

Maturprüfung 2024

Englisch

Klasse / Kurs: 4a-4i

**Anzahl Seiten
(ohne Deckblatt): 10**

Inhalt:

- I. LISTENING COMPREHENSION
- II. READING COMPREHENSION
- III. ESSAY

**Anweisungen/
Erläuterungen:** Beachten Sie, dass Sie das Deutsch-Englisch/Englisch-Deutsch Wörterbuch nur für den Essay verwenden dürfen.

Hilfsmittel: Deutsch-Englisch/Englisch-Deutsch Wörterbuch (für den Essay)

Bewertung: siehe erstes Blatt der Prüfung

Bevor Sie mit dem Lösen der Aufgaben beginnen, kontrollieren Sie bitte, ob die Prüfung gemäss obiger Aufstellung vollständig ist. Sollten Sie der Meinung sein, dass etwas fehlt, melden Sie dies bitte **umgehend** der Aufsicht.

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The English Exam consists of three parts:

I. LISTENING COMPREHENSION:	Answers on the exam paper according to the instructions given. Time allotted: 40 minutes.
II. READING COMPREHENSION:	Part A: comprehension questions All answers on separate sheets provided by the school according to the instructions given. Part B: vocabulary All vocabulary answers to be written on the exam paper.
III. ESSAY:	Text on separate sheets provided by the school. Please leave a margin on the right hand side of the sheet for correction purposes. Time allotted for Reading Comprehension and Essay: 3 hours and 20 minutes.

Only after handing in both part I and part II will you be allowed to use your personal dictionary, which you can collect at the desk of the teacher in charge.

Electronic dictionaries are not permitted.

Assessment grid:

Task		Weight	Score		Grade
I. Listening Comprehension		20%		30	
II. Reading Comprehension	A	30%		13	
	B			15	
III. Essay		50%			
TOTAL					

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I. Listening Comprehension

Part 1

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1 - 6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract. You will hear each extract twice.

EXTRACT ONE: You hear a sportsman and a businesswoman discussing the issue of being competitive.

1 How does the man feel about the book he has read on competitiveness?

- A surprised that it contradicts a well-established theory
- B confused by the wide range of evidence it quotes
- C unsure about certain aspects of its argument

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2 The woman feels that in the business world, prioritising competitiveness leads to

- A a demotivating effect on the workforce.
- B a constant drive towards greater productivity.
- C an obsession with short-term goals.

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EXTRACT TWO: You hear two friends discussing some research into the impact of colour on memory.

3 They both say that

- A restaurants use clever tactics to attract new customers.
- B the research methods used seem valid.
- C the same colours can affect people in different ways.

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4 The woman feels that the teenager's findings

- A could prove significant in the long-term.
- B need the backing of the scientific establishment.
- C confirm initial evidence about the way memory is viewed.

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EXTRACT THREE: You hear two people discussing a television programme about music and the effect it has on the brain.

5 How does the woman feel about the programme?

- A surprised by its conclusion
- B confused by the approach it took
- C disappointed by the lack of explanation

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6 What do they agree about music?

- A It has unexpected benefits.
- B Its effects on intelligence are obvious.
- C It's important to study its psychological impact.

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Part 2

You will hear a radio report by the journalist Susie Stubbs, who has been to the tropical island of Réunion to find about the flavouring called vanilla. For questions 7-14, complete the sentences with a word or a short phrase. You will hear the recording twice.

VANILLA

- 7 Susie says that, despite its cost, vanilla is the world's most _____ spice.
- 8 The vanilla plant is originally from Mexico, where it depends on a local _____ for its existence.
- 9 Susie says the term _____ is used to talk about vanilla plants on the island.
- 10 Recently the vanilla harvest has been affected by _____ and this impacts on the price.
- 11 These days the vanilla plants are covered by _____ for protection.
- 12 Sometimes there are _____ in the vanilla seed pods to show which farm they come from.
- 13 The vanilla pods are sun-dried and then _____ briefly before being packed in boxes.
- 14 The boxes used to store the pods are wrapped in _____ to keep the heat in.

