



# ENGLISCH

SERIE

GAMMA 2

LESEVERSTEHEN

LÖSUNGEN

KANDIDATIN  
KANDIDAT

Nummer der Kandidatin / des Kandidaten

Name

Vorname

Datum der Prüfung

BEWERTUNG

Fachbereiche

Erreichte Punkte / Maximum

Task A

/ 12

Task B

/ 8

Task C

/ 5

**Total**

**/ 25**

EXPERTEN



**Erlaubte Hilfsmittel:** Wörterbuch in Papierform

**Prüfungsdauer:** ⌚ 30 Minuten

# A

(12 POINTS)

Read the following text and the instructions on the opposite page.

## Fewer British teens are “earning while learning”

As a teenager, I worked cleaning floors in a supermarket on Saturday mornings. I also spent two boring summer months at Siemens scrapping old telephones and fax machines. Neither of those jobs was my dream job, but I was proud of earning my own money. When the manager of a national park near my Irish home asked me to translate their tourist brochures into German, I felt privileged. None of these jobs were well paid, but they all taught me an important lesson: that real life can be very different from school.

Up until the late 1990s, close to 50 percent of all British 16- and 17-year-olds spent an average of nine hours a week doing typical student jobs like stacking shelves, delivering newspapers, or working as cashiers in corner shops and supermarkets. However, the concept of “earning while learning” seems to be on its way out. Today, the number of schoolchildren doing Saturday jobs has dropped to just 25 percent, according to research from the Resolution Foundation.

A-level students seem to think that working on Saturdays may be disastrous for their grades. In contrast, statistics from the Education Endowment Foundation have shown that holding a Saturday job only has minimal effects on grades. Besides, there are many benefits to having a job as a teenager.

Most employers prefer to hire people with work experience, so having held a Saturday job always looks good on a CV. It gives young people a chance to interact with customers and colleagues, which



improves their social skills. In some cases, it even teaches them hard skills like store management or bookkeeping. And it makes them appreciate the value of hard-earned cash. However, the drop in teen employment may not just be because young people don't want to work – it may be because they are not wanted.

According to a survey by the Federation of British Industry, about half of employers in the UK seem to believe that schoolchildren and school leavers aren't “work ready” due to a lack of discipline, underdeveloped team working skills and behavioural problems. Employing teenagers can also lead to extra paperwork. In Britain, companies willing to hire people under the age of 16 have to take out a special licence to do so. In addition, under 16s are allowed to only work for a maximum of seven hours on weekends, so employers cannot really benefit from their services.

The British multimillionaire Jenny Campbell thinks that too much bureaucracy can be bad for young people who want to gain work experience. She believes that doing Saturday jobs as a young girl helped her to develop the money sense and the toughness she needed to become a successful entrepreneur in the cash machine business. When her two young sons wanted to earn some extra cash after school, new rules and regulations almost turned their job search into Mission Impossible. But it can be done.

(2 points for each correct answer)

Tick the best answer – A, B or C.

1. **The writer ...** 2  
A  didn't want to work as a teenager.  
B  was happy to earn his own money as a teenager.  
C  only now realises how privileged he was.
  
2. **Up to about 2000, ...** 2  
A  almost half of all British teenagers worked as cashiers.  
B  British 16- and 17-year-olds worked over nine hours per week.  
C  more schoolchildren worked on Saturdays.
  
3. **Nowadays, students ...** 2  
A  are afraid that a Saturday job might affect their grades badly.  
B  hold on to their Saturday jobs.  
C  benefit from better education.
  
4. **Work experience ...** 2  
A  on Saturdays is preferred by employers.  
B  improves the chances of young people on the job market.  
C  isn't wanted by young people.
  
5. **A survey ...** 2  
A  has shown that some employers think teenagers aren't fit to work.  
B  has proven that the paperwork increases with teenage employees.  
C  states that employers cannot hire teenagers under 16 years of age.
  
6. **Jenny Campbell ...** 2  
A  gained a lot of useful skills doing Saturday jobs.  
B  didn't want her sons to work after school.  
C  approves of the new rules and regulations.

**B** (8 POINTS) (1 point for each correct answer)



Read the article below. Choose the best expression (A, B or C) to fill each gap. For each answer, put the correct letter on the line on the right.

