



# Schriftliche Matura 2015

<b>Prüfungsfach</b>	Englisch
<b>Klassen</b>	6a, 6b, 6c
<b>Prüfungsdatum</b>	21.4.2015
<b>Prüfungsdauer</b>	4 Stunden
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<b>zugelassene Hilfsmittel</b>	Monolinguales Wörterbuch (Teil 4)

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## Bewertung

Punktemaximum: 100 Punkte

## Notenskala

ohne Gewähr

Note	6	5.5	5	4.5	4	3.5	3	2.5	2	1.5	1
Punkte	100-92	91-83	82-74	73-65	64-55	54-45	44-36	35-27	26-18	17-9	8-0



<b>I. Listening Comprehension</b>	30 minutes	20 pts	20 %
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Part 1	8 pts
Part 2	6 pts
Part 3	6 pts

$$\frac{\quad}{20} / 20 \text{ pts} \quad \frac{\quad}{20} \times 20 = \quad \text{pts}$$

<b>II. Reading Comprehension</b>	40 minutes	25 pts	25 %
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1. Comprehension Questions	12 pts
2. Vocabulary	13 pts

$$\frac{\quad}{25} / 25 \text{ pts} \quad \frac{\quad}{25} \times 25 = \quad \text{pts}$$

<b>III. Use of English</b>	80 minutes	77 pts	25 %
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1. Word Formation	10 pts
2. Multiple-Choice Cloze	12 pts
3. Gapped Text	15 pts
4. Tenses & Verb Forms	27 pts
5. Structural Transformation	13 pts

$$\frac{\quad}{77} / 77 \text{ pts} \quad \frac{\quad}{77} \times 25 = \quad \text{pts}$$

<b>IV. Composition</b>	90 minutes		30 %
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See separate marking sheet.

$$\frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 30 = \quad \text{pts}$$

<b>Final Mark</b>			
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Total:  $\frac{\quad}{\quad}$  pts

Mark:  $\frac{\quad}{\quad}$



I. Listening Comprehension

There are 3 sections to this part of the exam. You will hear part **one** and **two** twice, section **three** only once.

Part 1 (4:20 x 2)

8 pts

You will hear four people talking about money and donating. For questions 1-4 you must choose from the list A-I which of the opinions each speaker expresses. Match **two statements per speaker**. You will need each item from the list only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need.

- 1) speaker 1 H / ~~I~~ A) To make myself feel better? No.  
B) You can do things and make good things happen.
- 2) speaker 2 I / D C) Giving it all away felt great.  
D) Is money that important?
- 3) speaker 3 ~~G~~ / ~~B~~ E) It's a choice, isn't it?  
F) I have never spent 1 cent.
- 4) speaker 4 A / ~~E~~ G) All you can really do is count it.  
H) We didn't need it.  
I) My family background motivated me to donate money.



6pts

**Part 2** (5'04 x 2)

Hundreds of millions of computers, mobile phones and televisions are thrown away every year around the world. Listen to a radio programme that focuses on electronic waste. For numbers 5-10 you must choose the most suitable answer a, b or c. You will hear this recording **TWICE**.

**5 The Restart Project**

- a) only fixes a limited range of devices.
- b) offers a platform to pass on devices that are no longer used.
- ☒ c) also teaches people how to fix their own devices.

**6 Today's products are not made to last so that we buy more. How does Tim Cooper react to this claim?**

He believes that

- ☒ a) cutting costs has inevitably led to poor quality products.
- b) cutting costs has seldom led to poor quality products.
- c) cutting costs has sometimes led to poor quality products.

**7 Tim suggests manufacturers may cut down on costs by**

- a) outsourcing part of their production and using cheaper materials.
- ☒ b) using cheaper materials and putting products together in a cheaper way.
- c) using no-name components and design copying.

**8 He adds that many manufacturers need to maintain a certain level of quality**

- a) in order to remain competitive.
- b) in order to avoid product recalls.
- ☒ c) in order to keep their customers happy.

**9 When asked about the mobile phone battery in their HTC One series, the company said**

- ☒ a) it was a design decision.
- b) it would make alterations with the new series.
- c) it was impossible to make any changes.

**10 Service manuals are needed when fixing electronic devices. What does HTC say about the availability of its service manuals?**

- a) They can be downloaded for free.
- ☒ b) They can't be downloaded.
- c) They can be downloaded at a reasonable price.



