

READING COMPREHENSION - SKILLS FILE

Aufgabenstellungen verstehen

Bevor du damit anfängst, die Aufgaben zu bearbeiten, stell sicher, dass du genau weißt, was du machen sollst. Lies die Aufgabenstellung Wort für Wort langsam und gründlich und von Anfang bis Ende durch. Sollst du z. B. ganze Sätze schreiben oder dir nur Notizen machen? Du kannst besonders wichtige Dinge der Aufgabenstellung unterstreichen und die Aufgabe, wenn nötig, für dich in einzelne Schritte unterteilen.

Worauf sollte ich bei Multiple-Choice-Aufgaben achten?

- Lies die Frage oder den Satz sehr genau durch.
- Bevor du dir die Lösungsangebote anschaust, deck sie mit Papier ab. Überleg dir, was die richtige Antwort sein könnte. Wenn das dann auch als eine Lösungsmöglichkeit angeboten wird, ist es meistens richtig.
- Lies immer alle vorgegebenen Lösungen, bevor du dich entscheidest.
- Achte darauf, dass du nur **eine** der Antworten ankreuzt – es sei denn, dass in der Aufgabenstellung ausdrücklich gesagt wird, dass mehrere Antworten richtig sein können.
- Mach erst alle Aufgaben so gut du kannst. Lass keine Aufgabe aus, aber geh zum Schluss zu den Fragen zurück, bei denen du unsicher bist.
- Wenn das alles nicht hilft, such nicht mehr nach der richtigen Antwort, sondern nach den falschen Antworten. Weil drei Antwortmöglichkeiten falsch sein müssen, kannst du erschließen, dass die vierte Antwort richtig ist. Hier ist ein Beispiel. Stell dir vor, du hörst folgenden Dialog.

Boy... *Wow, that was great, Dad. Thanks. Can we do it again next weekend?*

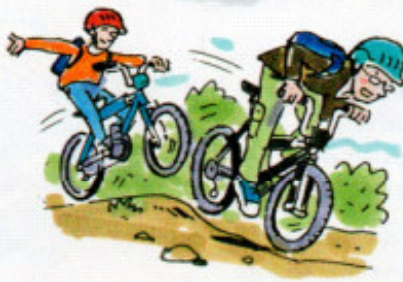
Dad... *Sure, Greg – if the weather's nice. But let's find an easier tour next time – I'm a bit tired.*

Dazu wird dir die multiple-choice Frage hier rechts gestellt.

Greg und sein Vater müssen etwas im Freien gemacht haben, denn Gregs Dad spricht über das Wetter. Also sind die Antworten **B** und **C** falsch. Man schwimmt keine Touren, also ist **A** auch falsch. Daher muss **D** die richtige Antwort sein.

1. Greg and his dad have just

- A** been swimming.
- B** been to a fitness club.
- C** seen a movie.
- D** been on a bike ride.



READING Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela was President of South Africa from 1994 until 1999. He was the first South African President to be elected in democratic elections by the whole South African population. Until 1994 black South Africans were not allowed to vote.



5 Today, Nelson Mandela is a legend. He is loved and respected by millions of people in South Africa and all over the world. However, during apartheid, for many white South Africans he was a terrorist. Mandela spent twenty-seven years in prison for his role in the anti-apartheid movement. He was the leader of the African National Congress (ANC). The ANC
10 believed that all people should have the same rights and opportunities whatever the colour of their skin. They said that apartheid was wrong. The apartheid government sometimes reacted violently when black South Africans demonstrated.

In the 1950s the ANC's protests were non-violent, but the situation of black South Africans did not
15 improve. In 1961 Mandela and other ANC members started to organize attacks on government and military buildings. They felt that violence was the only way to change the situation in their country.

Mandela was sent to prison in 1962. When he was in prison, he became a symbol of the fight against apartheid. He had many supporters not just in South Africa. Life was very hard for the prisoners. Mandela's cell was just 5m². Prisoners had to sleep on a very thin mattress on a stone floor and he had
20 to work long hours outside every day. He did not have suitable clothes. He was allowed very few visitors and not many letters. Although everyday life was difficult, Mandela continued to study.

In 1989 Frederik Willem de Klerk became President of South Africa. In February 1990 de Klerk announced that Nelson Mandela would be let out of prison. On 11 February 1990, the moment Mandela walked free was shown on television stations in countries all over the world. That day Mandela made a
5 speech to the nation. He said the ANC had reacted with violence against the violence of apartheid. He hoped that the situation in the country would change and that the South African government would give black citizens the right to vote.

In 1994 that hope became a reality and 62 per cent of South Africans voted for Nelson Mandela in the elections of April that year. There were still many serious problems in the country, but a new South
0 Africa had been born.

Complete the sentences. Tick the correct box.

1 Today many people all over the world	a) think Nelson Mandela is a hero.	
	b) think Nelson Mandela is a terrorist.	
	c) think Nelson Mandela is President of South Africa.	
2 Up until 1994 the ANC	a) was happy with the situation in South Africa.	
	b) wanted apartheid to end.	
	c) was led by was Frederik Willem de Klerk.	
3 The apartheid government	a) was popular with the ANC.	
	b) sometimes became violent when people demonstrated.	
	c) wanted black people to vote.	

4 In 1961 the ANC started to use violence because	a) they wanted the political system in South Africa to change.	
	b) they thought that apartheid should continue.	
	c) they wanted Nelson Mandela to be President of South Africa.	
5 Nelson Mandela was sent to prison because	a) he didn't want to change the political situation.	
	b) he protected the government.	
	c) he helped to organize violent attacks in South Africa.	
6 When Nelson Mandela was in prison,	a) he wrote lots of letters.	
	b) people forgot about him.	
	c) life was very hard for him but he continued to read and study in his free time.	
7 President Frederik Willem de Klerk	a) thought that Nelson Mandela was dangerous.	
	b) said that Nelson Mandela could leave prison.	
	c) voted for Nelson Mandela in the elections.	
8 When Nelson Mandela left prison,	a) the world's media was interested.	
	b) no one noticed.	
	c) there were elections in South Africa.	
9 The first democratic elections for all South Africans	a) took place in 1962.	
	b) took place in 1994.	
	c) were very violent.	
10 In 1994 Nelson Mandela was elected	a) the first President of South Africa.	
	b) the first leader of the ANC.	
	c) the first black President of South Africa.	

