

Kollegium St. Fidelis
Mittelschule Nidwalden
6370 Stans

8. Mai 2006

Maturitätsprüfung 2006

ENGLISH

14.00 – 15.20	Part 1:	Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary 80 minutes; 80 points
15.30 – 16.20	Part 2:	Language Paper 50 minutes; 60 points
16.30 – 17.20	Part 3:	Essay 50 minutes; 60 points

- At the end of each part ALL your worksheets will be collected.
- Write legibly and unambiguously.
- Do not use short forms in the reading comprehension answers and in the essay.

Good Luck!

Is there a Kipper in the house?

1 I am living with a Kipper. Some of my friends have them, too. In fact, countrywide, I think they are an
2 increasing phenomenon and it makes you think: was it all worth it - the stress, the tears, even the expense - to
3 end up with a Kipper?
4 What am I talking about? Twenty-somethings who have fledged and flown the nest, only to return for an
5 indefinite period. Home is cheap and it comes as fully-catered accommodation - in fact, home is a comfy hotel.
6 The Kipper rises from bed at the last possible moment, arrives at the breakfast table, where it may or may not
7 speak, and then speeds off to work. Ah yes, we have a working Kipper, but it only stays in adult mode (I
8 presume) through the working day. Once home, Kipper reclines in front of satellite TV or may retire to its en-
9 suite accommodation to watch DVDs until supper.
10 We have suggested to Kipper that help with supper would be appreciated, but the Kipper's lot is a hard one and
11 the day has been too tiring for it to contemplate such acts. Apparently, Kippers work harder than parents.
12 On at least two nights of the week, though, Kipper is bright-eyed and bushy-tailed and able to throw itself into
13 rowing training and circuits - but returns even more tired and hungry to the nest and squawks loudly for food.
14 When we go out to dinner, Kipper comes, too, because it can't cook. However, when Kipper goes out for a meal,
15 we are not welcome - olds should stay at home.
16 Many of my friends have Kippers and they notice, too, that, although often in their mid-twenties, they revert to
17 parent-dependent behaviour on returning to the nest. One acquaintance has a Kipper aged 40+, but this is
18 probably a different syndrome because Kippers hadn't been invented in the early Eighties.
19 So what are Kippers? They are "kids invading parents' pockets, eroding retirement savings". The Japanese have
20 a more derogatory phrase: 'parasite singles'. It refers to those grown children in their twenties and thirties who
21 are unmarried and still sharing the family home. Rather worryingly, it is estimated that there could be 10 million
22 parasite singles in Japan.
23 Could Britain be following in Japan's footsteps? It appears so, because the UK is estimated to have some seven
24 million adults over the age of 18 still living with their parents. Perhaps even more worryingly for Kipper owners,
25 two million are over 30 years of age and one million approaching 40!
26 The thought of reaching 70 with a pair of Kippers still in the house is too terrible to contemplate. But we will
27 not be alone, because one in four households apparently still has adult children at home.
28 However, it is also depressing for young people. They attend university, get a good degree and then try to enter
29 the employment market. Then, one of two things happens: Either they can't get a graduate job and so end up
30 waitressing, working in a supermarket, entering data for libraries or working in a call center, and cannot make
31 enough money to rent accommodation and live. Or they obtain a graduate post but find the funds are
32 insufficient to live on.
33 The Association of Graduate Recruiters says that the median starting salary for graduates is £22,000. If your
34 Kipper works in an investment bank, he or she could command a salary of £35,000.

35 But many a Kipper will have failed to attract such a salary and will have returned home where there is a certain
36 degree of comfort, not to mention a host of facilities that they cannot afford themselves.

37 Kipper accommodation can come with a range of tempting extras: free use of the phone, meals provided,
38 washing done if left to stack up for long enough, ironing done if you look as though you might leave the house
39 in a creased state, free alcohol, access to TVs and computers without paying license fees and connection
40 charges.

41 Part of the problem with parasite singles is the amount of debt young people are forced to take on at university,
42 coupled with the ever-increasing rise in house prices.

43 As a result, some young people can see nothing but a future of doom and gloom - student loan to be repaid, the
44 necessity of starting to pay into a pension scheme as soon as possible, followed by saving for their own
45 children's education (if they are able to afford a home and children) and then the possible burden of looking
46 after elderly relatives.

