


6. Klasse – Test 4

Name: _____ Klasse: _____ Datum: _____

1. Listening: Obesity in young people

 You will hear a report on obesity in young people. For questions 1–5, choose the answer which fits best according to what you hear.

1. What does “to get to grips with” in the first sentence mean?

- to accept
- to handle
- to understand
- to question

2. Who is most likely to fight obesity?

- children
- teenagers
- adults
- elderly people

3. What is NOT considered a main cause of obesity?

- binging
- low self-confidence
- illness
- little exercise


4. Which physical consequence is named as a result of obesity?

- heart attack
- sleeping disorder
- low blood pressure
- back pain

5. Who should the parents of obese children turn to for help first?

- a doctor
- a therapist
- a nutritionist
- a psychiatrist

2. Listening: The importance of listening

 You will hear a report on the importance of listening. For questions 1–5, choose the answer which fits best according to what you hear.

1. Who is this show's host?

- Drew
- Hugh
- Lou
- Neo

2. What is said about teaching listening?

- Listening is still neglected in the classroom.
- Teaching listening focuses on business people.
- Foreign language learners need the skill of listening most.
- Teaching listening has gained importance.

3. According to the speaker, successful communication is based on

- sending a clear message.
- being good at listening to others.
- combining speaking and listening.
- asking a lot of questions.

4. Why do many people NOT listen?

- They focus too much on their own responses.
- They do not want to communicate.
- They cannot evaluate the information.
- They are presented with too much information.

5. What is the purpose of the report?

- to promote listening classes for business people
- to help people improve their listening skills
- to stress the importance of teaching listening
- to criticise people's impatience when listening

3. Reading: Huntington's disease

You will read a text on Huntington's disease. For questions 1–5, choose the answer which fits best according to what you read.

One of the genetic disorders people have not found a cure for yet is Huntington's disease. Huntington's disease, which is also referred to as HD, is a genetic disorder that affects the body's muscle coordination. It also leads to a decline in people's cognitive ability and eventually to death. Because of the loss of muscle control people have major difficulty swallowing, which can cause choking or malnutrition. Apart from the physical problems, HD patients often develop depression.

In the beginning people might have problems driving their car, learning new things, answering questions or making decisions. They often have mood swings, feel angry and are passive or depressed. With the progression of the disease, these symptoms can become even worse. At a later stage, things like speaking, eating, and walking can pose a major problem. There are also people who cannot recognise family members anymore.

A recent study has shown that Barranquitas, a little village in Venezuela, has the highest concentration of people suffering from Huntington's disease worldwide. Dr Nancy Wexler, a US scientist who has been trying to find a cure throughout her entire medical career, has been travelling to Barranquitas for more than 30 years. Will Grant from the BBC travels with her to learn more about her fight against this disease and about the progress she has already made.

Dr Wexler is driven by a family obsession. Her mother, a scientist, died of Huntington's disease. As the daughter of an HD patient, Nancy Wexler has a one-in-two chance of carrying the disease herself. Together with her father, also a scientist, Nancy Wexler therefore decided to find a cure. This personal experience and emotional attachment make her get up every morning and continue looking, having the hope that the cure must be out there.

Normally Huntington's disease affects 1 in 10,000 people. In Barranquitas, however, a small Venezuelan village, where there have been a lot of inter-marriages between only a few families in the past, 1 in 10 people is affected. So far more than 1,000 villagers have full-blown HD, and it can be said that many more carry the fatal gene.

Dr Wexler's research in Venezuela played an important role in the breakthrough of 1993. That year researchers were able to identify the problem that causes Huntington's disease. The abnormality responsible for it is a defective gene on chromosome 4.

Luis Sotu, for example, is one of those villagers whose DNA and background helped Dr Wexler discover that gene. Once a talented drummer and athletic fisherman, Mr Sotu, aged 39, has trouble controlling his bodily movements. Both his parents and nine of his thirteen siblings have HD. Unfortunately, some have already died of it.