## Eco influencers on social media

Social media may be full of cat memes and dances, but another kind of content has ❶ got millions of likes. More and more young people are posting about climate change, biodiversity, and sustainability. These eco influencers want to change the way we think about food, fashion and our lifestyle. They explain what is happening because ❷ climate change, talk about the importance of ecosystems, and give tips on how to live an eco-friendlier life.

A survey conducted ❸ the company Deloitte found that protecting the environment is important to millennials and the Generation Z. It's no surprise that this is spilling over into social media. On TikTok, the hashtags "climate change" and "sustainable" have well over a billion views together.

Just like most TikTok users, eco influencers post videos with upbeat songs and dances to make their content go viral. Even if they are about a serious topic, many of the videos are ❹ to watch. The influencers make little jokes, dance, and sing. There are posts about eco hacks and DIY projects. Many videos are about a low waste or zero waste lifestyle, so there is also a lot of content about swaps: replacing things made of plastic around the house with sustainable ones. Staying away from pessimistic content, most eco influencers want to inspire others and make ❺ excited about the small changes they can make in their lives.

Carissa Cabrera, a marine biologist who lives in Hawaii, often includes a simple task in her videos, like three swaps to reduce plastic in the bathroom. She says that "we need everyone to be an environmentalist", so she wants viewers to feel "motivated and inspired". Cabrera is one of the 16 members of EcoTok, a group of young ❻ that formed in July 2020. EcoTok includes students, scientists, and environmental educators. They want to use TikTok "as a platform for good" and teach and inspire others to do something against climate change.

But not everyone is convinced that online content is the answer. Sophia Moore, an 18-year-old high-school student and TikTok user in California, thinks TikTok isn't the place for climate activism ❼ "climate content is just mixed into my other stuff" in the feed, so "it's easy to see it, like it, and move on".

However, eco influencers say their videos have an effect: viewers tell them they are changing their habits, signing petitions, or joining environmental organisations because of those videos. An Xiao Mina, who wrote the book "Memes to Movements", thinks that it is too early to talk about the effects of social media platforms on climate activism; they will only become apparent over time. But surely in their light-hearted way, eco influencers are already ❽ a difference by showing millions of people how to live an eco-friendlier life.

