

2022

Berufliches Gymnasium

Original-Prüfungsaufgaben

**MEHR
ERFAHREN**

Baden-Württemberg

Englisch

+ *Kurzgrammatik*

+ *Hörverstehen*

ActiveBook
• Interaktives
Training

Original-Prüfungsaufgaben

2021 zum Download



STARK

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Original-Prüfungsaufgaben

Schriftliche Abiturprüfung 2016

Text: <i>Genetically modified crops are the future and must not be blocked, say scientists</i>	2016-1
Teil I – Aufgabenfokus Leseverstehen	2016-1
Teil II – Aufgabenfokus Textproduktion	2016-4
Lösungen	2016-5

Schriftliche Abiturprüfung 2017

Text: <i>These Are the 5 Reasons Why the U.S. Remains the World's Only Superpower</i>	2017-1
Teil I – Aufgabenfokus Leseverstehen	2017-1
Teil II – Aufgabenfokus Textproduktion	2017-4
Lösungen	2017-5

Schriftliche Abiturprüfung 2018

Text: <i>Mass migration is no 'crisis': it's the new normal as the climate changes</i>	2018-1
Teil I – Aufgabenfokus Leseverstehen	2018-1
Teil II – Aufgabenfokus Textproduktion	2018-4
Lösungen	2018-5

Schriftliche Abiturprüfung 2019

Text: <i>Supermarkets must stop using plastic packaging, says former Asda boss</i>	2019-1
Teil I: <i>Reception – Reading</i>	2019-1
Teil II: <i>Production – Writing</i>	2019-4
Lösungen	2019-5

Schriftliche Abiturprüfung 2020

Text: <i>Why factory farming is not just cruel – but also a threat to all life on the planet</i>	2020-1
Teil I: <i>Reception – Reading</i>	2020-1
Teil II: <i>Production – Writing</i>	2020-3
Lösungen	2020-4

Schriftliche Abiturprüfung 2021 www.stark-verlag.de/mystark

Sobald die Original-Prüfungsaufgaben 2021 zur Veröffentlichung freigegeben sind, können sie als **PDF** auf der Plattform **MyStark** heruntergeladen werden (Zugangscode vgl. Farbseiten vorne im Buch).



Hördateien

- Übungsaufgabe 1: *Renting a house or apartment*
- Übungsaufgabe 2: *Floodings in the UK*
- Übungsaufgabe 3: *Happiness by Design*
- Übungsaufgabe 4: *Journalism and its Audiences*
- Übungsaufgabe 5: *Protecting the climate*
- Übungsaufgabe 6: *Robotics*
- Übungsaufgabe 7: *Brooklyn Film School Located in Working Film Lot*
- Übungsaufgabe 8: *Most Adolescents Do Not Exercise Enough to Stay Healthy*
- Abiturprüfung 2021: *Listening Comprehension*

Hinweis: Die **MP3-Dateien** finden Sie ebenfalls auf der Plattform **MyStark**.

Texte ÜA 1-Task 1 und ÜA 2-Task 1 + 4 gesprochen von: Eva Adelseck, Daniel Beaver, Clare Gnasmüller, Daniel Holzberg, Veronica Stivala

Jeweils im Herbst erscheinen die neuen Ausgaben der Abiturprüfungsaufgaben mit Lösungen.

Vorwort

Liebe Abiturientinnen und Abiturienten,

dieser Band bereitet Sie optimal auf die **schriftliche Abiturprüfung** im Fach Englisch vor. Sie erhalten detaillierte Beschreibungen der Prüfungsziele sowie konkrete Lerntipps und sprachliche Hilfen für die effektive Vorbereitung. Damit Sie gut trainiert in Ihr Abitur gehen, stellen wir Ihnen zahlreiche **Übungsaufgaben im Stil der Prüfung** bereit. Anhand der **Übungsaufgaben zum Hörverstehen** und der Abiturprüfung 2021 können Sie sich außerdem auf den 2021 neu hinzugekommenen Hörverstehensteil vorbereiten. Die Übungsaufgaben umfassen Aufgabenformate und Textsorten, die Ihnen in der Prüfung begegnen können.