47 Thus, living at home can have advantages, but there are also strains. Parents may have trouble turning to a new
48 chapter in their relationships with their children. And for commuter students generally, getting the full college
49 experience can be a challenge. Such students are less likely than those living on campus to take part in activities
50 that, as research shows, correlate strongly with satisfaction and academic success.

51 In America, the situation is similar. "I've been in higher education since 1981 and I've seen it's so much more
52 difficult for students who live at home to get involved on campus," said Sylvia Scott, director of the office for
53 non-traditional and commuter students at the University of Arkansas, where 70 percent live off campus. "And
54 involvement is one of the key elements that contribute to their happiness."

55 Data suggest that students who live with their parents may get less out of a freshman year even than commuters
56 generally. The center said students living with their family were less likely to report substantial progress.

57 Andrea Thompson McCall, assistant dean of student life at the University of Southern Maine, says she
58 sometimes notices adjustment problems in the families of recent immigrants, who may continue to live at home
59 for cultural as well as financial reasons.

60 "The experience of almost any university student who is living in the same home as when they went to high
61 school is the fact that they are changing so much during those years," she said. "For the sons and daughters of
62 immigrant families there's the added layer of their becoming Americans. Their parents want them to, but they
63 also want them to keep their culture."

64 For the Leppard family of Orlando, a mix of financial and personal reasons lay behind the girls' decision to live
65 at home. Becky Leppard advises parents to relax the rules but not to give them up.

66 "I would say, affirm to your kids that they are now adults," she said. "Recognize that, because that's what they're
67 striving for -- the recognition. Try to say, 'I'm here to help you as much as possible. And tell them, 'we are now
68 in an advisory role, not a parental role.'"

69 When they are ready and able to move out, encourage them, she said. Until then: "I tell my kids I'm proud of
70 them for choosing to be at home and not be in debt."

(The Telegraph, 10 August 2005 plus AP material, adapted)

A Comprehension (Contents: 22 points; Language: 16 points total)

Formulate complete sentences. Avoid copying from the text.

1. Explain the acronym KIPPER and formulate a definition! (4 points)

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.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. Describe a Kipper's behaviour at home. (4 points)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3. Where and why do Kippers behave as adults? (4 points)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

4. Explain the Japanese phrase for Kippers and comment on it! (2 points)

.....
.....
.....

5. Why – according to the text - is it understandable that many young people end up as Kippers? (4 points)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

6. Give three reasons why there are not only advantages to being a Kipper. (4 points)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

B Paraphrase: Rewrite the underlined words or explain without changing the meaning substantially.

1. Twenty-somethings who have fledged and flown the nest, only to return for an indefinite period.(4-5)

.....

2. Home is cheap and it comes as fully-catered accommodation (5)

.....

3. or it may retire to its en-suite accommodation (8-9)

.....

4. ... help with supper would be appreciated (10)

.....

5. One acquaintance has a kipper aged 40+ (17)

.....

6. ... the funds are insufficient (31-32)

.....

7. ... a host of facilities that they cannot afford themselves(36)

.....
8. ... the amount of debt (41)

.....
9. Thus, living at home ... (47)

.....
10. ... commuter students (53)

.....
11. ... adjustment problems (58)

C Give ONE word with very similar meaning / a synonym

tiring (11)		try (28)	
apparently (11)		obtain (31)	
though (12)		as a result (43)	
notice (16)		element (54)	
grown (20)		contribute (54)	
thought (26)		recently (58)	

D Give ONE word with approximately the opposite meaning / an antonym

increasing (2)		happiness (54)	
advantages (47)		less (56)	
satisfaction (50)		immigrant (58)	
success (50)		encourage (69)	
higher (51)			

E Word families: Put the missing words into the empty spaces.

ABSTRACT NOUN	ADJECTIVE (not -ed or -ing)	VERB
	-----	arrive (6)
	able (12)	
	different (18)	
	terrible (26)	
	young (28)	-----
	-----	enter (28)
employment (29)	-----	
		live (32)
		attract (35)
	certain (35)	-----
	free (37)	
		provide (37)
	long (38)	
access (39)		
relation (48)		
	strongly (50)	
satisfaction (50)		
success (50)		
	difficult (52)	-----
progress (56)		
reason (59)		
	high (60)	
		add (62)
		advise (68)
	proud (69)	-----
		choose (70)

Name and class:.....

