

Abschlußprüfung 1997

an den Realschulen in Bayern

ENGLISCH

Aufgabengruppe B

Zu- und Vorname:

Klasse:

SIX CENTS AN HOUR

WHICH PHRASE FROM THE TEXT TELLS YOU THAT...

1. ...Silgi needed help with her work.

_____ 1

2. ...the children's situation will not improve for many years.

_____ 1

3. ...children will always be treated as criminals.

_____ 1

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT.

Write complete sentences.

4. How did the author of the text get to the village in Northern Pakistan?

_____ 1/1

5. What do child workers like Tariq use to make soccer balls? (Name three items.)

_____ 3/16. Why do factory owners in the Third World prefer to give jobs to children?
(Give two reasons.)_____

_____ 2/2

7. What makes life so hard for children growing up in slum areas in Pakistan?
(Give two items.)

2/2

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND STATEMENTS

Write complete sentences. You may get one extra point for each answer.

8. Many pupils in Germany have jobs. Describe two of them and give two reasons why these young people work.

2/2
(+1)

9. Why do firms advertise on TV and what would a TV advertisement have to be like to persuade **you** to buy a certain product?

2/2
(+1)

FIND THE EXPLANATIONS WHICH BEST FIT THE FOLLOWING WORDS AS USED IN THE TEXT. Mark the correct answers with a cross.

10. ...it takes him most of the day to make one. (LINE 5)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) prepare | <input type="checkbox"/> c) produce |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b) cause | <input type="checkbox"/> d) reach |

1

11. As he thought I was a rich... (LINE 9)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) while | <input type="checkbox"/> c) like |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b) because | <input type="checkbox"/> d) though |

1

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12. "I can get you as many ... (LINE 10)
- a) offer c) receive
- b) become d) understand 1

13. So this is the key to the understanding... (LINE 21)
- a) a piece of metal c) a set of answers to a test
- b) a part of a laptop or computer d) an important piece of information 1

REPLACE THE UNDERLINED WORDS FROM THE TEXT.
Do not change the meaning of the sentences!

14. Silgi's hands were still so _____ that she was not able to use the scissors. 1
tiny (LINE 7)
15. She _____ me that together ... 1
informed (LINE 8)
16. As he thought I was a rich American _____ 2
a business of my own. planning to set up (LINE 9)
17. They can't pay back the debt, because _____ 2
their wages are so extremely low (LINE 20/21)
18. But if children do their work so well, why pay them less than _____ ? 1
adults (LINE 24)
19. The answer is that children _____ 2
do not cost as much (LINE 25)
20. A spokesman said: "It _____ ." 3
is an ages-old practice (LINE 33)

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING WORDS IN COMPLETE SENTENCES.

21. A debt (LINE 20) _____
- _____
- _____ 1/2

22. An expert (LINE 28) _____
- _____
- _____ 1/2



USE WORDS OF THE SAME FAMILIES AS THE ONES IN BRACKETS TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

23. Afzal's brother is the _____ of the village factory. 1
(own: LINE 10)
24. In Pakistan a lot of children are for _____. 1
(sold: LINE 15)
25. At the _____ of the ILO a minimum age was established. 1
(met: LINE 17)
26. A lot of multinational companies don't care about a _____. 1
(solve: LINE 40)

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TEXT.

Use the correct form of the words in brackets and fill in words of your own to replace the question marks.

Craig Kielburger from Canada is only 12, and already he has got a mission.

- The _____ boy runs a group _____ is called *Free the Children*. 2
27. (Canada) 28. ???
- This organisation _____ governments to stop child labor. 2
29. (try/influence)
- Craig started the group a year _____, after _____ about a 2
30. ??? 31. (read)
- 12-year-old Pakistani boy who _____ because he _____ 2
32. (murder) 33. (speak out)
- against the exploitation of children. Craig _____ to school and 2
34. (regular/speak)
- church groups. He _____ to Geneva _____ talk to experts 3
35. (already/be) 36. ???
- about the problem. _____ people have great difficulties _____ 2
37. (This) 38. (listen)
- to him because he is so young. Maybe he would be _____ successful if he 1
39. ???
- _____ older. 1
40. (be)



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Klasse:

So far his group _____ \$ 150.000, _____ 4
 41. (raise) 42. (a/extreme/large)

sum for such a small group. They say that products which _____ by 1
 43. (make)

children _____ not be bought. 1
 44. ???