Auch wenn sich mit der Abiturprüfung 2019 das Aufgabenformat im Bereich „Leseverstehen“ geändert hat und es mit der Prüfung 2021 eine Änderung bei der *Text-based composition* gab, bieten Ihnen die **Originalprüfungen** der vorangegangenen Jahre weiterhin die Möglichkeit, sich umfassend auf die Prüfung vorzubereiten.

Detaillierte **Hinweise** sowie im Teil „Textproduktion“ ausführliche **Beispiellösungen** führen Sie an die erfolgreiche Bearbeitung der Aufgaben heran. Die Beispiellösungen sollen Ihnen als Anregung dienen und möglichst viele inhaltliche Aspekte sowie Formulierungsmöglichkeiten aufzeigen. Damit erhalten Sie die Sicherheit, die für eine erfolgreiche Prüfung nötig ist.

Auf die **digitalen Inhalte** zu diesem Band (Prüfung 2021 mit Lösungen, MP3-Dateien, ActiveBook und MindCards) können Sie online auf der Plattform **MyStark** zugreifen.

Sollten nach Erscheinen dieses Bandes noch wichtige Änderungen in der Abitur-Prüfung vom Kultusministerium bekannt gegeben werden, finden Sie aktuelle Informationen dazu ebenfalls auf der Plattform MyStark.

Viel Erfolg wünschen Ihnen

Rainer Jacob und Dorothee Just

Hinweise zu den digitalen Zusätzen

Auf alle digitalen Zusätze können Sie online über die Plattform **MyStark** zugreifen. Ihren persönlichen Zugangscode finden Sie auf den Farbseiten vorne im Buch.

PDF der Original-Prüfungsaufgaben 2021

Das Corona-Virus hat auch im vergangenen Schuljahr die Prüfungsabläufe beeinflusst. Um Ihnen die Prüfung 2021 schnellstmöglich zur Verfügung stellen zu können, bringen wir sie in digitaler Form heraus. Sobald die Original-Prüfungsaufgaben 2021 zur Veröffentlichung freigegeben sind, können sie als PDF auf der Plattform MyStark heruntergeladen werden.



Hördateien

Über die Plattform MyStark können Sie sich außerdem die Hörverstehens-
texte der Übungsaufgaben sowie der Abiturprüfung 2021 anhören und zum
Offline-Gebrauch herunterladen.



Interaktive Aufgaben – „ActiveBook“

Im **ActiveBook „Basic Language Skills“** erhalten Sie Zugriff auf zahlreiche **interaktive Aufgaben** zu Grundlagen wie **Hörverstehen**, **Leseverstehen** und **Sprachverwendung im Kontext**. Dies sind ganz wichtige „Basics“, die Sie für eine gute Sprachbeherrschung brauchen.



Das ActiveBook „Basic Language Skills“ bietet Ihnen:

- **„Listening“** – authentische Audiodateien mit vielfältigen Aufgaben, die Ihr Hörverstehen testen

- **„Reading“** – abwechslungsreiche Lesetexte und dazugehörige Aufgaben
- **„English in Use“** mit gemischten Aufgaben rund um den Gebrauch der englischen Sprache
- Alle Aufgaben sind interaktiv, d. h., Sie können sie direkt am PC bearbeiten und erhalten sofort eine Rückmeldung zu Ihren Antworten.

Web-App **„MindCards“**

Mit der Web-App **„MindCards“** können Sie am Smartphone Vokabeln lernen. Auf diesen interaktiven Karteikarten finden Sie hilfreiche Wendungen, die Sie beim Schreiben von Texten oder im mündlichen Sprachgebrauch einsetzen können.



Hinweise und Tipps zur Abiturprüfung

1 Struktur der schriftlichen Abiturprüfung

Die schriftliche Abiturprüfung im Fach Englisch besteht aus zwei Teilen: **Teil A ist der schriftliche** und **Teil B, die sog. Kommunikationsprüfung, der mündliche Teil**. Die Arbeitszeit für den schriftlichen Teil beträgt 240 Minuten, und es können insgesamt 60 Verrechnungspunkte erreicht werden. Als Hilfsmittel steht Ihnen ein einsprachiges Wörterbuch zur Verfügung. Damit Sie von dieser Möglichkeit sinnvoll Gebrauch machen können, ist es nötig, dass Sie sich mit dem an Ihrer Schule zugelassenen Lexikon vertraut machen und die Verwendung einüben.