Part 3 (5'34)

6 pts

Ms Trina Hinton is a type 1 diabetic whose life has recently been saved by her young children. In a radio phone-in, she tells of her experience. Complete the sentences according to what you hear.

You will hear this recording **ONLY ONCE**.

- 11 It was quite a normal day. The family had had tea and done homework before going upstairs.
  - 12 Ms Hinton fell unconscious and only woke up a couple of hours later.
  - 13 Her daughter Libby called her (i.e. Libby's) grandparents granddad.
  - 14 Then the kids wrapped her in towels and gave her a drink of Lucozade.
  - 15 Ms Hinton has had her pump for about seven years.
  - 16 She keeps the cannula\* in her thigh and clips it onto her bra or skirt (or whatever she is wearing).
- \* small tube used to insert/extract fluids into/from your body.
- 17 She needs to change the cannula every second day.
  - 18 Ms Hinton knows what went wrong. "I'm in a little bit of training at the moment. I'm doing a couple of marathons this year." This is the reason why she changed her diet which had a bad effect on her metabolism.



## II. Reading Comprehension

## 'Do Not Resuscitate!!! I Am Ninety One or Older'

In the Netherlands, assisted suicide has been decriminalised. Now, other nations have started to follow suit

IN ONE OF THE last photographs my family took of my grandmother, she looks as if she's been in a fistfight. Jean Bass Tinsley is lying in a hospital bed in Athens, Georgia, US, wearing a turquoise button-up shirt and staring **blankly** at the camera. A bandage obscures her fractured skull, along with the bridge of her bloodied nose. She is 91 years old.

My grandmother essentially did this to herself. In June 2013, she fell out of her wheelchair headlong first, after ignoring her caregivers' warnings not to get out of bed without help. Earlier that year, she'd broken both her hips, in separate falls. Before that her pelvis - all while trying to do what for most of her life she'd managed just fine on her own: walk.

10 In her last year, dementia crept into my grandmother's mind. The staff at her long-term-care facility **plotted** ways to protect her from herself. It's against the law in Georgia to restrain patients in such facilities, so they lowered her bed to the floor and put a pad down next to it. They even installed an alarm that went off if she left her mattress. My grandmother disabled the alarm, moved the pad and freed herself, repeatedly. In the end, **she was both too weak and too strong**.

Four months before Grandma died, my mother moved to Georgia to be with her. **To prevent** her **from** getting out of bed, nurses at my grandmother's facility began medicating her so heavily that she barely seemed alive. My mum insisted they stop drugging her, at which point Grandmother's **resolve** (and **penchant** for injury) returned.  
20 Several times a week, Mum would call me, bawling, with the latest in my grandmother's saga. At one point, Grandmother told my Aunt Cindy that she didn't want to "do this" any more. That she was ready to die.

From across the country, I listened to these stories and wondered aloud if perhaps my grandmother had lived too long. Doctor-assisted suicide is illegal in Georgia, and even in my home state of Oregon - where assisted suicide is legal - no physician would have helped her at that stage; she was no longer consistently lucid. My point was moot ['irrelevant'], but Grandma clearly wasn't going to recover. All that was left of her life was pain, confusion and suffering.

30 Last month, while travelling through Europe, I met a 65-year-old woman in Amsterdam determined never to wind up like my grandmother. Jannie Willemsen is in near-perfect health, but as we sat down at a small café, she showed me papers that **laid out** the circumstances under which she no longer wants to live: if she's severely and permanently lame; if she can no longer leave the house on her own; if she's dependent on others to drink, shower and put on her clothes; if she goes blind or deaf or is suffering from dementia. "I'm an autonomous person," Willemsen says. "For me, it seems a disaster not to be able to go out and visit friends, to a concert, to the theatre."

[...] What she wants, if the circumstances **merit** it, is doctor-assisted euthanasia, which is booming in the Netherlands. In 2013, 4,829 people across the country chose to have a doctor end their lives. That's one in every 28 deaths in the Netherlands, and triple the number of people who died this way in 2002. The Dutch don't require proof of a terminal illness to allow doctors to "help" patients die. People can choose euthanasia if they can convince two physicians they endure "unbearable" suffering, a definition that expands each year. The Dutch can now choose euthanasia if they're tired of living with Lou Gehrig's disease, multiple sclerosis, depression or loneliness. The Dutch can now choose death if they're tired of living.