Language Paper (60 points)

A Transformations

- 1) Please don't stop your work CARRY
Please
- 2) People claim that he is the best tennis player of our times. SAID
He
- 3) Thanks for reminding me of this meeting. I would have missed it. NOT
If you.....
- 4) "I didn't do it!" said the boy. DENIED
The boy
- 5) I'd prefer you to stay with me. RATHER
I
- 6) Did Sue repair the bike herself?
No, she.....
- 7) We expected there to be more spectators at the match.
There weren't.....expected.
- 8) These apples don't look very nice, but they're delicious.
Despite
- 9) No one gave us instructions or showed us what to do.
We
- 10) You really ought to tell your parents about it.
It's high

B Fill in the correct tense of the verbs in brackets

This morning I _____ (walk down) Market Street when I suddenly _____ (run into) Patrick O'Neil. He _____ (always, be) a close family friend - we _____ (use, live) in the same house -, but I _____ (not, see) him for ages. "I _____ (expect) you," he said _____ (look) around nervously. "I _____ (leave) tonight. I _____ (just, book) my passage. I _____ (not, come back) any more. I _____ (go) to live up in Donegal, but it's not safe any longer." I _____ (wish) he _____ (not, join) that lunatic group of extremists twenty years ago. After

_____ (give) me a sealed envelope he _____ (disappear) in the crowd.

The same day in the evening - I _____ (have) a shower while Mary _____ (listen) to the news: "There _____ (be) an incident near the docks. A man who _____ (try, pass) a checkpoint _____ (shoot - passive) dead by the police. The suspect _____ (expect - passive) _____ (carry) a list of important names, but it _____ (not yet, find) among his belongings. The man's involvement in a recent murder _____ (presently, look into - passive)." Then the speaker _____ (go on, give) the weather forecast: "There _____ (be) torrential rain along the north coast."

C Prepositions

How can I dispose (1) _____ used batteries? This restaurant is very popular (2) _____ locals and tourists alike. The game was cancelled owing (3) _____ heavy rain. Recently, she has applied (4) _____ a new job. Patrick specialises (5) _____ knee surgery. Our economy heavily depends (6) _____ oil. He gave a speech on the Buddhist attitude (7) _____ nature. They resolved not to trust (8) _____ science anymore. You should allow (9) _____ delays when planning a journey. The president proved to be indifferent (10) _____ this issue. What is (11) _____ stake in Iraq? More and more people are getting aware (12) _____ their rights.

D Reported speech

Turn the following sentences into reported speech. Don't use the reporting verb 'say'. Find other suitable reporting verbs and use them only once.

1. "Papa, I'm sorry I'm home so late," said Laura.
.....
2. Laura asked her father: "When you were young, didn't you want to go out with your friends?"
.....
3. "Laura, perhaps I could meet your parents and talk to them," said Steve.
.....
4. "Would you like to have lunch with us next Sunday, Steve?" said Laura's mum.
.....

F Phrasals

Complete the following sentences with a phrasal verb from the box – in the appropriate form.
Not all the phrasals in the box are to be used.

put through, do without, get by with, stay away from, get away with, put off, get over, come across, get rid of, take to sb, show off, look after, come about, get along with, do without, let sb down, run out of, turn down, get by with, put up with, give away, bring up, turn up

1. How did the accident happen? - How did the accident
2. Fiona has always had a good relationship with her brother. - Fiona has always her brother.
3. Don't be tempted to cheat - you will be punished for it. - Don't be tempted to cheat - you will never it.
4. She betrayed state secrets to the enemy. - She state secrets to the enemy.
5. I liked her immediately. - Iher immediately.
6. Nora's father wanted him not to go near her. - Nora's father wanted him to her.
7. I'm not going to tolerate their smoking anymore. - I'm not going to their smoking anymore.
8. We haven't got any money left. - We've money.
9. How can Bridget manage to live on so little sleep? - How can Bridget so little sleep?
10. He asked her to marry him, but she rejected his proposal. - He asked her to marry him, but she his proposal.
11. Sean is always boasting how well he speaks French. - Sean is alwayshow well he speaks French.
12. Claire was disappointed at not getting the job but she'll manage to deal with it. - Claire was disappointed at not getting the job but she'll it.

G Translate the following sentences as precisely as possible.

1. Bis gestern Abend hatte Fiona nie irgendwelche Schwierigkeiten, Entscheidungen zu treffen.
.....
.....
2. Nachdem der Grüne Ritter seine Feinde besiegt hatte, bestieg er das Pferd und verschwand im Nebel.
.....
.....

