

Kantonsschule Alpenquai Luzern

Schriftliche Maturitätsprüfung 2016

Fach	Englisch			
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Klassen	alle 6. und 7. Klassen, Schuljahr 2015-16			
Prüfungsdatum	24. Mai 2016			
Prüfungsdauer	3 Stunden			
Erlaubte Hilfsmittel	keine			
Anweisungen zur Lösung der Prüfung	sind alle im vorliegenden Dokument enthalten.			
Anzahl erreichbarer Punkte	Part	Time	Score	Page
	Reading	~ 15'		2
	1 Comprehension	~ 30'	40	3
	2 Vocabulary	~ 15'	30	4
	3 Essay	~ 60'	60	5
	4 Grammar	~ 30'	50	6
	5 Translation	~ 15'	20	8
	Reading over	~ 15'		
	Total	180'	200	
Anzahl Seiten (inkl. Titelblatt)	8			

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Fearing Fear Itself

By Paul Krugman (American economist and Nobel Prize laureate)

New York Times, November 16 2015 (i.e. three days after the terrorist attacks in Paris Friday 13 November 2015)

Like millions of people, I've been obsessively following the news from Paris, putting aside other things to focus on the horror. It's the natural human reaction. But let's be clear: it's also the reaction the terrorists want. And that's something not everyone seems to understand.

Take, for example, Jeb Bush's¹ declaration that "this is an organized attempt to destroy Western civilization." No, it isn't. It's an organized attempt to sow panic, which isn't at all the same thing. And remarks like that, which blur that distinction and make terrorists seem more powerful than they are, just help the jihadists' cause.

Think, for a moment, about what France is and what it represents. It has its problems — what nation doesn't? — but it's a robust democracy with a deep well² of popular legitimacy. Its defense budget is small compared with ours, but it nonetheless retains a powerful military, and has the resources to make that military much stronger if it chooses. (France's economy is around 20 times the size of Syria's.) France is not going to be conquered by ISIS, now or ever. Destroy Western civilization? Not a chance.

So what was Friday's attack about? Killing random people in restaurants and at concerts is a strategy that reflects its perpetrators' fundamental weakness. It isn't going to establish a caliphate in Paris. What it can do, however, is inspire fear — which is why we call it terrorism, and shouldn't dignify it with the name of war.

The point is not to minimize the horror. It is, instead, to emphasize that the biggest danger terrorism poses to our society comes not from the direct harm inflicted, but from the wrong-headed responses it can inspire. And it's crucial to realize that there are multiple ways the response can go wrong.

It would certainly be a very bad thing if France or other democracies responded to terrorism with appeasement — if, for example, the French were to withdraw from the international effort against ISIS in the vain hope that jihadists would leave them alone. And I won't say that there are no would-be appeasers out there; there are indeed some people determined to believe that Western imperialism is the root of all evil, and all would be well if we stopped interfering.

But real-world examples of mainstream politicians, let alone governments, knuckling under to terrorist demands are hard to find. Most accusations of appeasement in America seem to be aimed at liberals who don't use what conservatives consider tough enough language.

A much bigger risk, in practice, is that the targets of terrorism will try to achieve perfect security by eliminating every conceivable threat — a response that inevitably makes things worse, because it's a big, complicated world, and even superpowers can't set everything right. On 9/11 Donald Rumsfeld³ told his aides: "Sweep it up. Related and not," and immediately suggested using the attack as an excuse to invade Iraq. The result was a disastrous war that actually empowered terrorists, and set the stage for the rise of ISIS.

And let's be clear: this wasn't just a matter of bad judgment. Yes, Virginia⁴, people can and do exploit terrorism for political gain, including using it to justify what they imagine will be a splendid, politically beneficial little war.

Oh, and whatever people like Ted Cruz⁵ may imagine, ending our reluctance to kill innocent civilians wouldn't remove the limits to American power. It would, however, do wonders for terrorist recruitment.

Finally, terrorism is just one of many dangers in the world, and shouldn't be allowed to divert our attention from other issues. Sorry, conservatives: when President Obama describes climate change as the greatest threat we face, he's exactly right. Terrorism can't and won't destroy our civilization, but global warming could and might.

So what can we say about how to respond to terrorism? Before the atrocities in Paris, the West's general response involved a mix of policing, precaution, and military action. All involved difficult tradeoffs: surveillance versus privacy, protection versus freedom of movement, denying terrorists safe havens versus the costs and dangers of waging war abroad. And it was always obvious that sometimes a terrorist attack would slip through.