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Part 3

You will a radio interview in which two young journalists – called Angus Brown and Yolanda Zouche – are talking about their work. For questions 15-20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. You will hear the recording twice.

15 In Yolanda's opinion, what is the most challenging aspect of her job?

- A finding suitable images to accompany articles
- B trying to locate interviewees
- C expressing herself coherently within a tight word limit
- D working to demanding time constraints

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16 What is it about their work that Angus and Yolanda both enjoy?

- A the variety of projects they get involved in
- B the challenge of reporting news effectively
- C the opportunity to meet interesting people
- D the appeal of searching out information

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17 In Angus's opinion, the advantage of online newspapers over print versions is that they

- A are able to cover a greater range of topics.
- B can keep up with events as they develop.
- C allow interaction with readers.
- D reach a far wider public.

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18 What made getting a job in journalism so hard for Angus?

- A the extent of competition for posts
- B a low level of encouragement from others
- C a lack of previous professional experience
- D the difficulty of establishing useful contacts

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19 Yolanda believes that the essential requirement for a journalist entering the profession is

- A an ability to write persuasively.
- B a clear and logical mind.
- C a resourceful and confident character.
- D a mastery of interviewing techniques.

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20 Angus's recommendation for aspiring journalists is to

- A cultivate an interest in a specific field.
- B seize every opportunity to express themselves in writing.
- C concentrate on developing a distinct style.
- D become a keen observer of life around them.

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Part 4

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about strategies for handling work-related problems.

While you listen, you must complete both tasks. You will hear the recording twice.

TASK ONE

For questions **21-25**, choose from the list **A-H** why each speaker decided to adopt their particular strategy.

A to strengthen a relationship**B** to reassure an employer**C** to help deal with extensive responsibilities**D** to meet the demands of colleagues**E** to cope with unpredictability**F** to avoid unfair criticism**G** to fulfil public expectations**H** to get some personal space**21** Speaker 1: _____**22** Speaker 2: _____**23** Speaker 3: _____**24** Speaker 4: _____**25** Speaker 5: _____**TASK TWO**

For questions **26-30**, choose from the list **A-H** how each speaker felt after implementing the strategy.

A angry at the incompetence of colleagues**B** delighted by an unexpected benefit**C** upset by an unsympathetic response**D** amused by a coincidence**E** optimistic at the prospect of future success**F** disappointed because of a misunderstanding**G** puzzled by people's reactions**H** envious of the ability of others**26** Speaker 1: _____**27** Speaker 2: _____**28** Speaker 3: _____**29** Speaker 4: _____**30** Speaker 5: _____

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II. READING COMPREHENSION

How much does it hurt?

Consider a doctor who has two patients who are grimacing and using similar words to describe their pain. Can the doctor be sure they are experiencing similar levels of pain? What if one habitually underestimates their suffering? What if one has been in pain for a long time and grown used to it? And what if the doctor has certain prejudices that mean they are more likely to believe one patient than the other? Pain is a difficult beast to grapple with, hard to measure and therefore to treat. Pain can be an important distress signal and failing to investigate it could mean a missed opportunity to save a life – or it may be something much more minor. For such a universal experience, pain remains much of a mystery – especially the task of determining how much pain someone is in. “We understand it so poorly,” says Emma Pierson, a computer scientist at Stanford University researching pain. “In particular, the fact that human doctors are frequently left puzzled by why a patient is in pain suggests that our current medical understanding of pain is quite bad.”

“Step one in treating pain adequately is measuring it accurately and that’s the challenge,” says Carl Saab, who leads a pain research team at Cleveland Clinic in Ohio. The gold standard for pain analysis currently relies on patients self-reporting how they feel, relying, in different places, on either a numerical scale (0 as no pain, 10 as worst pain), or a system of smiley faces. These systems can be confusing for patients, he says, and especially problematic when treating children and non-communicative patients.