Next month he _____ to Asia. He wants to support child workers 1
 45. (fly)

in North Pakistan with his money. Good Luck, Craig!

WRITING A DIALOGUE. During the Easter holidays Paul Gruber is attending a language course in Birmingham. His guest family run a gardening business. In the afternoons he helps them out and meets Dinesh, a boy from Pakistan who is being trained there.

46. Paul: (fragt, ob es Dinesh hier gefällt)

_____ ? 1
 47. Dinesh: (bejaht - genug zu essen - in Pakistan Situation ganz anders)

_____ 3
 48. Paul: (bittet um Erläuterung)

_____ ? 1
 49. Dinesh: (Kinder verkauft von Eltern - müssen oft 16 Stunden am Tag arbeiten)

_____ 4
 50. Paul: (schrecklich - wie helfen?)

_____ ? 2
 51. Dinesh: (Geld für Schulen sehr wichtig)

_____ 2
 52. Paul: (wird versuchen, zu Hause Geld zu sammeln)

_____ 2
 53. Dinesh: (bedankt sich für die Unterstützung)

_____ 2



GUIDED WRITING.

After the Easter holidays Paul Gruber and his friends organized a Project Day at their school to help the children in Pakistan. The following week he wrote a letter to the UNICEF representative.

Dear Mr Rolfe Carriere

	Last week we organized a Project Day at our school against child labor in Pakistan:	(letzte Woche - Projekttag gegen Kinderarbeit in Pakistan - Schule)	
54.		(Filme - zeigen - Situation - Kinder - arme Länder)	2
55.		(Eltern - einladen - Information geben)	2
56.		(Poster machen - im Rathaus aufstellen)	3
57.		(Kuchen verkaufen - Theaterstück aufführen)	2
58.		(Scheck liegt bei - verwenden -Kinder- armes Dorf in Nordpakistan)	3
59.		(Schule - planen - solchen Tag - einmal im Jahr)	3

Yours faithfully, *Paul Gruber*

TRANSLATE INTO GERMAN.

Werner Kerner, a journalist, wanted to find out about the working situation of teenage boys and girls in South East Asia and visited some factories. He interviewed young workers and then wrote a report for a German political magazine.

60. 15-year-old Eni paints the soles of sports shoes, sweating in the terrible heat.

3

61. "If we make mistakes, they call us dogs and sometimes hit us," says Eni.

3



62. The factory employs 13,000 people, who wear cheap plastic shoes, because none of them can afford to buy the shoes they make.

4

63. Eni is paid 25 cents an hour. Compared to this, a pair of tennis shoes costs about \$ 150.

2

64. The workers have no rights at all. Lia (17): "In Indonesia, trade unions are *illegal* * and trying to organize one can lead to violence or murder."

4

65. Titi (16): "Work begins at 7.30 and can continue for up to eighteen hours."

2

66. Paini (15): "We are often forced to work until midnight or even later, particularly before Christmas."

3

67. There are quite a few accidents.

2

68. Ida's hand got caught in a machine, two fingers were cut off and she lost her job.

3

69. "To you in Europe the shoes we make have an image of freedom ", Sadisah says. "To us they mean slavery."

4

* Dieses Wort kann als Fremdwort wiedergegeben werden.

Maximum Score: 137

Good Luck !!!

Erreichte Punktzahl Erstkorrektor:

Erreichte Punktzahl Zweitkorrektor:

T E X T

SIX CENTS AN HOUR

When our jeep approached a small village in northern Pakistan, I could see dozens of children stitching leather pieces into soccer balls. One of them, 12-year-old Tariq, was sitting in front of his shed which he had left for fresh air. He earns 20 rupees (about 80 cents) a ball and it takes him most of a day to make one. The girl next door, Silgi, was only three. She was stitching with a needle longer than her fingers. Her hands were so tiny that she was not able to use the scissors to cut the thread. So one of her sisters had to do it for her. She informed me that together the five girls only made 80 cents a day.

As he thought I was a rich American planning to set up a business of my own, Afzal, the foreman, whose brother owns the village factory, told me: "I can get you as many as 100 stitchers, if you need them. Of course you will have to pay their *peshgi*, a sum of about \$150 which was paid to buy the children from their parents. I know this practice is illegal, but it is as common as the flies swarming about the faces of the workers."