## SNOWBALL

[...] Since 2002, euthanasia has officially been decriminalised [in the Netherlands], so long as certain criteria are met. Other countries **are edging closer to** the Dutch model. [...] The march towards euthanasia mirrors a trend spanning continents today: a growing number of countries are placing more value on individual freedom. This worries religious leaders, ethicists and disability advocates. Assisted suicide may ease suffering, they say, but it



50 threatens our most vulnerable citizens - the elderly and the disabled, who already struggle to justify their lives. "I like autonomy very much," says Theo Boer, a professor of ethics at the Theological University Kampen in the Netherlands. "But it seems to have overruled other values, like solidarity, patience, making the best of things. The risk now is that people no longer search for a way to endure their suffering. Killing yourself is the end of autonomy."

### BEING MORTAL

In the first few years after the Netherlands decriminalised euthanasia in 2002, the number of cases declined. Then, in 2007, the statistics began a steady climb, an average jump of 15% a year. More than 90% of Dutch citizens polled say that they support the law, though only 20% say they would choose to die that way. But euthanasia has, in some form, been passively  
60 allowed here for decades. There had to be other reasons for the **surge**.

Boer, the ethicist, has some theories. Once a supporter of euthanasia, he's now one of its most vocal critics. Among the reasons for the euthanasia boom, Boer suggests, is propaganda. Over the past decade, he says, Dutch journalist Gerbert van Loenen has been tracking a series of documentary films that depict euthanasia in a wholly positive light. "They do not ask certain questions," Boer says. "But they systematically ignore most critical questions so that the general public is presented with an opinion that is completely good, and has no risks. This is contagious."

Another key factor: it's getting easier each year to qualify for euthanasia. In the beginning,  
70 most of those **eligible** were **terminally ill**. Now doctors are helping people die if they no longer want to bear depression, autism, blindness and even being dependent on the care of others. "There are increasing numbers of double euthanasia - one of the partners is terminal and the other partner is care-dependent, they don't want to live alone," says Boer. One in 10 of the past 500 dossiers he has read contains some reference to "loneliness". Boer says, "the situation in the Netherlands is out of control."

But it's dangerous, euthanasia opponents say, to view the issue solely from the perspective of a few individuals determined to end their lives. There are greater risks associated with allowing doctors to help people check out early, they say. Paramount among them, says Wesley J Smith, a Californian lawyer and consultant for the International Task Force on  
80 Euthanasia and Assisted Suicide, is that people have forgotten the meaning of suffering. "There is a view of suffering, that it's the worst of all possible experiences," Smith told me in a phone interview, "and that the role of society is to prevent it, as opposed to mitigating<sup>1</sup> it."

Financial considerations could also creep into discussions that should never involve money. In the Netherlands, as in many developed countries, the number of elderly citizens is expected to increase by 30-40% in the coming two decades. Euthanasia, critics say, adds a dangerous option in this context: a way for societies **to nudge the elderly to quicker deaths**.

As the euthanasia movement grows, critics are calling for a better approach to the way we end our lives. In November, the surgeon and writer Atul Gawande published *Being Mortal*, a ground-breaking book that argues for a change in the philosophy of health care, a move from  
90 the fixation of survival to a focus on "wellbeing" instead.

As for euthanasia, Gawande is torn. He acknowledges that people "want to end their stories on their own terms," and that "We inflict deep gouges at the end of people's lives and then stand oblivious to the harm done." He also points out that American doctors rightly allow people to refuse food, water, medication and treatments (and therefore end their lives). But the Dutch model is "a measure of failure", he writes, because it forgets that the ultimate goal in life should be "not a good death but a good life to the very end. The Dutch have been slower than others to develop palliative<sup>2</sup> care programmes that might provide for it. One reason, perhaps, is that their system of assisted death may have **reinforced** beliefs that reducing  
100 suffering and improving lives through other means is not feasible when one becomes debilitated<sup>3</sup> or seriously ill."