Paris may have changed that calculus a bit, especially when it comes to Europe's handling of refugees, an agonizing issue that has now gotten even more fraught. And there will have to be an investigation why such an elaborate plot wasn't spotted. But do you remember all the pronouncements that 9/11 would change everything? Well, it didn't — and neither will this atrocity.

Again, the goal of terrorists is to inspire terror, because that's all they're capable of. And the most important thing our societies can do in response is to refuse to give in to fear.

(approx. 850 words, slightly adapted)

¹ Jeb Bush: Republican ex-candidate for President of the United States 2016

² here: source

³ Donald Rumsfeld: Secretary of Defense from 2001 to 2006 in the conservative (=Republican) government of George W. Bush

⁴ Krugman plays here with the apparently common phrase: "Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Clause.", which an editor of a local paper wrote to a small girl called Virginia who had begged him to tell her the truth about the existence of Santa.

⁵ Ted Cruz: Republican candidate for President of the United States 2016

1.1 True or false?**(16 points)**

The following statements are either true or false with respect to the argument put forward in the article that you have just read. Mark those that are true with a **T** and those that are false with an **F**.

Indicate the line(s) of the passage where the information can be found in the text. If several passages are relevant, indicate the one that is most important.

- 1) 9/11 didn't change everything, but the attacks in Paris most probably will.
-
- 2) Jeb Bush understands the jihadists' strategy well.
-
- 3) If Western hegemony stopped, terrorism would stop, too.
-
- 4) According to Ted Cruz, the Americans are too considerate about not killing innocent civilians in the fight against terrorism.
-
- 5) Nobody could possibly have anticipated that the terrorists would launch an attack somewhere in the West.
-
- 6) For Obama there are graver dangers to humankind than terrorism.
-
- 7) The fact that the terrorists were able to organise and execute the coordinated attacks in the middle of Paris testifies to the strength of ISIS.
-
- 8) Paul Krugman followed the news from Paris obsessively even though he knew that this was precisely a kind of response that the terrorists had intended.

1.2 Open comprehension questions**(24 points)**

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet. Paraphrase! Do not copy whole passages from the article. **Write a short, well-structured paragraph for each question.** Both content and language (vocabulary, grammar, paragraph structure) will be assessed; the maximum score for the content is 4 points and for the language 2 points. For a correct answer that is very poorly written you will get 4 points only. If an answer is totally wrong, you will get zero points, irrespective of how well it is written.

- 1) What, according to Krugman, is the causal connection between 9/11 and ISIS? | 4 + 2 = 6 points
-
- 2) What does Krugman mean when he says that we should not "dignify" (line 26) terrorism "with the name of war"? | 4 + 2 = 6 points
-
- 3) What does the article tell you about Krugman's politics? In other words, where would you situate him in the American party system? Support your answer with a few references to the text. | 4 + 2 = 6 points
-
- 4) In one paragraph Krugman is sarcastic. Which paragraph is it? Comment on this passage; prove that you understand it! What is Krugman sarcastic about? How can you be sure that it is in fact sarcasm?
| 4 + 2 = 6 points

2 Vocabulary

(30 points)

2.1 Antonyms

(8 points)

Find a word/phrase that is **opposite in meaning** to the word/phrase **in bold** print and that fits (grammatically) into the original sentence.

- 1) the **natural** reaction (line 3)
- 2) this is **an organized** attempt (lines 6-7)
- 3) Killing **random** people (line 21)
- 4) from the **wrong-headed** responses (lines 29-30)
- 5) if the French were to **withdraw from** the international effort (line 35)
- 6) But **real-world** examples (line 42)
- 7) it would, however, **do wonders for** terrorist recruitment (lines 63-64)
- 8) **denying** terrorists safe havens (lines 75-76)

2.2 Synonyms

(10 points)

Find a word/phrase that means **the same** as the word/phrase **in bold** print and that fits (grammatically) into the original sentence.

- 1) And **remarks** like that (line 9)
- 2) with **a deep** well of popular legitimacy (line 14)
- 3) it nonetheless **retains** a powerful military (line 16)
- 4) much stronger if it **chooses** (line 17)
- 5) is **inspire** fear (lines 24-25)
- 6) politicians... **knuckling under to** terrorist demands (lines 42-43)
- 7) every **conceivable** threat (lines 48-49)
- 8) people can and do **exploit** terrorism (line 58)
- 9) involved difficult **tradeoffs** (line 74)
- 10) such **an elaborate** plot (line 82)

2.3 Word formation

(12 points)

In the following text, use **one** word that fits the gap and belongs to the same **word family** as the word in CAPITALS. See the first line for an example.

