

Kantonsschule Alpenquai Luzern

Fach

Englisch

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Klassen

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Erlaubte Hilfsmittel

keine

Anweisungen zur Lösung
der Prüfung

sind alle im vorliegenden Dokument enthalten.

Anzahl erreichbarer Punkte

| Part | Time (minutes) | Points | Page |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------|------|
| Reading | ~ 15 | | 2 |
| 1 Comprehension | ~ 30 | 40 | 3 |
| 2 Vocabulary | ~ 15 | 30 | 5 |
| 3 Essay | ~ 60 | 60 | 6 |
| 4 Grammar | ~ 30 | 50 | 7 |
| 5 Translation | ~ 15 | 20 | 9 |
| Reading over | ~ 15 | | |
| Total | 180 | 200 | |

Anzahl Seiten
(inkl. Titelblatt)

9

India's demographic time-bomb: the elderly

By Amy Kazmin, Financial Times, July 5, 2013

As a young married couple in the 1960s, Hari and Usha Saxena, both of whom were doctors, lived in a traditional Indian family, sharing a New Delhi home with Mr Saxena's parents. The young couple had extra help looking after their three children, and later ensured the seniors were well cared for as they aged.

"My parents lived with us until the last," recalls Mr Saxena. "In typical Indian society, you take care of your parents."

Today, Mr and Mrs Saxena, now 82 and 79 respectively, live in very different circumstances. Their three adult children – and six grandchildren – all live abroad. So the elderly couple rely primarily on hired domestic help to meet their basic needs in an increasingly-chaotic and crowded city.

"Delhi is hard for old people," Mr Saxena says. "In the neighbourhood, everybody used to know everybody. Now there are neighbours here we don't know and they never talk to us. Social isolation has increased. Transportation is a big problem."

The Saxenas are part of a little discussed demographic group now posing a new challenge for India: the elderly, whose numbers are rising fast at a time when the traditional extended family safety net is being eroded by rapid social economic transformation.

"It is the unsung story – nobody talks about it," says Kabir Chadha, a former McKinsey & Company consultant, who started a business last year to provide support services to the elderly. "This country isn't built to take care of its seniors."

About 100m Indians are above the age of 60, the world's second-largest senior population after China. That number will rise sharply to 170m in the next 13 years, when about 70m Indians – slightly more than the population of France – will be over 70 years old.

Most of these retirees come from India's middle-class or more affluent groups, where better long-term nutrition and healthcare has extended lifespans far beyond the current national average of 66 years.

Overall, India remains a young country. The elderly account for just 9 per cent of the population with their ranks expected to rise to about 14 per cent by 2025.

But many urban Indians find it increasingly tough to care

for their elders at home, as a result of rising migration, more women entering the workforce and soaring property prices.

India's government, and society, is only beginning to recognise the challenge. "We used to take great pride in our family system," says Mathew Cheria, chief executive officer of HelpAge India, a national charity.

"The joint family is under stress – almost non-existent in some places – but we have not put into place any other system for caring for the elderly."

In 2007, New Delhi passed a law – derided by critics as "legislative love" – that made it a crime for adult Indians to fail to take care of their ageing parents. Many seniors do complain of neglect to special tribunals. But new care models are also emerging.



Mr Chadha's year-old company, Epoch Elder Care, provides companionship to the elderly living in their own homes – some with, and some without, family. The company's 100 clients are visited from once to three times a week by care specialists.

"Their biggest need is emotional and intellectual companionship," Mr Chadha says of his clients. "They are lonely."

Traditionally, ideas of specialised senior housing – such as retirement homes or assisted living facilities – have evoked horror among elderly Indians, who equate them to abandonment. But increasingly they are also seen as practical solutions to difficult problems.

"Elderly homes are a must," says Kamla Nath, who struggles to care for her fragile, and often depressed, 79-year-old husband, and is considering moving him to a senior living facility. "I would like to go with him there."

Property developers see growing demand. According to Jones Lang LaSalle – the real estate consultancy, India has about 30 privately run, non-charitable senior living projects, and another 30 in the pipeline.

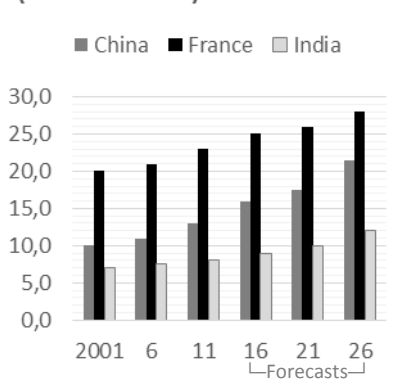
Many are in India's more affluent south, which has a higher percentage of old people, as a result of better healthcare and better family planning, though development of such models – and provision of appropriate services – are still in the nascent stages.

