

## Englisch

### Hinweise:

- Es ist auf eine gut lesbare und saubere Darstellung zu achten
- Jede Aufgabe ist direkt auf das Aufgabenblatt in dem dafür vorgesehenen Feld zu lösen
- Erlaubte Hilfsmittel: Gedrucktes oder elektronisches Wörterbuch ohne Übersetzungsprogramm
- Die Punktzahl von Teil 1 beträgt 41 und 25 für Teil 2 (Teil 1 zählt 2/3, Teil 2 zählt 1/3 der Note); Es gilt der Notenschlüssel der Expertengruppe
- Prüfungszeit: 60 Minuten (Teil 1 ca. 40 Minuten, Teil 2 ca. 20 Minuten)

***Die Expertengruppe wünscht Ihnen gutes Gelingen und viel Erfolg!***

Name, Vorname:

Note

### Teil 1: Übersetzung englischer Fachtext ins Deutsche

Bitte übersetzen Sie den Text der Originalliteratur auf der 2. Seite und schreiben Sie die Übersetzung auf die 4. Seite und deren Rückseite.

- Hinweise :*
1. Jeder übersetzte Satz muss auf einer neuen Zeile begonnen werden.
  2. Namen, Titel und Quellenangabe des Textes müssen nicht übersetzt werden

Farhadi A, Keshavarzian A, Holmes EW, Fields J, Zhang L, Banan A, *Gas chromatographic method for detection of urinary sucralose: application to the assessment of intestinal permeability.*,  
[J Chromatogr B Analyt Technol Biomed Life Sci](#) **784**: 1, 145-54, Jan 25, 2003.

(Auszug)

## 2.5 Sample preparation

### 2.5.1. PCGC samples

*Urine samples were thawed and mixed using a vortex.*

*One ml urine was transferred to an Ultrafilter-CL centrifugal filter vial (NMW 30000; Millipore Corporation, Bedford, MA, USA) and centrifuged at 2250 rev./min for 20 min.*

*The filtrate was mixed in a glass test tube with 40 µl of an internal standard containing 20 mg/ml of phenyl-beta-D-glucoside, and 20 mg/ml of myo-inositol, and the mixture was evaporated to dryness at 70 °C under a stream of nitrogen.*

*Standards consisting of human urines containing known amounts of the four sugars were prepared and analyzed in parallel.*

*The dried residues were taken up in 200 µl of anhydrous pyridine containing 25 mg/ml of hydroxylamine, mixed, heated at 70 °C for 1 h, and centrifuged at 2250 rev./min for 5 min.*

*An aliquot (100 µl) of the supernatant was transferred to a small conical tube and the sugar oximes were silylated with 100 µl of N-trimethylsilylimidazole for 30 min at 70 °C.*

*An aliquot (100 µl) of the silylated derivatives was sealed in an autosampler vial for testing.*

### 2.5.2. CCGC samples

*An aliquot, 200 µl, of an unfiltered urine sample was mixed with 40 µl of internal standard in a glass test tube, and the mixture was evaporated to dryness.*

*The rest of the sample preparation was identical to that used for the packed column method.*

## 2.6. Chromatography

### 2.6.1. PCGC method

*During chromatography, the detector temperature was 280 °C and the injector temperature was 250 °C.*

*The initial column temperature of 220 °C was held for 2 minutes and then raised initially 10 °C/min for 2 min, 5 °C/min for 4 min and 3.5 °C/min for 4 min to a final temperature of 274 °C, which was held for 2 min.*

*The total run time was 14 min.*

*Hydrogen and air were used for the flame ionization detection.*

*The carrier gas was nitrogen at a flow-rate of 30 ml/min.*

*The injection volume was 4 µl.*

*The location of each sugar was identified by the retention time of the corresponding standard and the amount of each sugar in the sample was calculated from the ratio of its peak height to that of the internal standard.*

*Under these conditions, mannitol, sucrose, sucralose and lactulose had retention times, respectively, of 2.3, 9.0, 9.3 and 10.8 min (Fig. 1a).*

## Teil 2: Grammatik

### 1. Aufgabe (9 Punkte)

Write all **passives** from the text you can find below on the lines\*!

#### *A Look at the History of Snowboarding*



*(By Keith Kingston)* To say who actually invented the sport of snowboarding would be impossible because people have always loved to slide down a snow-covered hill. Soaring through the snow on some kind of seat or board is nothing new. The ways to enjoy the snow are numerous, and people have devised ways to turn garbage can lids and cardboard into 'snow boards' to enjoy an afternoon frolic outdoors.

There have been many attempts at developing a modern snowboard. In 1965, the 'Snurfer' (a word play on 'snow' and 'surfer') was developed as a child's toy. Two skis were bound together and a rope was placed at the front end to afford control and stability. Over 500,000 'Snurfers' were sold in 1966 but they were never seen as more than a child's plaything even though organized competitions began to take place. The year 1969 brought a slightly more sophisticated snowboard based on the principles of skiing combined with surfboard styling.

The 'Flying Yellow Banana' was developed in 1977. This was nothing more than a plastic shell covered with a top surface like that of a skateboard, but at the time it was considered a major advance in the little known sport of snowboarding. The first national snowboard race was held in the area outside Woodstock and was known as 'The suicide Six.' The race consisted of a steep downhill run called The Face in which the main goal was probably mere survival.

\*The passives are:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

**2. Aufgabe** (10 Punkte)

Write the sentences in the passive:

active	passive
1. He opens the door.	
2. We set the table.	
3. I draw a picture.	
4. They don't help you.	
5. He doesn't open the book.	
6. Does your mum pick you up?	
7. Does the police catch the thief?	
8. She sang a song.	
9. A thief stole my car.	
10. Kerrie has paid the bill.	

**3. Aufgabe** (6 Punkte)

What do you say to your friend in these situations? Use the words given in brackets. Use the present continuous (I am doing), going to or will (I'll).

1 *You have made an appointment with the dentist for Friday morning.*

FRIEND: Shall we meet on Friday morning?

YOU: I can't on Friday \_\_\_\_\_ (I / go).

2 *You and some friends are planning a holiday in Britain. You have decided to hire a car, but you haven't arranged this yet.*

FRIEND: How do you plan to travel round Britain? By train?

YOU: No, \_\_\_\_\_ (we / hire).

3 *Your friend has two young children. She wants to go out tomorrow evening. You offer to look after the children.*

FRIEND: I want to go out tomorrow evening, but I haven't got a babysitter.

YOU: That's no problem \_\_\_\_\_ (I / look after).

4 *You have already arranged to have lunch with Sue tomorrow.*

FRIEND: Are you free at lunchtime tomorrow?

YOU: No, \_\_\_\_\_ (have lunch).

5 *You are in a restaurant. You and your friend are looking at the menu. Maybe your friend has decided what to have. You ask her/him .*

YOU: What \_\_\_\_\_ (you / have) ?

FRIEND: I don't know. I can't make up my mind.

6 *You and a friend are reading. It's getting a bit dark and your friend is having trouble reading. You decide to turn on the light.*

FRIEND: It's getting a bit dark, isn't it? It's difficult to read.

YOU: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ (I / turn on).

Punkte Teil 2

Note Teil 2

Name, Vorname:

Punkte Teil 1

Note Teil 1

Deutsche Übersetzung (Teil 1):