3. Vor vierzig Jahren begann die Arbeitslosenrate in Grossbritannien dramatisch anzusteigen.

.....

4. Es könnte ein Gerücht sein, aber man sagt, ihm sei das Geld ausgegangen.

.....

.....

5. Patrick liegt schon seit mehr als einer Stunde in der Badewanne.

.....

.....

6. Jill war in der Bibliothek am Lernen, als plötzlich ihr Mobiltelefon läutete.

.....

.....

7. Ich schlage deshalb vor, dass wir über die Rolle der Ferien in unserem Leben nachdenken.

.....

.....

8. Es mangelt uns an Techniken, die uns befähigen, mit unerwarteten Ereignissen fertig zu werden.

.....

.....

9. Es ist nicht wirklich bekannt, wen man für diese Katastrophe tadeln soll.

.....

.....

10. Gemäss dem Spezialisten muss die Explosion am Morgen stattgefunden haben.

.....

.....

11. Früher oder später wäre er verhungert, wenn er nicht Glück gehabt hätte.

.....

.....

12. Du bist sehr gut im Tennis. Um in diesem Sport die Spitze zu erreichen, musst du sehr hart trainieren.

.....

.....

Essay (60 points)

Write a thoughtful and well-structured essay on ONE of the following topics. Good personal titles are welcome.

1. Is the increasing number of Kippers likely to affect society?
2. A man is a success if he gets up in the morning and goes to bed at night and in between does what he wants to do. (Bob Dylan 1941 -)
3. Without competition there is no progress. Discuss.
4. It has become appallingly obvious that technology has exceeded humanity. (Albert Einstein 1879-1955)
- 5.



Discuss the above cartoon from Gary Larson's *Unnatural Selections*. Describe, compare and contrast the four types and comment on Larson's treatment of the issue.

A Comprehension (contents: 22pts; language: 16 pts)

1. KIPPER: The acronym refers to 'kids invading parents' pockets, eroding retirement savings', i.e. children living on parents' money, thus preventing them from putting away something for the time when they stop working and earning. Kippers are children aged 20+, i.e. adults who still enjoy the advantages of living at home ... (not: 'grown children in their twenties and thirties...' etc. – cp. lines 20-21!)
2. Behaviour at home: These young adults are likely to sleep long, they do not seem to be aware of cooking and household chores, they expect their parents – in particular their mother – to wait on them and to make life as comfortable as possible for them.
3. Kippers do behave as adults when they are together with people other than their parents, e.g. at the workplace, i.e. when they know that there is nobody who does the job if they themselves don't do it.
4. The Japanese call those people 'parasite singles'. This is a much stronger term, but a correct one if those young adults indeed exploit their parents.
5. Many young adults end up as kippers, because of problems in the economic system. They finish their studies and then cannot find a job that enables them to earn enough money for renting a flat and living. It is also understandable that they prefer to live at home, because there they can enjoy a lifestyle which they could not afford themselves. E.g. they do not have to spend money on tv licences and food and drinks.
6. (1) The parent – children relationship cannot evolve properly. (2) Students who live at home rather than on campus are less likely to be successful in their studies, because it is difficult for them to really get involved in university life and research practices. (3) This is even worse for students living in immigrant families, where the cultural dilemma absorbs a great deal of energy.

B Paraphrases (maximum 10 pts; ½ reduction per mistake)

1. fully developed/equipped for living on their own, like young birds – for a time that can be very long
2. inexpensive – room /flat where so can stay and everything is provided
3. withdraw, go back
4. cooking a meal – value, estimate
5. a person I know – more than forty years old
6. the money is not enough
7. a lot of / many – things – they could not have if they were to pay for them
8. sums they owe somebody
9. In that way/manner
10. those who travel back and forth regularly
11. getting used to

C Give ONE word with very similar meaning / a synonym (max. 5; ½ point reduction)

tiring (11)	exhausting	try (28)	attempt
apparently (11)	seemingly	obtain (31)	get
though (12)	however	as a result (43)	consequently
notice (16)	realize	element (54)	factor
grown (20)	adult	contribute (54)	add
thought (26)	idea	recently (58)	lately

D Give a word with approximately the opposite meaning / an antonym (max. 4; ½ point reduction)

increasing (2)	decreasing	happiness (54)	unhappiness
advantages (47)	disadvantages	less (56)	more
satisfaction (50)	dissatisfaction	immigrant (58)	emigrant
success (50)	failure	encourage (69)	discourage
higher (51)	lower		

