



Name: _____ Klasse: _____ Datum: _____

1 | LISTENING: Flying doctors

Read the task. Then listen to the interview and tick the correct answers.

① The Royal Flying Doctor Service

- ☐ is a group of doctors who like to fly planes.
- ☐ works in a remote corner of the country.
- ☐ has special planes that fly all over the country.
- ☐ helps people in remote countries who need medical care.

/ 1

Antworten
überprü-
fen!!!

② The RFDS

- ☐ is about 70 years old.
- ☐ has enjoyed a romantic image over the years.
- ☐ isn't very interesting for most Australians.
- ☐ began after the TV series "The Flying Doctors".

/ 1

③ Erika Sanders

- ☐ has worked for the RFDS for ten years.
- ☐ has never worked in a hospital.
- ☐ is the only medical doctor at Broken Hill.
- ☐ prefers the RFDS to a hospital job.

/ 1

④ Shane Weston

- ☐ has been a pilot for five years.
- ☐ has never worked for anyone else.
- ☐ finds the work with the RFDS exciting.
- ☐ is ready to try something else.

/ 1

⑤ The pilots, doctors and nurses of the RFDS

- ☐ travel thousands of kilometres each day.
- ☐ often have to deal with very difficult situations.
- ☐ only work at night.
- ☐ are almost always in the air.

/ 1

⑥ Erika enjoys her work because

- ☐ it's different from one day to the next.
- ☐ she likes having a stressful job.
- ☐ she always knows where she'll be.
- ☐ it's a great feeling to be in the outback.

/ 1



⑦ **Shane tells a story about**

/ 1

- ☐ helping find two lost children.
- ☐ a family lost in the outback.
- ☐ rescuing a family after a serious accident.
- ☐ flying a family into the outback.

⑧ **He tells the story because**

/ 1

- ☐ he wants to show how the RFDS works.
- ☐ it shows how stressful his job can be.
- ☐ it shows why he likes doing this work.
- ☐ he wants to share an exciting story.

⑨ **In the story that Erika tells,**

/ 1

- ☐ her team had to rescue some hurt cattle.
- ☐ a stockman had been hurt at a cattle station.
- ☐ a stockman had been found dead on a road in the outback.
- ☐ a hurt stockman was lying on a road in the outback.

⑩ **Erika found it strange that**

/ 1

- ☐ the stockman had disappeared.
- ☐ she and her team couldn't find the road.
- ☐ nobody had noticed that the stockman was missing.
- ☐ the driver of the truck was worried about the stockman.

⑪ **Harry the stockman had**

/ 1

- ☐ tried to get out of the truck.
- ☐ fallen off the truck.
- ☐ been run over by a truck.
- ☐ been left behind at the pub.

⑫ **The story had a happy ending because**

/ 1

- ☐ Harry had walked back to the cattle station.
- ☐ Harry had lost a lot of blood but he was okay.
- ☐ they found Harry and he was okay.
- ☐ they found Harry and took him to hospital.



Camels in the outback

When most people think of wildlife in Australia they think of kangaroos, koalas or dangerous snakes – but not camels. But Australia has the biggest population of wild camels in the world. In 2010 about 750,000 camels were roaming wild over large areas of the outback. And their numbers have caused a lot of problems.

Camels were first brought to Australia in the mid-1800s. Explorers and settlers saw them as the perfect animal for transport and heavy work (see the box). Most of Australia's outback is desert, and camels are desert animals, so they felt at home there. They came from India, Palestine and Afghanistan. Australians later bred their own camels too so that the number grew to about 15,000. Camels and their skilled drivers, the cameleers, who came mostly from Afghanistan, became the heroes of the outback. Without them, key projects like the first overland telegraph line and the Transcontinental Railway Line would not have been possible. But in the early 1900s motorized transport arrived. With new roads, railway lines and airstrips the camels were no longer needed. Thousands of them were set free in Australian deserts.