Then there is the problem about whether the patient’s rating is believed. One study found a widespread notion that people tend to exaggerate the level of pain they are in, despite little evidence to suggest such exaggeration is common. Without an objective way to measure pain, there is room for bias to creep into clinicians’ decisions. “Pain has a particularly large impact on underserved populations, and their pain is particularly likely to be ignored,” says Pierson. Unfortunately, false beliefs about pain are widely held among physicians. In 2016, one study found that 50% of white medical students and residents in the US held very dangerous and false ideas about black people and their experience of pain. Such biases date back to historical attempts to justify slavery, including false claims that black people had thicker skin and different nerve endings. Black patients in the US are 40% less likely to have their pain treated than white patients. Hispanic patients, meanwhile, are 25% less likely than white patients to have their pain treated.

Racial discrimination is not the only form of prejudice that influences pain treatment. Biases around “hysterical women” are still well known in medicine, particularly around pain. A review of 77 separate research studies revealed that terms like “sensitive” and “complaining” are more often applied to women’s reports of pain. Another study found that women who came to emergency care due to pain were less likely to receive any pain relief at all, and they had to wait 33% longer than men to be treated. In addition, when men and women reported similar levels of pain, men were given stronger medication to treat it. Social expectations about what is “normal behaviour” for men and women are at the root of these patterns and these biases add up to medically unjustified differences in the way men and women are treated in health care. There are sometimes genuine reasons why men and women might receive different treatment for a particular complaint. Differences associated with hormones and genes should sometimes lead to differences in, for example, pain medication. But all observed differences in the treatment of men and women with pain cannot be explained by biological differences.

Several innovations are being developed to try to plug this gap to provide an objective “readout” of the extent of someone’s pain. These technologies rely on finding “biomarkers” for pain – measurable biological variables that correlate with the experience of pain. “Without biomarkers we will not be able

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to properly diagnose – and adequately treat – pain,” says Saab. “We will not be able to predict the likelihood of someone with acute back injury to transition to chronic treatment-resistant pain, and we will not be able to objectively monitor response to novel therapies in clinical trials.”

There are several candidates for biomarkers. Researchers in Indiana have developed a blood test to identify when a very specific set of genes involved in the body’s response to pain is activated. Levels of these biomarkers could indicate not only that someone is in pain, but how severe it is. Brain activity could be another useful biomarker. Researchers have devised an approach which measures the ebb and flow of a type of brain activity known as theta waves. These were found to be elevated during pain and reduced to normal levels after administering pain killers.

However, relying on technology to reduce bias can introduce its own challenges too. For instance, there is the question of bias in the application of technology. Around one-fifth of the general population is affected by moderate to severe pain. Most of them seek medical treatment in primary care. Will all of them get a brain scan pain measurement or will the selection be biased? Research has shown that more men than women get referrals to somatic examinations, more women receive referrals to psychologists. There is a risk of gender bias in who will get an objective pain measurement.

Assessment of pain based on technology should be used as an add-on rather than a replacement to current methods of measuring pain. “We will never be able to know for sure how someone feels, be it pain or another mental state,” says Saab. “The verbal report of the patient should always remain as the ‘ground truth’ for pain. I envision this being used as a complementary diagnostic, especially in cases where the verbal report is unreliable: children, adults with altered mental status, non-communicative patients.”

[© Naomi Elster, BBC, 17.04.2023, abridged]

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A) Comprehension questions (13 points):

Answer the following questions in your own words whenever possible and always form complete sentences. Write your answers on a separate sheet.

Part A will count as 2/3 of your overall mark in the Reading Comprehension.

1. From a medical perspective, identify the dangers of misinterpreting pain. (2p.)
2. Outline the **causes** for racial and gender bias in assessing pain. (2p.)
- 3a. Describe **the consequences** of gender bias in treating pain. (3p.)
- 3b. In one sentence, state why different pain treatment for men and women might be justified. (1p.)
4. Identify the two biomarkers mentioned in the text and explain the methods applied to obtain them. (4p.)
5. Explain Carl Saab's vision of measuring pain. (1p.)