E word families (max. 23; ½ reduction per mistake or missing word)

ABSTRACT NOUN	ADJECTIVE (not -ed or -ing)	VERB
arrival	-----	arrive (6)
ability	able (12)	enable
difference	different (18)	differ
terror	terrible (26)	terrify
youth	young (28)	-----
entrance	-----	enter (28)
employment (29)	-----	employ
life	live, lively	live (32)
attraction	attractive	attract (35)
certainty	certain (35)	-----
freedom	free (37)	free
provisions	provisional	provide (37)
length	long (38)	lengthen
access (39)	accessible	access
relation (48)	relative	relate
strength	strongly (50)	strengthen
satisfaction (50)	satisfactory	satisfy
success (50)	successful	succeed
difficulty	difficult (52)	-----
progress (56)	progressive	progress
reason (59)	reasonable	reason
height	high (60)	heighten
addition	additional	add (62)
advice	advisable	advise (68)
pride	proud (69)	-----
choice	choosy	choose (70)

A Transformations (10 pts)

1. Please carry on doing/with your work.
2. He is said to be the best tennis player of our times.
3. If you had not (hadn't) reminded me of this meeting, I would have missed it.
4. The boy denied having done (doing) it.
5. I'd rather you stayed with me.
6. No, she had it repaired (by a mechanic).
7. There weren't as many spectators as we had expected.
8. Despite their ugly (bad) look, these apples are delicious. (Despite the fact that ...)
9. We weren't given any instructions or shown what to do.
10. It's high time you told your parents about it.

B Tenses (max. 12 points; ½ point reduction)

This morning I was walking down Market Street when I suddenly ran into Patrick O'Neil. He has always been a close family friend - we used to live in the same house -, but I hadn't seen him for ages. "I've been expecting you," he said, looking around nervously. "I'm leaving tonight. I've just booked my passage. I won't come back any more. I was going to live up in Donegal, but it's not safe any longer." I wish(ed) he hadn't joined that lunatic group of extremists twenty years ago. After giving (having given) me a sealed envelope he disappeared in the crowd.

The same day in the evening - I was having a shower while Mary was listening to the news. "There has been an incident near the docks. A man who was trying(trying) to pass a checkpoint was shot dead by the police. The suspect was expected to carry(be carrying) a list of important names, but it hasn't yet been found among his belongings. The man's involvement in a recent murder is presently being (was presently) looked into." Then the speaker went on to give the weather forecast: "There is going to be(will be) torrential rain along the north coast."

C Prepositions (max. 5 pts; ½ reduction)

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|------------|--------|
| 1. of | 4. for | 7. towards | 10. to |
| 2. with | 5. in | 8. in | 11. at |
| 3. to | 6. on | 9. for | 12. of |

D Indirect speech (4 points)

- 1) Laura apologized to her dad (papa, father) for being late.
- 2) Laura wanted to know (from her father) if he'd never wanted to go out with his friends when he was young.
- 3) Steve suggested (that) he could meet her parents and talk to them.
- 4) Laura's mum invited Steve to have lunch with them the following Sunday.

E Phrasals (max. 5 pts; ½ reduction)

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. come about | 6. took to | 11. get by with |
| 2. got along | 7. stay away from | 12. turned down |
| 3. let you down | 8. put up with | 13. showing off |
| 4. get away with | 9. run out of | 14. get over |
| 5. gave away | 10. put off | 15. do without |

F Translation (24 points; 2 pts per sentence)

1. Until last night Fiona had never had any difficulties in making (reaching, coming to) decisions.
2. After the Green Knight had defeated (overwhelmed, vanquished) his enemies, he mounted (climbed, got onto) his horse and disappeared (vanished) in the fog.
3. Forty years ago Britain's unemployment rate started to increase / rise dramatically.
4. It might be a rumour, but they are said to have run out of money.
5. Patrick has been lying in the bath(tub) for more than an hour.
6. Jill was studying in the library when suddenly her mobile phone rang.
7. I therefore suggest that we think about the role of holidays in our lives.
8. We lack techniques that/which (would) enable us to come to terms (cope with, be able to handle) unexpected events.
9. It isn't really known who is to blame (be blamed) for this catastrophe.
10. According to the expert (specialist) the explosion must have taken place in the morning.
11. Sooner or later he would have starved if he hadn't been lucky (had any luck)
12. You're very good at tennis. (In order)To reach the top in this sport you really have to train (practise) hard.