Adapted from Winston Ross, "Do Not Resuscitate!!! I Am Ninety Or Older," *Newsweek* 50, 27/2/2015

<sup>1</sup> to mitigate: to reduce the harmful effects of sth

<sup>2</sup> palliative: reducing the pain or other bad effects of a terminal illness

<sup>3</sup> to debilitate: to make someone physically or mentally weak



**1. Comprehension Questions** Answer the following questions in your own words. Copied answers will receive little credit. Write complete sentences. Answers in the form of notes will be marked down.

1. What point is the author trying to make with Jean's story? Make 2 suggestions. 2pts

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2. What is meant by "*she was both too weak and too strong*"? (ll. 14-15) 2pts

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3. Why would physicians in Oregon not have helped the author's grandmother to end her life? 1pt

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4. Name three aspects of the Dutch law the author (implicitly) criticises. 3pts

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5. In what ways has euthanasia changed people's attitude towards suffering? Make 2 suggestions. 2pts

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Continues overleaf



6. What is your own opinion of euthanasia? Write 4-6 sentences.

2pts

2. **Vocabulary.** Give a **synonym** or **paraphrase** the underlined words as they are used in the text.

8 pts

a) [In the photograph] Jean Bass Tinsley [is] staring blankly at the camera. (l. 3)

b) The staff at her long-term-care facility plotted ways to protect her from herself. (l. 11)

c) ... at which point Grandmother's resolve (and penchant for injury) returned. (l. 19)

d) To prevent her from getting out of bed, (l. 16-17)

e) ..., she showed me papers that laid out the circumstances under which she no longer wants to live. (ll. 30-31)

f) What she wants, if the circumstances merit it, is doctor-assisted euthanasia, ... (l. 36)

g) There had to be other reasons for the surge. (l. 60) Don't copy any words from the text!

h) ... their system of assisted death may have reinforced beliefs that reducing ... (l. 99)



**Rephrasing.** Express the meaning of the following sentences in a different way. Replace as many of the words *in bold italics* as possible with your own words. **5 pts**

a) Other countries *are edging closer to* the Dutch model. (l. 47)

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b) ... a way for societies *to nudge the elderly to quicker deaths*. (l. 86)

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c) In the beginning, most of those *eligible* were *terminally ill*. (l. 70)

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III. Use of English

77 pts

**1. Word Formation** Use the correct form of the word in the column to fill in the gap.

10 pts

**Euthanasia for Children**

Belgium legalised the right to euthanasia for adults in 2002. Now the Senate has voted to a) \_\_\_\_\_ the law to children who are terminally ill, and suffering unbearable physical pain. b) \_\_\_\_\_ believe this would be a logical move. Opponents say it is c) \_\_\_\_\_. An d) \_\_\_\_\_ sick child, a e) \_\_\_\_\_ to die, a lethal injection. For many people this is an f) \_\_\_\_\_, nightmare scenario. Most of us will not experience the cruel reality of seeing a child's health deteriorate as a result of a terminal illness. But some Belgian paediatricians who have say children should be allowed to ask to end their lives, if they cannot be g) \_\_\_\_\_ of their physical symptoms.

"Rarely - but it happens - there are children we try to treat but there is nothing we can do to make them better. Those children must have the right to decide about their own end of life," says Dr Gerlant van Berlaer, a paediatrician at UZ Hospital Brussels.

Certainly, no doctor wants a child to die. Belgium's law is very specific and has rigorous checks to avoid h) \_\_\_\_\_. If there is any doubt that the decision to die is not the child's own, doctors will always err on the side of life. This immediately excludes an i) \_\_\_\_\_ person, or a child who does not have the j) \_\_\_\_\_ to make a decision.

- a) extensively
- b) unsupportive
- c) sane
- d) cure
- e) pleadingly
- f) imagination
- g) relief
- h) interpret
- i) consciousness
- j) immature



12 pts

## 2. Multiple-Choice Cloze

Read the two texts and then decide which of the words (A, B, C or D) below best fits each gap.

People smile a 1) \_\_\_\_\_ deal, and we seem to know instinctively that some smiles are more genuine than others. But is there any scientific 2) \_\_\_\_\_ for this? Recent research suggests that a mechanism in the brain can help us 3) \_\_\_\_\_ whether a smile is really heartfelt – or whether it is just being 4) \_\_\_\_\_ on for show.