India's exorbitant urban property prices mean many senior living facilities are built far from cities, which Mr Cheria says condemn the elderly residents to "isolated living".

HelpAge believes India's government should provide discount price urban land for senior housing in cities, as well as starting universal pensions, and better health insurance, as it prepares to meet the growing challenge of caring for its elderly population. It is hoping such measures will be included in a new policy on ageing due to be unveiled soon.

"We need to put in certain systems for this demographic shift that will take place, otherwise it's going to be quite disastrous," Mr Cheria says. "We need to start right now."

Populations aged over 60 (as a % of total)



(812 words)

1 Comprehension

(40 points)

1.1 True or false?

(16 points)

The following statements are either true or false with respect to the article you have just read. Mark those that are true with a **T**, and those that are false with an **F**. Also, indicate the line(s) where the information can be found in the text.

- 1) The Saxenas looked after their parents before moving them to a senior living facility.

- 2) The question of how to deal with the aging population is hotly debated by all members of the Indian society.

- 3) Over the next 13 years the number of India's senior population will equal the population of France.

- 4) According to Mathew Cherian, traditional family values have been eroded.

- 5) The law which New Delhi passed in 2007 was received enthusiastically.

- 6) According to the author, the most common problem among the elderly is their solitude.

- 7) Elderly Indians are gradually getting used to the idea of specialised senior housing.

- 8) According to the author, living in an assisted living facility will mean giving up their familiar environment.

1.2 Open comprehension questions

(24 points)

Answer the following questions in your own words. **Do not copy whole passages from the article. Write your answers in full sentences on a separate sheet.**

1) Give six reasons why life has become more difficult for the Saxenas.

6 points

2) What three factors have contributed to the dramatic increase of the demographic group of the elderly?

3 points

3) What similarities and differences between the three nations does the graph suggest?

6 points

4) Describe the kind of service Epoch Elder Care provides.

3 points

5) Name three problems related to rising property prices and three measures how these problems could be tackled.

6 points

2 Vocabulary

(30 points)

2.1 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.

WHAT happens when looking after your parents becomes a obligation?

LAW

On July 1 2013, a new piece of legislation concerning aged care took effect in China, provoking widespread debate. The new law takes the traditional notion of ‘filial piety’ – the virtue of respecting one’s elders – to a new level, by allowing parents to sue their children for to visit them.

NEGLECT

There are some who support this piece of legislation, saying that it shines a light on the welfare of elderly people in Chinese society.

However, have argued that enforcing filial piety blurs the boundary between moral values and

OPPOSE
RESPONSIBLE

Some have also pointed out that the ambiguous wording of the legislation could cause about the scope of the legislation.

UNDERSTAND

Ding Zhaolin said while the law came with good, it was not rigorous enough to be practical or According to Ding, the legislation is likely to end up losing its when it became clear that everyone had violated the law at some point.

INTEND
EFFECT
SIGN

For a culture with deeply ingrained notions of filial respect, the of this new legislation hints at deep seated problems in the social fabric of contemporary Chinese society.

EXIST

Despite the country’s impressive growth, the truth is that young people in China today still find themselves struggling with the pressures of a highly society, while the elderly are denied the care and attention they have been afforded.

ECONOMY
COMPETE
TRADITION

Meld Magazine July 26, 2013

2.2 Antonyms

(8 points)

Find the word/phrase that is **opposite in meaning** to the word **in bold** print and that can be used in the original sentence.

- 1) Today, Mr and Mrs Saxena live in very **different** circumstances. (line 8) _____
- 2) Social isolation has **increased**. (l. 15) _____
- 3) ... **affluent** groups (l. 32) _____
- 4) But many **urban** Indians ... (l. 44) _____
- 5) Many seniors do complain of **neglect** ... (l. 65) _____
- 6) But new care models are also **emerging** ... (l. 68) _____
- 7) - and provision of **appropriate** services - (l. 94) _____
- 8) ... **far from** cities, ... (l. 96) _____

2.3 Synonyms

(10 points)

Find a word / phrase that means **the same** as the word **in bold** print and that can be used in the original sentence.

