos for assisted reproduction in humans.

Scientists can do gene editing research on discarded IVF embryos, (7) _ they are destroyed immediately afterwards and not used to make a baby.

But Prof He, who was educated at Stanford in the US and works from a lab in the southern Chinese city of Shenzhen, says he used gene-editing tools to make twin baby girls, known as "Lulu" and "Nana".

In a video, he claims to have eliminated a gene called CCR5 to make the girls resistant to HIV should they ever come into contact with the virus.

He says his work is about creating children who would not suffer from diseases, rather than making designer babies with (8) _ eye colour or a high IQ.

"I understand my work will be (9) _ but I believe families need this technology and I'm willing to take the criticism for them," he says in the video.

However, several organisations, including a hospital, linked to the claim have (10) _ any involvement.

The Southern University of Science and Technology in Shenzhen said it had been unaware of the research project and will now launch an investigation.

And other scientists say if the reports are true, Prof He has gone too far, experimenting on healthy embryos without justification.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/health-46342195>

1	A. submerged	B. emerged	C. vanished	D. risen
2	A. amended	B. altered	C. appreciated	D. adjusted
3	A. outcry	B. outage	C. outrage	D. outpouring
4	A. prevented	B. permitted	C. banished	D. banned
5	A. abolish	B. avoid	C. accept	D. acknowledge
6	A. alarm	B. harm	C. concern	D. offence
7	A. however	B. necessarily	C. except	D. as long as
8	A. unspeakable	B. unspoken	C. outspoken	D. bespoke
9	A. converse	B. controversial	C. contradictory	D. contraband
10	A. denied	B. confessed	C. regretted	D. encouraged

5
25

Total Vocabulary

Part Three: Grammar

1. Fill the gaps with an appropriate form of the verbs in brackets.

Illusion of control: Why the world is full of buttons that don't work

Jacopo Prisco, CNN, 03 September 2018



Have you ever pressed the pedestrian button at a crosswalk and wondered if it **(0) (really / work) really worked**? Or bashed the "close door" button in an elevator, while **(1) (suspect) _____** _____ that it may, in fact, have no effect whatsoever? You're not alone. The world is full of buttons that don't actually do anything.

They're sometimes called "placebo buttons" – buttons that can be pushed, but do not function. These buttons may still serve a purpose, according to Ellen Langer, a Harvard psychologist pioneering a concept **(2) (know) _____** as the "illusion of control."

"They do have a psychological effect," she said in a phone interview. "Taking some action leads to people **(3) (feel) _____** a sense of control over a situation, rather than just being passive bystanders.

In New York City, only about 100 of the 1,000 crosswalk buttons function, confirmed a spokesperson from the city's Department of Transportation. That number **(4) (steadily / decrease) _____** in recent years: When the *New York Times* **(5) (reveal) _____** in 2004 that the majority of New York's buttons **(6) (not / work) _____**, at least about 750 were still operational.

Worsening traffic may be the reason. Crosswalk signals **(7) (install) _____** before traffic jams reached today's levels, and, over time, they started to interfere with the complex coordination of traffic lights.

Despite the automatisisation of traffic lights and sensors, the physical buttons **(8) (often / keep) _____**.

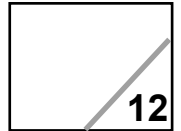
So, what about the most jabbed button of them all: the "close door" in elevators? If you **(9) (live) _____** in the US, it almost certainly doesn't work because an elevator's doors are required to remain open long enough for anyone with a disability to get on board safely. Outside the US, there's a higher chance that the button will work.

Thermostats in hotel rooms or offices are also known to include a "placebo function" option. "They were placed there to quiet a constant complainer by giving them control," Donald Prather of *Air Conditioning Contractors of America* said. "As an engineering trainee I was sent to calibrate one. When I asked why they made me calibrate a thermostat that was not hooked up, they panicked and asked if I **(10) (tell) _____** the occupant it wasn't hooked up.

"After reassuring them, they admitted that, by not telling me it was disconnected, they thought I
(11) (put on) _____ a more realistic calibration
show."

So, placebo buttons have a positive effect on our lives, because they give us the illusion of control –
and something to do in situations where the alternative would be doing nothing. As a consequence,
they **(12) (probably / never / die out)** _____.

<https://edition.cnn.com/style/article/placebo-buttons-design/index.html>



2. Rewrite the sentences using the word in capitals. Do not change the word.

a) My parents told me I had to stay in on Saturday night.