5) \_\_\_\_\_ to various long-held traditions, a genuine smile involves the eyes as well as the mouth. During recent research, volunteers were shown a variety of human facial 6) \_\_\_\_\_ and their reactions to these were monitored. When they were shown a happy face, 35% of the volunteers immediately started looking at the eye area checking for tell-tale crinkles ("Fältchen") that would 7) \_\_\_\_\_ that the smile was genuine; but when shown a sad or neutral face, they did not.

- |                  |                |               |               |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1) A big         | B great        | C large       | D huge        |
| 2) A sign        | B root         | C basis       | D fact        |
| 3) A recollect   | B accept       | C admit       | D recognise   |
| 4) A put         | B brought      | C created     | D stuck       |
| 5) A Providing   | B Considering  | C Relating    | D According   |
| 6) A exhibitions | B resemblances | C appearances | D expressions |
| 7) A assure      | B justify      | C confirm     | D approve     |

At a dinner party I was at recently, conversation was reaching a fever pitch. A group of very boring parents were 8) \_\_\_\_\_ about just how exceptional their children were. 'Little Rosie was talking almost before she was born,' said one. 'That's nothing! Little Bobby was using conditional tenses at thirteen months and was even correcting his mother,' said another.

Then came the 9) \_\_\_\_\_ of a woman who had, until then, chosen to 10) \_\_\_\_\_ silent. What gifts was her child bringing into the world? The table hushed as she spoke. 'Well, Theo's entirely average,' she said. 'But I love him.'

How brave she was to value the average, thereby elevating it to the extraordinary. The ironic thing, 11) \_\_\_\_\_, was that the rest of the dinner guests then started to compete all over again, saying that actually their child was 12) \_\_\_\_\_ more average than hers because, etc., etc.

- |                   |                |               |                  |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 8) A applauding   | B praising     | C getting     | D boasting       |
| 9) A attempt      | B go           | C turn        | D try            |
| 10) A remain      | B repose       | C rest        | D resist         |
| 11) A therefore   | B even though  | C nonetheless | D of course      |
| 12) A effectively | B considerably | C eventually  | D constructively |



**3. Gapped Text****15 pts**Read the text carefully. Then fill each gap with **one** suitable word.*-0.5 pts for spelling mistakes***First Words**

The SONY Computer Science Laboratory in Paris is a cosmopolitan place where an international team of researchers converses in English, French and Japanese. But the air is also **a)** \_\_\_\_\_ of more exotic voices uttering strange words **b)** \_\_\_\_\_ as 'wabaku' and half-recognisable phrases like 'pushred wablueko'. These are Luc Steel's talking robots. Even the most accomplished linguist will have problems **c)** \_\_\_\_\_ polite conversations with them, because they don't speak any language we know. Instead they invent their **d)** \_\_\_\_\_.

For decades, scientists have argued about **e)** \_\_\_\_\_ it was that our ancestors came to evolve something **f)** \_\_\_\_\_ complex and elegant as language. What sort of brain would they have needed? Linguist Noam Chomsky believed that some kind of linguistic rules must be encoded in our genes and brains. **g)** \_\_\_\_\_ opponents argue that picking up language is simply a **h)** \_\_\_\_\_ of learning, and that when given enough examples, we can extract meaning, rules and order from **i)** \_\_\_\_\_ we hear, through some sort of subconscious statistical analysis.

But Steel's research points **j)** \_\_\_\_\_ a third way. Time and time **k)** \_\_\_\_\_ he has heard of new languages evolving in computers that are **l)** \_\_\_\_\_ programmed with the equivalent of an innate ("angeboren") linguistic sense nor with statistical powers. Instead, for each new language, rules are gradually invented, negotiated, built upon and spread by pairs of robots talking to, and learning from, one **m)** \_\_\_\_\_. In **n)** \_\_\_\_\_ words, language is a complex adaptive system, a living thing which organises **o)** \_\_\_\_\_ and spreads like a virus.

**4. Tenses & Verb Forms****27 pts**

Complete the gaps using the correct form of the verb and other information in brackets.

a. A: Hello Peter - what a coincidence that you've phoned right now!

B: Why?

A: Well, I had just picked up the phone and **1)** \_\_\_\_\_ (**call**) you.

b. A: My tax bill arrived yesterday. I really don't know how I will be able to pay it.

B: You **2)** \_\_\_\_\_ (**modal vb + take**) that into account before you went out and spent all your money.