Adapted from: Read On, September 2021

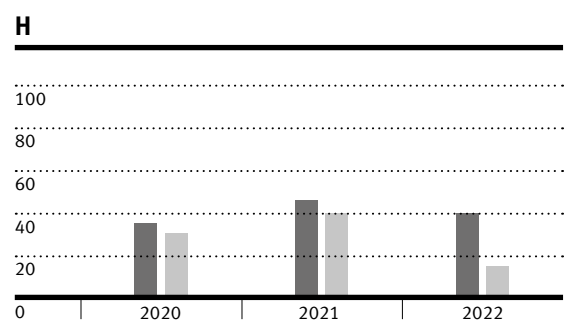
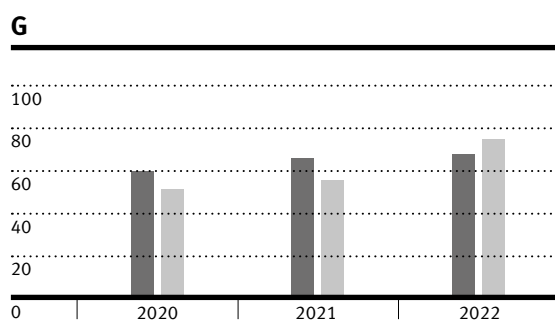
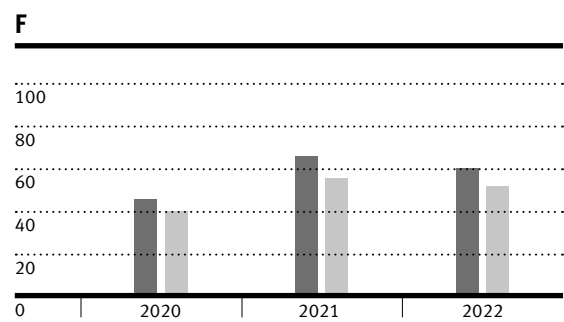
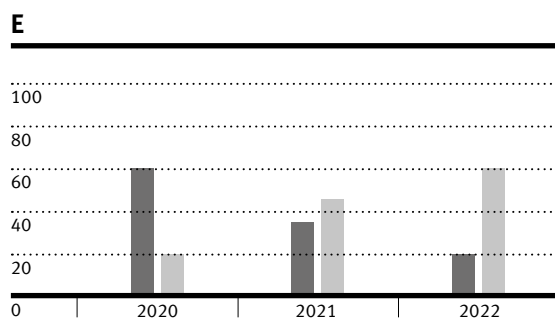
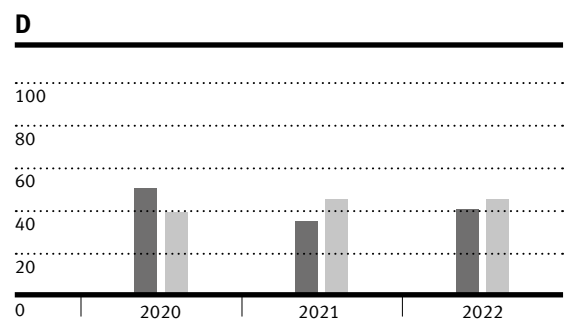
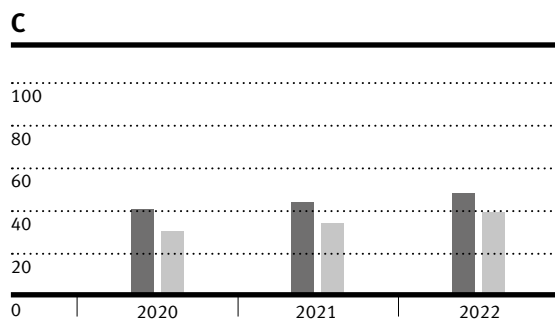
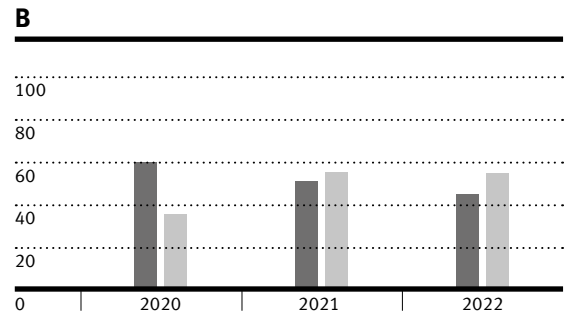
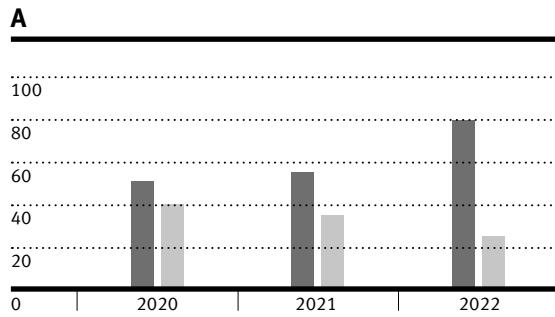
Put the letter here ↓

❶	A usually	B recently	C always	B	1
❷	A about	B by	C of	C	1
❸	A by	B from	C of	A	1
❹	A fun	B boring	C hopeless	A	1
❺	A them	B you	C they	A	1
❻	A men	B influencers	C teachers	B	1
❼	A although	B but	C because	C	1
❽	A making	B doing	C having	A	1

**C** (5 POINTS) (1 point for each correct answer)

Look at the charts below. They show the sales of folding bicycles and the sales of cargo bikes in eight different shops over a period of three years.

■ Folding bicycles    ■ Cargo bikes



**Which outlet does each statement (1–5) below describe?  
Match them with the correct graph (A–H). Use the letters only once.**

		Put the letter here ↓	
1	Sales of both products increased in 2021, then fell back slightly, while staying above their original levels.	F	1
2	Both products saw their sales climb steadily during the period, folding bicycles remaining ahead of cargo bikes.	C	1
3	Cargo bikes' sales overtook those of folding bicycles in 2021, then remained steady as sales of folding bicycles recovered.	D	1
4	An improvement in both products' sales in 2021 was followed by a drop, which was greater for cargo bikes.	H	1
5	The gap between sales figures for folding bicycles and cargo bikes increased year on year, with cargo bikes always selling less than folding bicycles.	A	1