The camels have done very well on their own – too well, in fact. Living in huge areas with no natural enemies, their numbers have grown and grown. Now they're out of control.

The camels have a huge effect on wild areas, Outback communities and cattle sta-

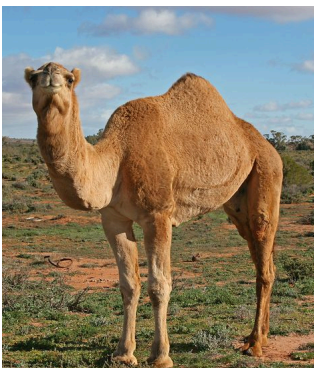
tions. Explorer and writer Simon Reeve says, "One of the biggest problems is that they drink large amounts of water and cause millions of pounds worth of damage to farms and waterholes that are used for cattle."

When they are thirsty, the camels stop at nothing. "They break tanks, they break pumps, they break pipes, they break fences," says Lyndee Severin, a rancher near Alice Springs in the Northern Territory.

They hurt the native ecosystem, too, by eating many of the plants that are an important food for native animals like kangaroos, small birds and reptiles.

Severin's solution is to shoot the animals and leave them where they lay. "It's not something we enjoy doing, but we have to do it," she says. Ian Conway, another rancher near Alice Springs, believes that he's found a profitable way to manage camel numbers. Using helicopters and special off-road vehicles, his team rounds up the camels and sells them for their meat. "There's no difference to camels and beef," he says. He also sells them as riding camels.

In 2010 the Australian Feral Camel Management Project began controlling populations partly by killing and partly by catching the camels and selling them. The animal rights group Animals Australia was against the project, but the RSPCA Australia says the programme used "the most humane methods available". The project was effective: by 2013 the number of wild camels was down to about 300,000.



The camel – ideal for the outback

- Camels can go without water for a long time.
- They can eat most plants that grow in Australian deserts.
- Camels have huge feet for walking on soft sand. Who needs roads?
- They can carry up to 600 kg.
- Camels have a long working life – they can go until they're at least forty.



2 | READING: Camels in the outback

Read the sentences and tick (✓) the best option: a), b), c) or d).

① **Camels were imported to Australia**

/ 1

- ☐ in the 1900s.
- ☐ from Africa.
- ☐ by explorers and settlers.
- ☐ by accident.

② **Camels were ideal work animals because they**

- ☐ don't need water.
- ☐ can carry a lot and live a long time.
- ☐ are very heavy.
- ☐ have soft feet.

Antworten
überp
fen!!! / 1

③ **Camels were often brought by cameleers from**

/ 1

- ☐ Palestine.
- ☐ India.
- ☐ Africa.
- ☐ Afghanistan.

④ **Things changed in the early 1900s when**

/ 1

- ☐ the key projects were all finished.
- ☐ there were too many camels.
- ☐ transport became motorized.
- ☐ many camels ran away.

⑤ **In the wild, camel numbers grew fast because**

/ 1

- ☐ more and more camels were set free.
- ☐ there was plenty of water.
- ☐ the camels all stayed together.
- ☐ the camels had no natural enemies.

⑥ **Camels are a problem for cattle stations because they**

/ 1

- ☐ mix with the cattle.
- ☐ drink lots of water.
- ☐ stay and don't want to leave.
- ☐ make their own waterholes.



⑦ **When they're looking for water, camels often**

/ 1

- ☐ break things to find it.
- ☐ can't wait very long.
- ☐ get it from friendly ranchers.
- ☐ get help from Aboriginals.

⑧ **Camels are a danger to the ecosystem because they**

/ 1

- ☐ feed on small animals.
- ☐ only eat one kind of plant.
- ☐ destroy all the plants.
- ☐ eat too many plants.