A: I know. I feel terrible... It's just... I can't help **3)** \_\_\_\_\_ (**go**) crazy when shoes are on sale. There is no such thing as too many shoes!



c. The Palace of Westminster needs 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (refurbish). John Bercow, the Speaker of the House of Commons, 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (warn) that a failure to spend "not inconsequential" sums of public money 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (modal vb + lead) to parliament abandoning the site. 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (give) a speech to the Hansard society a few days ago, Bercow, who 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (preside) over Commons debates since 2009, 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (admit) that an estimate of £3bn for refurbishment of the deteriorating 19<sup>th</sup>-century building was a "realistic scenario".

d. Ever since I was a child, I 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) mountain walking, but I think my best and most challenging trek was when I 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) the Inca Trail in Peru two years ago with my friend Chris. It was something we 12) \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) to do for years and we weren't disappointed.

Our adventure started in Cusco, the Inca capital. Just after we arrived in Cusco, I felt my heart beating very fast, just as if I 13) \_\_\_\_\_ (do) vigorous exercise. I was surprised as I 14) \_\_\_\_\_ (never, suffer) from altitude sickness before, but the feeling soon 15) \_\_\_\_\_ (pass). In the morning, we drove from Cusco to Ollantaytambo to begin the trek. The journey usually 16) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) three days. Unfortunately, Chris 17) \_\_\_\_\_ (suffer) from a bad stomach when we 18) \_\_\_\_\_ (set) out so that we had to take things slowly that first day. As a result, we covered far fewer kilometres than we 19) \_\_\_\_\_ (hope). The next day, however, he was much better and we succeeded 20) \_\_\_\_\_ (preposition, walk) as far as the second pass. We arrived at Intipunku, the last place where you can camp, at the end of the third day. Then we spent the last day 21) \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the wonderful ruins of Machu Pichu.

e. I'm very sorry that I have forgotten 22) \_\_\_\_\_ (call) mum. It's really Pete's fault, though. If he 23) \_\_\_\_\_ (not stop) by to discuss his upcoming birthday party - without 24) \_\_\_\_\_ (announce) his visit beforehand, mind you - I 25) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) your note in my study and 26) \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) her up. Then she 27) \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) mad with us.



**5. Structural Transformation**

**13 pts**

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do **not change** the word given. You might have to **add commas**.

1. You really should apply yourself to some serious studying now.

**high**

It's \_\_\_\_\_ to some serious studying.

2. I saw a large dog in the doorway so I didn't want to enter the house.

**objected**

I \_\_\_\_\_ the house because of a large dog in the doorway.

3. Eating late at night is something I often do.

**to**

I \_\_\_\_\_ late at night.

4. Felix finds it hard to use the template on the computer.

**difficulty**

Felix \_\_\_\_\_ the template on the computer.

5. People think that someone started the fire on purpose.

**have**

The fire \_\_\_\_\_ started on purpose.

6. You can't access the programme unless you know the right password.

**happen**

You can only access the programme \_\_\_\_\_ the right password.

7. I don't think parents should argue in front of their children.

**avoid**

I think parents \_\_\_\_\_ in front of their children.

8. They told us that trying out the new restaurant was a bad idea.

**advised**

We \_\_\_\_\_ the new restaurant.

9. I don't like it when you stare at me like that.

**stop** (no construction with 'that' allowed)

I wish \_\_\_\_\_ at me like that.

10. After his wife's death he lived alone. He never grew accustomed to it.

**used**

He never \_\_\_\_\_ after his wife's death.



11. It's possible that he was driving the car when you phoned him.

**have**

He \_\_\_\_\_ the car when you phoned him.

12. It's a great shame I didn't ask her for her mobile number.

**regret** (no construction with 'that' allowed)

I really \_\_\_\_\_ for her mobile number.

13. I don't want you to send a wedding invitation to your ex-boyfriend.

**invite**

I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ your ex-boyfriend to the wedding.



#### IV. Composition

For your **350-400 word** composition you may either choose to write an opinion essay (option A) or a short story (option B). Stay within the **word limit**. Whatever piece of writing you choose, you need to **double space** your text, give it an appropriate **title** and **count your words**.

Your text is graded based on grammar (40 %), style (30%) and content & structure (30%).

Make sure to include and **underline** the required **style elements**.