B) Vocabulary (15 points):

- I. Explain the meaning or give a synonym / antonym of the following words as they appear in the text. Write your answers below. (10 points)**

1. habitually (I.2) _____
2. gold standard (I.13) _____
3. to creep into (I.20) _____
4. claims (I.24) _____
5. patterns (I.35) _____
6. genuine (I.36) _____
7. to plug (I.40) _____
8. likelihood (I.44) _____
9. devised (I.49) _____
10. moderate (I.54) _____

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- II. For questions 11 – 20 read the text. Use the word given in bold to form a grammatically and logically fitting word. Write your answers below. (5 points)

Pain as a disease: an overview

The attempt to understand pain represents one of the oldest challenges in the history of medicine. Pain has a **(00) value** role in medical action, as the symptom par excellence and, therefore, as a precious and **(11) to mean** tool. An important step forward in the scientific characterization of pain has been taken with the Sherrington's definition of the phenomenon as "the psychical adjunct of an imperative, protective reflex" and the description of its neurophysiological aspects. Nevertheless, it is only with the **(12) discover** of abnormal pains that the phenomenon and its role start to be directly addressed in medicine, that is, when traditional interpretation of pain as a symptom of disease starts to **(13) weak**. As stated by John J Bonica, the founding father of pain medicine, in 1953, pain "in its late phases, when it becomes intractable, it no longer serves a useful purpose and then becomes, through its mental and physical effects, a **(14) destruction** force". Thus, in these circumstances, the peculiar nature of pain is revealed in its complexity, particularly because of the double value of the phenomenon, that is, pain is biologically a protective tool, but it can also **(15) loss** its adaptive function and becomes a pathologic condition severely **(16) impact** quality of life.

The development of a **(17) universe** accepted definition of pain and related concepts was indicated by John J Bonica as one of the main goals of the then rising International Association for the Study of Pain (IASP). Among the first **(18) propose** of the association there were, indeed, the definition of pain and the classification of chronic pain syndromes. (...)

If there is a general agreement nowadays on the definition of pain, the **(19) recognize** of pain as a disease remains debated. Based on their duration, different types of pain are currently classified as chronic pain, whose **(20) common** accepted definition is "that pain which persists past the normal time of healing".

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| 11. _____ | 16. _____ |
| 12. _____ | 17. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 18. _____ |
| 14. _____ | 19. _____ |
| 15. _____ | 20. _____ |

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III. ESSAY

Write an essay of at least three body paragraphs on ONE of the following topics. You may or may not refer to the reading comprehension text.

Please give the essay a title of your own and formulate your own thesis statement. Write the number of the chosen topic (1 – 4).

1. "In the country of pain, we are each alone." (May Sarton, Belgian-American novelist).
2. "One child, one teacher, one book, one pen can change the world." (Malala Yousafzai, b. 1997, Pakistani activist and the world's youngest Nobel Prize Winner).
3. The future of travelling.
4. Class specific literary essay topic:
 - 4a In dystopian literature, nature often serves as a symbol of the clash between oppressive systems and the human quest for happiness. Discuss this statement in the context of the dystopian literature you have read.
 - 4b "They are a rotten crowd. You're worth the whole damn bunch put together." – Discuss this quote from the novel *The Great Gatsby*. What separates Gatsby from the "rotten crowd"?
 - 4c In dystopian literature, nature often serves as a symbol of the clash between oppressive systems and the human quest for happiness. Discuss this statement in the context of the dystopian literature you have read.
 - 4d "Those who surrender freedom for security will not have, nor do they deserve, either one." – Discuss this quote by Benjamin Franklin in the context of T.C. Boyle's *Tortilla Curtain*. (Benjamin Franklin was a 18th century writer, philosopher, inventor, and politician, who was one of the Founding Fathers of the United States, a drafter and signer of the "Declaration of Independence.")
 - 4e *Vernon God Little* is a critical portrayal of the media. Reflect critically on the role of the media in the novel and in the real world.
 - 4f "A *Streetcar Named Desire* is a play about the tension between truth and fantasy." How is this tension explored in Tennessee Williams's play?
 - 4g "*Macbeth* is a play about the triumph of good over evil." What is your response to this statement?
 - 4h "You must understand, sir, that a person is either with this court or he must be counted against it, there be no road between. This is a sharp time, now, a precise time—we live no longer in the dusky afternoon when evil mixed itself with good and befuddled the world." Discuss Judge Danforth's statement in the context of Arthur Miller's play *The Crucible*.
 - 4i Compare Romeo and Juliet to teens today.