- 1) ... by **rapid** social economic transformation. (l. 20) _____
- 2) ... to **provide** support services to the elderly. (l. 23) _____
- 3) Most of these **retirees** ... (l. 30) _____
- 4) ... find it increasingly **tough** (l. 44) _____
- 5) They are **lonely**. (l. 72) _____
- 6) "Elderly homes are a **must**," ... (l. 83) _____
- 7) ... and another 30 **in the pipeline**. (l. 89) _____
- 8) India's **exorbitant** urban property prices ... (l. 95) _____
- 9) ... a new policy on ageing due to be **unveiled** soon. (l. 103) _____
- 10) ...otherwise it's going to be quite **disastrous**," ... (l. 105) _____

3 Essay

(60 points)

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

| | |
|----|--|
| 1) | Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of different generations of one family living together in the same house/household. |
| 2) | Old age in literature: discuss and comment on how the topic of old age is dealt with in a work of literature (in any language!) you are familiar with. |
| 3) | Write a story beginning with: "Finally, here it was: a drug that would make him immortal, a drug that would kill death..." |

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 ten words**, 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) My grandfather has such a bad handwriting that I can't read his letters. **badly**
 If my grandfather read his letters.
-
- 2) The nurse was speaking too quietly for the old man to understand. **so**
 If the nurse
 understood.
-
- 3) It's the first time she's travelled by plane. **used**
 She by plane.
-
- 4) She said she was sorry to be such a burden. **apologised**
 She such a burden.
-
- 5) It's possible that my grandmother hasn't decided yet. **mind**
 She might yet.
-
- 6) His collapse was due to overwork. **been**
 He collapsed hard.
-
- 7) How long is it since your grandparents moved to a home for senior citizens? **already**
 How long a home for senior citizens?
-
- 8) She advised her grandmother not to take the car. **better**
 "You'd , granny."
-
- 9) When are you going to come? **know**
 She wanted going to come.
-
- 10) Why didn't anybody tell her about the accident? **should**
 She the accident.
-

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.

Medicare and the Welfare State

In the USA, Medicare is a national social insurance program, which **(1)** (exist) since 1965. If it **(2)** (not create) by the Democratic government 48 years ago, millions of elderly Americans **(3)** (not have) health insurance now. Until it **(4)** (introduce), health care **(5)** (be) unavailable or unaffordable to half of older adults, because they had to pay nearly three times **(6a)** much for health insurance **(6b)** younger people. Since the creation of Medicare, life expectancy **(7)** (increase), **(8)** necessitates more services for later stages in life.

Some conservatives opposed the enactment of Medicare, warning that sooner or later a government-run program **(9)** (lead) to socialism in America. In 1995 presidential candidate Bob Dole said that he **(10)** (fight) against Medicare in 1965 and still **(11)** (believe) it didn't work. At that time it **(12)** (see) as a step towards a welfare state, in which the government provides everybody with **(13)** they require to lead a decent life.

The welfare state was just what Sir William Beveridge suggested in his famous report in Britain in 1942. He believed the government had a moral duty to protect every citizen from suffering disease and poverty. The government approved of the report, but decided that its recommendations **(14)** (not carry out) until after the war. There is no doubt that if Britain **(15)** (not be) involved in the Second World War, the reforms **(16)** (not approve) by nearly all sections of society.

Still, when the National Health Service **(17)** (introduce) in 1948, Britain **(18)** (have) an Old Age Pension for 40 years already. It was, however, very small and only for those over 70! Nevertheless, it can **(19)** (consider) as the first step towards a system of social security in Britain.

The first country to introduce such a system, however, was Germany around 1890. The aim is said **(20)** (be) to win the support of the working class for the German Empire and to prevent masses of people **(21)** (emigrate) to the United States, where wages were higher. German industry didn't mind **(22)** (support) this reform because they hoped it **(23)** make socialism **(24)** attractive to workers.

Name: _____ Klasse: _____

At the moment, old age pension systems are faced with a new challenge. For a number of years, there **(25)** (be) a drop in the birth rate coupled with an increase **(26)** life expectancy. This means that there are fewer workers for each retired person. If current trends continue, governments **(27)** (have) difficulty **(28)** (make) the payments promised. That's why more and more people believe that unless the retirement age **(29)** (raise), there **(30)** (be) serious financial problems in the foreseeable future.

5 Translation

(20 points)

Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1) In der Schweiz wurde die AHV (EN: OAP) 1948 eingeführt; das heisst, sie existiert jetzt bereits seit 66 Jahren.

- 2) Die Pension ist seit damals mehrmals erhöht worden und ist jetzt viel höher als am Anfang.

- 3) Wenn es die AHV nicht gäbe, wäre das Leben für viele Leute mit kleinen Einkommen sehr schwierig.

- 4) Wegen der steigenden Zahl älterer Leute gibt es Zweifel, ob die AHV alle Zahlungen wird leisten können.

- 5) Werden die Steuern erhöht werden müssen, um die Pensionen zu finanzieren? Wann wird das geschehen?

- 6) Wie sieht es in anderen Ländern aus? Gibt es die gleichen Probleme wie in unserem Land?

- 7) In Ländern wie Frankreich, wo das Pensionierungsalter tief ist, ist die Situation viel schlimmer als in der Schweiz.

- 8) Die französische Regierung hätte gerne, dass die Leute länger arbeiten, aber die meisten Leute weigern sich, dies zu tun.