Dr Wexler is a very strong woman and excellent scientist. She never gives up and she is absolutely convinced that Barranquitas holds the key to a cure, which is the reason why she keeps coming back at regular intervals.

1. Which areas of the body are affected by the disease?

- a person's mental health
- a person's brain
- a person's internal organs
- a person's body and mind

2. Which problems do NOT occur in HD patients?

- speech problems
- heart problems
- memory problems
- mental problems

3. What is Dr Wexler's motivation to find a cure?

- her father's help
- her professional interest
- her personal life
- her ambition

4. What makes Barranquitas a special place for HD research?

- There are almost no cases of the disease.
- Many of the families are related to each other.
- There are many carriers of the defective gene.
- 1 in 1,000 villagers is affected by the disease.

5. What is this text about?

- It describes how the cure was found.
- It gives an overview of Huntington's disease.
- It outlines Dr Nancy Wexler's life.
- It gives background information on HD research.

4. Reading: Use Your Voice!

You will read a text on young people and voting. For questions 1–5, choose the answer which fits best according to what you read.

Use Your Voice!

An increasing number of countries are allowing teenagers to vote as soon as they reach the age of 16. Without the knowledge or necessary insight, a lot of teenagers understandably do not feel ready yet to take a stand and raise their voice for or against a certain party or set of beliefs. In fact, they shy away from taking part in elections instead of making use of their freedom to state their opinion.

We strongly believe that it is essential for any society that there is a fair proportion of young people actively contributing to a country's positive development. In case you still need to be convinced of the importance of your contribution, we have put together a good set of reasons why teenagers should vote.

1. You have a voice. Use it!

Teenagers often complain about their ideas not being heard and their wishes not being respected. By letting you vote, the government gives you the chance to communicate your ideas. If you have that opportunity, you should seize it and let the government know what you think.

2. You want to be mature? This is your chance!

Many teenagers have a hard time being treated seriously and are only smiled at when they try to participate in an adult conversation. Showing your engagement in politics, for example, underlines that you are not afraid of taking responsibility, which automatically makes you appear more mature.

3. You get what you deserve!

Nowadays, people in general, but young people in particular, seem to like complaining about all the things they do not have. They believe other people's needs are attended to more carefully than their own. The truth is that if you think teenagers and young adults do not get enough attention in the government, then this is most certainly because there are not enough young people voting for that kind of representation. If you vote, you have a chance to make sure you and like-minded people get what you want.

4. Shape your future

When you are in your teens or early twenties the last thing you probably think about is your pension, which is understandable, considering that you have about 45 years to go before you can think about **that**. What you should think about, though, is that most of the things you decide today will affect your future. Social security or medicare are issues, for instance, you should not neglect, but actively care about. There will come a day when you will be affected by decisions made in the past too.

How do you feel about shying away from voting now? We really hope we have been able to open your eyes and help you see how important it is that young people make use of their say. People who realise that they are responsible for their society's future demonstrate that by voting!

1. Why do many teenagers decide against voting?

- They do not understand the process of voting.
- They cannot choose a party.
- They do not want to voice their opinion.
- They are not informed well enough.

2. What is the main purpose of the text?

- to inform the readers about voting systems
- to raise the question of the importance of voting
- to convince the readers to raise their voice
- to help the readers decide on their political opinion

3. What does “to be mature” mean (paragraph 4)?

- to seem older than you are
- to be taken seriously
- to act responsibly
- to actively engage in something

4. What do young people complain about?

- The voting age is too high.
- Their needs are not taken into consideration.
- The government is not interested in their ideas.
- They have little hope for the future.

5. What does “that” refer to in paragraph 6 (line 3)?

- your future
- your retirement
- your social security
- your life

7. Writing: A report on good communication

Your class has been talking about good communication in personal relationships for the past two weeks. At the end of the discussion your teacher, Mr Cline, has asked you to write a **report** on the main factors of good communication. In your report, you should:

- define successful communication
- outline the skills you need to communicate well
- discuss the problems that can arise
- analyse the benefits of good communication

Write your **report** in around **200 words**. Divide your report into **sections** and give them **headings**.

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