##### A Opinion Essay

Use one of the following options as the basis of your opinion essay.

- 1) A proverb says that "travel broadens the mind". Is this true of modern tourism? Discuss.
- 2) Modern society is too self-centred. Do you agree? Discuss.
- 3) Individual countries do not have the right to interfere with the affairs of another country.

Don't forget to give your essay a title.

##### B Short Story

Use one of the following beginnings to write a short story. Make sure that your story **connects well to the beginning**, describes a **decisive moment** in the protagonist's life and **includes a conflict**.

- 4) Great! Because her mother was about to undergo an operation, Anne was stuck with her father. What had made her mother think that taking him along on holiday would be enjoyable for Anne? It was bound to turn into a disaster.
- 5) Whenever John entered the house of his recently deceased grandfather, he felt another wave of sadness pass through his body. He still did not understand why Pete had made him promise to take care of his affairs after his death. Having worked his way through half of his grandfather's study, John began to empty a large wardrobe. Buried under papers, stacks of photos and other clutter, John came across a box. He opened it. What met his eyes made him hold his breath.

Don't forget to give your story a title.

*Turn this page to study the assessment pages.*



## Key

20 pts

### I. Listening Comprehension

#### Part 1 8pts

- 1) H / F or C
- 2) D / I
- 3) B / G
- 4) A / E

#### Part 2 6pts

- 5 c 8 c
- 6 a 9 a
- 7 b 10 b

#### Part 3 6 pts

0.5 pts per gap

- 11 tea done homework
- 12 (a couple of) hours later / a few hours later a couple hours later: 0.25
- 13 granddad / grandfather / grandpa
- 14 wrapped towels
- 15 7 years / seven years
- 16 belt skirt
- 17 48 hours / forty-eight hours / second day
- 18 training marathons

- 0.25 for upper case



## II. Reading Comprehension

25 pts

### 1. Comprehension Questions

Note: Some answers below are provided in the form of notes. Students need to write complete sentences and will lose 0.25 pts per number if they fail to do so.

1. What point is the author trying to make with Jean's story? Make 2 suggestions. 2pts
  - Example of life maybe no longer worth living
  - Example of case where assisted suicide (a. s.) would have seemed appropriate
  - a.s. may prevent people from hurting themselves
  - various alternatives
  - shows tiredness of living
2. What is meant by "she was both too weak and too strong"? 2pts
  - too weak to lead life the way she wanted
  - too weak to commit suicide (all attempts fail)
  - too strong to die / to fight assistance / treatment given
3. Why would physicians in Oregon not have helped the author's grandmother to end her life? 1pt
  - She could no longer think clearly / suffered from dementia (--> requirement for a. s.)
4. Name three aspects of the Dutch law the author (implicitly) criticises. 3pts
  - Patients do not have to be terminally ill to qualify for assisted suicide / easy way out
  - Definition of "unbearable" suffering is not set on stone / keeps growing / is changing in a way that makes it easier for people to qualify
  - Patients choose a.s. for the 'wrong' reasons (i.e. being tired of living)
  - Encourages patients to prefer death to dealing with their life
  - nrs of a.s. has increased / way too many people opt for a.s.
  - could be abused to nudge elderly people into ...
  - people aren't informed correctly
5. In what ways has euthanasia changed people's attitude towards suffering? Make 2 sugg. 2 pts
  - People are less ready to endure pain / less tolerant of suffering.
  - Suffering is no longer considered to be a natural part of life.
  - Suffering covers more aspects than it used to. What is considered to be 'suffering' today might not have fallen into this category in the past.
  - People no longer see any sense in suffering.
  - People expect to be cured from all suffering rather than being given treatment to be able to bear it.
  - Some might have come to believe that euthanasia is the only answer to suffering.

6. What is your own opinion of euthanasia? 2 pts  
Any opinion well explained.

### 2. Vocabulary synonyms & paraphrasing

8 pts

- 0.25 for grammar (= tense / word class)

- a) without showing any emotion; impassively, / without (any) expression
- b) secretly planned, schemed, devised, contrived, thought up

0.5: found, found out, developed,

1 pt: tried to figure out / searched for

c) determination mind / will decision: 0.5

tendency

tendence: 0.25



d) to keep (her) from, to stop (her) from, to make it impossible for her (to)

0.5 look that she didn't get

e) outlined, described, summarised, showed clearly / clearly showed / showed

f) allow, permit, warrant

g) increase, rise, growth

climbing up / go up / growing

h) strengthened, made stronger, increased, supported, hardened, furthered

0.5 affected / influenced

Note: It is impossible to anticipate each and every potentially correct answer.