MADE

My parents _____ on Saturday night.

b) I would really like to have a room just for me on the trip.

OF

I would really like to have a _____ on the trip.

c) He had a flat tyre. So I'm pretty sure he didn't drive Daisy to the station.

CAN'T

He _____ to the station because
he had a flat tyre.

d) The youth hostel wasn't just far from the city centre, it was expensive too.

ONLY

Not _____ away from the city
centre, it was expensive too.

e) Sarah missed the play because she was late leaving home for the theatre.

TIME

If Sarah _____ for the theatre, she
would not have missed the play.

f) I got to school late because I decided to walk rather than go by bike.

OF

I got to school late because I decided to walk _____
by bike.

g) The way he treated me was so friendly that I could not refuse his offer.

MANNER

He treated me _____ that I could
not refuse his offer.

h) "You really must come to the concert with me!" Jane said to us.

INSISTED

Jane _____ to the concert
with her.



3. Read the text below and write the word which best fits in each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap.

Magpie Season – Australia

Merryn Porter, 18 September 2018



A magpie.

A (1) _____ years ago, on a sunny October afternoon, we decided to go for a walk through a beachside park which was packed with families enjoying the sun.

Our children brought their scooters and had just zoomed ahead of us when, out of nowhere, a magpie attacked my son. The resulting hit to the head was so hard and so sudden that he was knocked (2) _____ his feet. Luckily, he was wearing a helmet.

(3) _____ my son escaped with scrapes and bruises, as well (4) _____ a fear of magpies, other children have not been so lucky.

Now, with magpie season upon us again, experts are warning that children are (5) _____ particular risk of magpie attacks, especially when running or riding a bike or scooter.

'Magpie season' refers to breeding season of young chicks and occurs from late August to late October.

The male magpie is responsible (6) _____ attacks, and experts say the latter part of the season can see increased activity from attacking magpies as baby birds prepare to leave the nest.

Avian experts say native birds such as magpies are highly protective of their eggs, nest and young and attack when they feel threatened (7) _____ part of a natural instinct to protect their offspring.

For many children (8) _____ have been victims of a magpie attack, the mental scars can last longer than the physical.

My son was so terrified after his magpie encounter that he refused to ride his bike or scooter for the remainder of the year, and clung to us terrified (9) _____ we set foot in a park for months afterwards. The following year he refused to go near a park or ride a bike or scooter for the duration of magpie season. And he was not alone. A child in the same grade at his school was so terrified of magpies that he had to be treated for anxiety following a swooping incident in his driveway.

According to his mother, he would hold (10) _____ head and run screaming up the driveway whenever he left the house during magpie season for several years after the initial attack.

Experts say phobias can result from a childhood trauma and parents need to be aware of the danger signs and take steps to avoid a fear getting out of hand.

(continued on next page!)

Psychologist John Malouff says parents can help their children overcome a bad experience with a magpie **(11)** _____ talking to them. "I suggest saying that attacks occur almost exclusively during certain months. And that all the rest of the year, magpies will not attack," he says. "It is helpful to explain to children what steps they can take to protect **(12)** _____ from a magpie attack. Seek help if the fear and avoidance prevent children over at least several weeks from doing their usual activities, such as playing, going to school or going on a walk."

<http://www.essentialkids.com.au/health/health-wellbeing/magpie-season-is-upon-us--heres-how-to-keep-your-kids-safe-20180917-h15hl6>



Total Grammar



Now place all the sheets of parts 1-3 (pp. 1-14) into the A3 cover and hand them in. You will then get part 4 (the essay topics) and your dictionary.

Part Four: Essay

1. Choose one of the 4 topics below and write an argumentative essay (opinion or for-and-against essay) of 450 to 550 words.
2. Count the words accurately and state the number in the box at the bottom of this sheet.
3. Hand in a fair copy.

Topics:

- 1 **Smart Phones, Stupid People** — Discuss with reference to the cartoon below.



Rafat Alkhateeb 03 March 2016 <https://www.cartoonmovement.com/collection/86>

- 2 **“The family is the nucleus of civilization.”**
Will Durant, US writer, historian and philosopher (1885-1981) — *Discuss.*
- 3 **“Intelligence is the ability to adapt to change.”**
Stephen Hawking, British astrophysicist (1943-2018) — *Discuss.*
- 4 **Is this the future of food?** *Discuss with reference to the picture below.*



<http://blogs.discovermagazine.com/crux/2015/06/04/#.XDyvAy2ZMcg>

Number of words

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