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Zentralkommission für  
die Lehrabschlussprüfungen  
der NKG

Englisch

Leseverständnis

Lehrabschlussprüfungen 2007  
für Kauffrau / Kaufmann  
Erweiterte Grundbildung (E-Profil)

Serie 3/3

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# Lösungen

# Bewertungen

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Vorname: \_\_\_\_\_

Kandidatennummer: \_\_\_\_\_

Datum der Prüfung: \_\_\_\_\_

Punkte (von max. 25): \_\_\_\_\_

## Erlaubte Hilfsmittel

Wörterbuch, gedruckt oder elektronisch

## Zeit

40 Minuten

Die Experten:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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Diese Prüfungsaufgabe darf 2007 nicht im Unterricht verwendet werden. Die Zentralkommission hat das uneingeschränkte Recht, diese Aufgabe für Prüfungs- und für Übungszwecke zu verwenden. Eine kommerzielle Verwendung bedarf der Bewilligung des Autors, des Inhabers des Urheberrechtes. ©

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Read the instructions on the opposite page and find the answers from the text below.



# Eco clubs help neighbours with environmental tips

*By William Little*

Gaia Vince, a writer from south London, is having a meal with five of her neighbours. The group all agree that they haven't had so much fun since the last time. Then the host disappears and comes back with a pair of bathroom scales. In a moment, she pulls out a sack of the day's rubbish and weighs it. The guests watch her and then applaud as she shows that she has again reduced the volume of waste material she has produced.

The group of six are members of an eco club that is slowly becoming popular in London. Friends and neighbours meet to improve their lives – they eat, drink and make their homes more environmentally friendly. Eco clubs attract groups of six to eight households, colleagues or friends who want to learn more about the environment and global warming and how they can help. "Sometimes the evenings end up as a party, but someone always pulls us back to why we have all come together," says Vince.

Vince joined because "it is a really good way of making a difference. We all help each other to take small steps by doing things like weighing our rubbish to reduce waste, making compost and buying at farmers' markets as often as possible."

Vince says: "We meet once a month, offer help and advice and one person gives a presentation about an environmental problem. We've talked about how to use less water by putting a stone in the WC water tank and saving rain for the garden." Since joining an eco club, she recycles a lot more, uses less electricity and does not use plastic bags when shopping. This type of individual action can make a big difference. For example, if everyone switched off the standby on their stereos and DVD players, there would be a 6% reduction in UK electricity consumption.

The idea of small groups supporting each other to make small changes is unique, says Professor Jacquelin Burgess of Global Action Plan, which supports eco clubs and has monitored their success.

"Small groups are highly important for the success of changing someone's behaviour," she says. "It means that people can share their experiences and, importantly, they don't feel that people are telling them what to do. They decide what they do for themselves through the support that other people in the team give them. That is vital."

Eco clubs are positive for the whole community says Karina Wells, who was the first person to start a club in the UK. "Whole streets come together for the first time and help each other by taking away recycling materials for older people or by enjoying social evenings with their neighbours."

More than 200 members of community eco club projects in Nottingham have resulted in an average 43% reduction in waste material and a 17% drop in the use of energy. The meetings are based on the idea that these goals must be possible and enjoyable. "Eco clubs simplify the enormous job of making a big difference," says Gaia Vince.

**FT magazine, October 14/15, 2006**

**Task A1** (12 points) (2 points for each correct answer)

Which statement is best - A, B or C? Tick the box  to indicate your answer!

1) Ms Vince ...

- A  and her group meet to eat and play games.
- B  is gradually reducing the weight of her household waste.
- C  and her group meet to check their weight.

2) Eco clubs ...

- A  are just an excuse to eat, have a party and drink a lot.
- B  only want to find ways to improve the environment.
- C  want to improve their members' lives as well as the environment.

3) All the eco club members ...

- A  help each other to improve by doing a little bit at a time.
- B  give an environmental talk at a monthly meeting.
- C  save water up for their WCs.

4) A  Members of an eco club are not allowed to use plastic bags when shopping.

- B  Any action can make a big difference to improve the environment.
- C  Switching electrical appliances off completely can cut electrical consumption.

5) A  People in eco groups aren't interested in hearing other people's eco problems.

- B  An eco group should be small in number to be successful.
- C  People in eco groups hate it when other group members say what should be done.

6) Eco clubs ...

- A  also help people in communities to get to know each other better.
- B  in England have reduced waste material by 43% and energy use by 17%.
- C  find it difficult to handle environmental problems.

**Task A2** (8 points) (1 point for each correct answer)

Read the article below.

Which is the best expression for each gap – A, B or C?

Put the correct letter on the line on the right.

## £75 fine for dropping a French fry

By Tom Kelly

She only wanted a cheap lunch in the city of Doncaster, but Pauline Oakley's £1.10 bag of French fries cost her £75. While she **1)** ..... them in her car at lunch, she threw a burnt French fry out of the window. Unfortunately, a passing policeman gave her an instant £75 fine for this serious case of environmental hooliganism ... Mrs Oakley, 48, offered to pick up the French fry, but had to pay.

“It was the **2)** ..... French fry ever because I paid £1.10 and ended up paying another £75. Of course, I had no idea that dropping a French fry was illegal. To me, dropping a French fry is not bad because it decomposes or a bird or animal eats it. I never drop things and I've always taught my children to find a rubbish bin. But I just didn't consider a French fry to be rubbish. The police should have something better to do with their time. It isn't like **3)** ..... a fast-food paper or anything like that. I **4)** ..... and offered to pick it up, but he said it was too late and fined me. He said, 'It's illegal to drop things and I must fine you.' He took my car number, too, **5)** ..... I tried to drive off.”

Doncaster's Mayor, Martin Winter, applauded the policeman's action. He said: “Dropping things makes a place **6)** ..... awful and waste food attracts rats. The best way not to get a fine is not to drop things in the street. Our taxpayers pay a £3 million bill each year to keep our city clean and we will fine people **7)** ..... treat our streets as rubbish areas.”

Fined £75 last month, Hilary Smith had dropped a potato crisp from her car. Other people fined included a boy who was fined when an apple fell out of his pocket, a gas repairman who poured soapy water away and two old ladies who fed birds in winter. A homeowner was **8)** ..... fined for putting junk mail given to him by a postman in a public rubbish bin. And a 23-year-old student from Braintree, Essex, was fined £50 for throwing away a banana skin that vandals had dropped on his car.

Put the letter here



1	A eats	B was eating	C has eaten	<u>B</u>
2	A cheapest	B trendiest	C costliest	<u>C</u>
3	A dropping	B falling	C losing	<u>A</u>
4	A excused	B apologised	C forgave	<u>B</u>
5	A in case	B if	C whether	<u>A</u>
6	A look	B see	C watch	<u>A</u>
7	A which	B who	C the	<u>B</u>
8	A more	B further	C also	<u>C</u>