### Rephrasing

5 pts

a) are moving closer to, are approaching

1 pt are coming closer / are coming nearer

0.5 are getting similar to

b) to encourage / 'gently' push / get old people to die sooner / faster / prematurely  
'them' instead of 'old people': - 0.25 pts

to a faster death / die early / early death

0.75 to sooner deaths

to persuade

0.75: to force

0.5 to get rid of older people / old people (more rapidly)

c) qualified / allowed (to take part); suffered from / had an incurable illness / disease  
were bound to die due to / because of an incurable illness / disease  
also acceptable: lethal / deadly illness / disease

0.75: totally / very / terribly / seriously / incuriably sick

chosen ones

## III. Use of English

77 pts

### 1. Word Formation

10 pts

a) extend

f) unimaginable

b) supporters

g) relieved

c) insanity / insane

h) misinterpretations / misinterpretation

d) incurably / incuriably

i) unconscious



e) plea

j) maturity

## 2. Multiple-Choice Cloze

12 pts

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1) B | 8) D  |
| 2) C | 9) C  |
| 3) D | 10) A |
| 4) A | 11) D |
| 5) D | 12) B |
| 6) D |       |
| 7) C |       |

## 3. Gapped Text

15 pts

- |                                    |  |           |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------|
| a) full                            | h) matter                                      | o) itself |
| b) such                            | i) what / things / everything / words / sounds |           |
| c) making / having                 | j) to  |           |
| d) own                             | k) again                                       |           |
| e) how / why                       | l) neither                                     |           |
| f) so / as                         | m) another                                     |           |
| g) His / Some    lower case: -0.25 | n) other                                       |           |

## 4. Tenses & Verb Forms

27 pts

spelling mistakes: - 0.25

forgotten negation: - 0.5

- a) 1. was going to call / was about to call / was on the point of calling
- b) 2. should have taken  
3. going    adding preposition: - 0.5
- c) 4. refurbishing / to be refurbished    7. Giving    adding a prep: 0.75  
5. has warned    8. has presided / has been presiding  
6. could / might / may lead / would    9. admitted
- d) 10. have enjoyed  
11. walked  
12. had planned / had been planning    /    had planned 0.75  
13. had done / had been doing / was doing    - 0.25 for adding 'a'  
14. had never suffered  
15. passed    - 0.25 for adding 'a'  
16. takes  
17. was suffering  
18. set  
19. had hoped  
20. in walking    0.5 without 'in'  
21. visiting    - 0.25 for adding 'by'
- e) 22. to call  
23. hadn't stopped  
24. announcing



25. would have seen  
 26. (would / could have) rung  
 27. wouldn't be / wouldn't have been

13 pts

**5. Structural Transformation**

*applied: - 0.25 pts*

1. high time (that) you applied yourself / to apply yourself

high time for you: 0.5

without 'yourself': 0.5

2. objected to entering

**0.5 without 'to'**

3. 'm / am used to eating

/ tend to eat

4. has (some) difficulty (in/with) using ;

**has (some) difficulty with: 0.75 pts**

difficulties: 0.75

a difficulty + gerund: 0.75

's difficulty is using....: 0.5

5. is thought (o.5) to have been

6. if you happen to know to have: 0.75 happened: 0.75 when: 0.5

7. should / had better / ought to avoid arguing

**argueing: - 0.25 pts**

8. were advised (by them) not to try out / against trying out

present perfect: 1 pt

try not: - 0.25

0.75: past perfect / present simple / past continuous

correct passive: 0.5

9. you would stop (0.5)

staring

**starring: - 0.25 pts**

looking: - 0.25

you could stop staring / you stopped staring

10. got used to living alone

gerund: 0.5

get: 0.5

got used to it: 0.5

11. might /could have been driving

might have been in a: 0.75

modal + present perfect simple: 0.5

past perfect continuous: 0.5

12. regret not asking her / not having asked her

regretted: 0.75

without 'her': 0.75

must have been driving: 0.5

13. you didn't invite