“Fearing Fear Itself” – where does the phrase come from?

The title of Paul Krugman’s article (Fearing Fear Itself) is likely to be an *a.l.l.u.s.i.o.n.* to a phrase that President Roosevelt used in his inaugural speech in 1933. While Roosevelt made the phrase popular, his speech was not the of it. The phrase had already been in for a while. Roosevelt the presidency at the of the most severe economic depression in American history. His was to launch the “New Deal”, the largest government programme in U.S. history.

ALLUDE
ORIGINAL
CIRCULATE | ASSUMPTION
DEEP
SOLVE

Here is what President Roosevelt actually said in his inaugural address:

“This is preeminently the time to speak the truth, the whole truth, frankly and boldly. Nor need we shrink from facing conditions in our country today. This great nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will So, first of all, let me my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, terror which paralyzes needed efforts to retreat into advance. In every dark hour of our national life, a of frankness and vigor has met with that understanding and support of the people themselves which is to victory.”

HONEST
PROSPERITY
ASSERTION
JUSTIFY
CONVERSION
LEAD
ESSENCE

3 Essay

(60 points)

Choose one of the following topics for an essay (300-400 words).

- 1) Invent a story beginning as follows: *Never before had I been so afraid.*

- 2) Discuss the following quote: “There is only one thing that makes a dream impossible to achieve: the fear of failure.” (Paulo Coelho, contemporary Brazilian novelist)

- 3) Is fear a life-preserving instinct? – Discuss.

4 Grammar

(50 points)

4.1 Re-phrasing sentences

(20 points)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a **similar meaning** to the first sentence, using the word given. Do **not** change the word given. You must use **between three and six words per gap**, including the word given. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

- 0) When does the next exam begin? **tell**
 Could *you tell me when* the next exam begins?
-
- 1) It's difficult to know what my reaction would have been in that situation. **how**
 I'm not in that situation.
-
- 2) 'I didn't cheat in the test!' said the student. **having**
 The student in the test.
-
- 3) My friends have never been here before, so it is possible that they have got lost. **have**
 My friends it is the first time they have ever been here.
-
- 4) Once Ed Sheeran had performed, there was no reason for us to stay for the rest of the concert. **point**
 There was for the rest of the concert once Ed Sheeran had performed.
-
- 5) Do you think you could help me to fill in this form? **wondering**
 I was me a hand filling in this form.
-
- 6) Playing the drums is fun, but so is singing in a choir. **just**
 It is singing in a choir as it is playing the drums.
-
- 7) Everyone says Tom's grandfather was an extremely skilful chess player. **supposed**
 Tom's grandfather is an extremely skilful chess player.
-
- 8) We missed the train because we arrived at the station late. **by**
 The train we arrived at the station.
-
- 9) The final pages were missing from the book, so I didn't find out who the murderer was. **not**
 If the final pages of the book have found out who the murderer was.
-
- 10) My brother didn't use to be so confident. **than**
 My brother is to be.

4.2 Gap-filling**(30 points)**

Complete the following text by putting the verbs in *brackets* into the correct form. Include any preposition that may be required. Where there is no verb given, think of one word which best fits the gap.

A week after the Islamic State terror attack in Paris (November 2015), three professors from Columbia University (New York City) were interviewed for the university website. Here is what they said:

Question: What does IS want?

Richard Bulliet: IS wants to dominate the Muslim world. But in ¹..... to do so, they have to destroy Saudi Arabia. The question now is what the Saudis are going to do. If the Saudis ignore IS while continuing to allow their citizens to give money and to become recruits, the world ²..... (be likely) to see them as enablers of a criminal organization. On the other hand, IS believes in a strict form of Islam not ³..... dissimilar from what the Saudis practise, and it also has a murderous attitude towards Shiites, a group that ⁴..... (consider/be) heretical by the Saudis. If the Saudis did what the West would like them ⁵..... (do) and focused on IS, then in Muslim terms the Saudis would be ⁶..... (ally) with the enemies of Islam – America, France, Russia, etc. Their authority as a dynasty that controls Mecca would ⁷..... (undermine). This almost makes the Saudis ⁸..... (find) themselves in a lose-lose situation.

Q: What can they do? What are they doing?