⑨ **Lyndee Severin chooses to ... the camels.**

/ 1

- ☐ feed
- ☐ shoot
- ☐ catch
- ☐ ignore

⑩ **Rancher Ian Conway believes he can make a profit by ... camels.**

/ 1

- ☐ catching and riding
- ☐ catching and cooking
- ☐ catching and selling
- ☐ shooting and selling

⑪ **The Australian Feral Camel Management Project**

/ 1

- ☐ is trying to control wild camel populations.
- ☐ is trying to get rid of all wild camels.
- ☐ has failed to control camel numbers.
- ☐ has no support from animal rights groups.

⑫ **Between 2010 and 2013 wild camel populations went from**

/ 1

- ☐ 750,000 to 15,000.
- ☐ 700,000 to 15,000.
- ☐ 750,000 to 150,000.
- ☐ 750,000 to 300,000.



3 | MEDIATION: Dos and Don'ts in Australia

- ① Before you go to Australia, you and your parents try to get some information about the continent from your Australian friend Craig, who lives in Germany. Your parent's English is not very good and he doesn't speak German. When you meet he tells you what you should and what you shouldn't do while staying in Australia. Help your parents to understand him and to ask questions. / 15

Craig: Well, mates, of course there are a couple of things you really have to know about the Aussies before you go there.

You: _____
_____ (2P)

Craig: It will be summer when you're there. So the most important rule is to put on water-proof sun cream when you're outdoors even if the sun's not shining.

You: _____
_____ (2P)

Mum: Frag ihn mal, was man so beachten muss, wenn man in der Stadt unterwegs ist.

You: _____
_____ (2P)

Craig: Oh, we Australians don't like it when you sniff or blow your nose in public.

You: _____
_____ (2P)

Craig: And, of course, you better not eat, drink or smoke on public buses, in public buildings or stores.

You: _____
_____ (2P)

Dad: OK, das sollten wir beachten. Gibt es irgendwelche Regeln, wenn man mit Einheimischen spricht?

You: _____
_____ (2P)

Craig: Sure, you should always greet them with a smile and a handshake. And keep eye contact with the person you speak to. Stick to these rules and you'll have a great time.

You: _____
_____ (3P)

You: Thank you very much, Craig. That'll help us a lot!



4 | WRITING: A high school year

- ① You would like to spend a high school year in Australia. You have found an organization on the internet. Read their website below and write an email to them. Write at least 100 words. / 15

www.sue.millerAEP.com

AEP – Australian Exchange Program

Your partner for quality students' exchanges

Lots of students want to spend a high school year in Australia.
Before we send you the application forms, we'd like you to write us an email about yourself.

In this email you should write about the following aspects:

- the most important facts about yourself (your hobbies, how you spend your free time, what you are good at, what you are interested in)
- why you want to go to Australia (Give reasons: what would you like to learn, see or experience)
- Where you want to spend your high school year (In a specific city, state or territory and why)

Have you ever been to Australia? If yes, where?

Send your email to:
info@sue.millerAEP.com

Start like this:

Dear Ms Miller,
I would like to spend a high school year in Australia ...



Keep in mind

Write this email on an extra sheet of paper!





5 | WORDS: Homework via email

- ① You and your classmate Alex have to write a short text about Australia for your English class. Alex has just sent you his part by email. Complete his text to finish your homework. The words below can help you. But be careful: there are more words than you need! / 4

reef • land • waterproof • rough • cool down • climate • traditional • landscape • heat stress • disease • way of life • living • health • shade • native

The c in Australia is very hot and often very dry. When you go out in the sun, you should put on w sun cream. Don't stay out in the sun too long to avoid h s . And if you feel sick, get into the s , drink lots of water and call a doctor.

The Australian w of is very relaxed. You can do a lot of exciting activities, e.g. climbing, mountain biking or diving at a r . You can also just enjoy the beautiful l . Australia's b - sight is Uluru. It's in the heart of Australia.

Marking overview

Listening	Reading	Mediation	Writing	Words
/12	/12	/15	/15	/4

Punkte:

/ 58

Total mark

Notenspiegel						
Note	1	2	3	4	5	6
Punkte	53	41	29	18	6	0