In another part of the village we saw conditions even worse than those in the stitching sheds. Children as young as six were bought from their parents for as little as \$15, sold and resold like pieces of furniture, beaten for not working hard enough and punished for wanting to go home. There we met another 12-year-old boy, Kramat, who had been making bricks since he was sold by his poor father 6 years before. He looked at us desperately and said: "Because I cannot pay back the *peshgi*, I can never go anywhere."

Of course none of them is hardly ever able to pay back the debt, because their wages are so extremely low. So this is the key to the understanding of child labor in the Third World. Everywhere I went I was told by the masters that children's hands and fingers make them specially good at certain tasks, such as weaving carpets and stitching balls. But if children do their work so well, why pay them less than adults? And less per carpet or ball? The answer is that children do not cost as much. I could have gone almost everywhere in the world for this story - to India, China, Brazil or Central America.

Human rights experts estimate that, worldwide, 200 million children under 14 (the minimum age set up by the International Labor Organisation) have to work full-time and never get a chance of attending school. Most of them produce goods for local firms, but in the new global economy an increasing number of children is used to make products for multinational companies exporting to wealthy countries. A spokesman of one of these firms told me: "It's an ages-old practice. And the process of change is going to take time. Too often, well-intentioned actions against it can cause dramatic negative effects, if they force companies to stop production and the kids are thrown out on the street."

Industry officials say that they are trying hard to change the situation, but actually they still prefer to spend millions of dollars on advertisements and not on reform measures such as the creation of new schools. Although it is not a simple problem that can be solved overnight, to accept the system means to make it unchangeable. Boycotts may not be the answer, but doing nothing or next to nothing is even worse. It means that all these unhappy creatures will be kept as prisoners and will not be able to escape until they die.

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- Lösungsvorschlag -

SIX CENTS AN HOUR

1. ... (one of her sisters) had to do it for her. (LINES 7/8)
2. ... And the process of change is going to take time. (LINES 33/34)
3. ... (these unhappy creatures) will be kept as prisoners.../... will not be able to escape until they die. (LINES 41/42/43)
4. He got there by jeep/in a jeep.
5. They need a needle, scissors and a thread. (pieces of leather/fingers)
6. They have tiny hands./They are especially good./They are not as expensive as adult workers.
7. They are sold and resold like pieces of furniture./They are beaten for not working hard enough./They are punished for wanting to go home.
8. You can do a paper round (deliver papers)/fill shelves in a supermarket/do baby sitting... Some pupils work because their parents are poor or they don't get (enough) pocket money. (+1) They need money because they want to buy something expensive.
9. They want to sell more of their products. It should be funny/show attractive people... (+1) It should present funny situations.
10. c) 11. b) 12. a) 13. d) 14. small 15. told
16. going to establish/intending to start/who wanted to start
17. they earn (so) very little 18. grown-ups 19. are cheaper
20. has been done for many years/for a very long time
21. A debt is a sum of money you owe someone/which you have to pay back to someone.
22. An expert is someone who knows a lot in a special field/with special skills.
23. owner 24. sale 25. meeting 26. solution 27. Canadian 28. which/that
29. is trying to influence 30. ago 31. reading/he read/he had read 32. was murdered/ had been murdered
33. had spoken out/spoke out 34. regularly speaks 35. has already been 36. to 37. These
38. (in) listening 39. more 40. were/was 41. has raised/ have raised 42. an extremely large
43. are made/were made/have been made 44. should
45. will fly/will be flying/is flying
46. Do you like it here, (Dinesh)?
47. Yes, I do. I get enough to eat. In Pakistan the situation is quite different.
48. Can you explain that?
49. Children are sold by their parents and they often have to work sixteen hours a day.
50. How awful!/That's terrible. How can/could we/one help them?
51. It is very important to get/collect/raise money for schools.
52. I will try to collect/raise money at home.
53. Thank you very much for your support./Thank you for your help.
54. We showed films about the situation of children in poor countries.
55. We invited parents and told them about the situation/about this problem...
56. We made posters and put them up/displayed them in the town hall.
57. We sold cakes and put on a play.
58. We have enclosed a cheque. It/the money should be used for the children in a poor village in North Pakistan.
59. The school plans (to organise) a day like this once a year.