RB: They are simply keeping silent. They ⁹..... (not do) anything substantial to discredit or to combat IS in recent months. Now, the Americans, the French, the British, the Russians, everybody wants the Saudis to take action. Yet in ¹⁰..... of this pressure, they've remained passive, ¹¹..... is undermining their status in the region. Within Saudi Arabia, there ¹²..... (be) bombings, and hundreds of people who they say are IS-sympathizers ¹³..... (arrest) so far. But all of the actions against IS within Saudi Arabia have been solely to prevent subversion. So far, Islam ¹⁴..... (use) in Saudi Arabia basically as a tool for buttressing the power of the royal family, which has absolutely no intention of ¹⁵..... (give up) that power to anyone.

Q: ¹⁶..... does the future look like for IS?

RB: I don't think IS can survive in its current mini-state situation for more than five years. It ¹⁷..... (attack/increasingly). It could metastasize, so even if it lost its territory in Syria, it might then become a sort of distributed international terrorist organization. But it would be less appealing in such a form because potential recruits need a territory and a figurehead. Recruits ¹⁸..... (say/attract) by the romance of recreating the caliphate.

Q: Professor **Stuart Gottlieb**, how do the Paris attacks change the fight against jihadists?

SG: Until now, the stated American strategy to counter the IS ¹⁹..... (be) to first contain the group in its Mideast safe havens, and then eventually degrade and destroy the organization. ²⁰..... the massacre in Paris shows why this is a dangerously short-sighted approach: ²¹..... the core of IS may ²²..... (contain) in some recognizable territory, the group itself – and its ideology – is multinational.

Q: How big a threat are you talking about?

SG: It's global. IS has both local and global ambitions. In fact, what happened in Paris is very similar to the Mumbai attack in 2008, where terrorists carried out a four-day siege on various facilities, ²³ (kill) 164 people. Since Mumbai, the big fear among security officials ²⁴ (be) that jihadi groups will increasingly target Western-style cities ²⁵ identities are based on their freedom.

Q: Is U.S. policy responsible for the creation of IS, as some critics claim?

Austin Long: If the US ²⁶ (not invade) Iraq, there ²⁷ (be/probably) no Islamic State now. By the year 2009, Al Qaeda ²⁸ (push) to the margins of Iraq, mainly because the group alienated a lot of Sunnis. Since then, the rise of IS in Iraq ²⁹ (have) a great deal to do with the Shiite-dominated Iraqi government's refusal to deal with legitimate Sunni complaints, which has led to a resurgence of resistance among Iraqi Sunnis.

Q: You were in Iraq with the U.S. military. Did you foresee something like this happening?

AL: If I'd been asked, I ³⁰ (could/not/imagine) the collapse of Syria. The Assad regime looked pretty stable.

Source: <http://news.columbia.edu/isis>, 7th February 2016, adapted

5 Translation

(20 points)

Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1) Paul Krugman, der 1953 geboren wurde, ist bekannt für seine Arbeit über internationale Wirtschaftsthemen und Währungskrisen.

- 2) Er interessiert sich nicht nur für Weltpolitik, sondern äussert seine Meinung auch zu inländischen Angelegenheiten in seiner Kolumne [*column*], welche jeden Montag und Freitag in der New York Times erscheint.

- 3) Krugman gibt zu, Präsident Obama gegenüber skeptisch gewesen zu sein. Heute verteidigt er ihn und behauptet sogar, dass er einer der erfolgreichsten Präsidenten der amerikanischen Geschichte ist.

- 4) Vielleicht hat Krugman Recht. Seit 2009 sind mehrere Bereiche verbessert worden, einschliesslich des Gesundheitswesens und der Umwelt.

- 5) Krugman wollte, dass Obama 2012 wiedergewählt wurde und ist froh, dass das geschah. In einem seiner Artikel beschreibt er, wie das amerikanische Leben heute aussähe, wenn Obama verloren hätte.

- 6) Obama sagte kurz nach den Angriffen in Paris: „Die Bedrohung durch Terrorismus ist real, aber wir werden sie überwinden. Vergessen wir nicht, dass die Freiheit stärker ist als die Angst.“

- 7) Schweizer nehmen Terrorismus nicht so ernst wie Amerikaner. In der Schweiz sind andere Themen wichtiger.

- 8) Gemäss dem Credit Suisse Sorgenbarometer [*worry barometer*] 2015 sind Jugendarbeitslosigkeit und Einwanderung die Hauptsorgen. Die Umfrage zeigte auch, dass die Teilnehmer extrem stolz auf ihr Land sind.