Der Aufgabenapparat der schriftlichen Prüfung Teil A ist folgendermaßen gegliedert:

- Hörverstehen (*Listening Comprehension*)
- Leseverstehen (*Reception – Reading*)
- Textproduktion (*Production – Writing*)

Teil A: Hörverstehen (*Listening Comprehension*)

Ab der Abiturprüfung 2021 ist das Hörverstehen Teil der schriftlichen Prüfung. Die zentral gestellte Klassenarbeit zum Hörverstehen, die nicht Teil der schriftlichen Abiturprüfung ist, bleibt jedoch weiter bestehen. Sie wird ein paar Monate vor der Prüfung geschrieben und wie eine Klassenarbeit gewertet.

Bei den Hörtexten in der schriftlichen Prüfung handelt es sich um authentische Texte, die von Muttersprachlern gesprochen werden. Die Texte werden immer zweimal vorgespielt. Es kann sich dabei z. B. um Podcasts, Interviews oder Radioreportagen handeln. Anhand der dazugehörigen Aufgaben wird geprüft, ob Sie die Hauptaussagen eines Hörtextes verstehen (globales Hören – *listening for the gist*) oder die Details aussagen (selektives Hören – *listening for detail*), aber auch, ob Sie die implizite Bedeutung eines Textes erschließen können (inferierendes Hören – *infer meaning*).



Hörverstehen ▪ Übungsaufgabe 1

Baden-Württemberg ▪ Berufliches Gymnasium ▪ Englisch

Renting a house or apartment

Listen to five young people talking about renting a house or apartment. Match each speaker (1 to 4) with one of the statements (A to G) by putting the corresponding letter into the correct box. For each speaker there is only one correct answer. There are three more options than you need.

The speaker ...

- A** was happy that they found a cheap, cosy apartment with a spacious garden and a big office.
- B** had a problem with the owner of the house and told him they were moving out.
- C** first thought they found their dream house, but now regrets the decision to move in.
- D** isn't renting yet and feels as if the situation will never improve.
- E** did something new by renting out a flat for holiday-makers.
- F** found a very caring landlord who put a lot of effort into making the apartment homelike before they moved in.
- G** moved back home in order to be able to afford the high costs of living.

speaker	1	2	3	4
statement				

Speaker 1

- 1 We saw the ad in the summer, in about July, I think, but we weren't really serious about moving then so we didn't even go and see it. It wasn't until November when they re-advertised it that we got in touch with the agency and had a look. They'd put the price down since the summer too, I suppose because it had been empty so long, so
5 that made it more affordable for us which helped us make up our minds. It was perfect – a bigger garden for the kids and enough space for an office. In winter it was lovely, very cosy, in fact, which is important to me as I really feel the cold, whereas my husband will open a window when it's minus temperatures outside! Anyway, in July when summer really started and we had that heatwave, we understood why no one had wanted
10 to rent it over summer. It was boiling! All those lovely big windows that made the flat so light and open were like a greenhouse as soon as it got warmer. From about 8 in the morning until 7 in the evening, it was like living in a sauna! We couldn't stand being at home, and weekends were especially bad. No air conditioning, of course. If only we'd gone to see it when it was first advertised in July, we'd never have moved in!

Speaker 2

- 15 I always rent apartments when I go on holiday, rather than staying in hotels. Hotels are so impersonal, aren't they? This way you get to feel like you really live in the place you're visiting. It's the first time I've done it the other way round, though, and rented out my place ... but it seemed like a good way of making some extra money. The website is really easy to use and they only charge five per cent commission, which is lower
20 than a lot of the other holiday rental sites. It's all about the photos and the reviews. Get the photos right and the place can look really upmarket and spacious, but you don't want to make it look too much better than it really is or you end up with a bad review. It's better to undersell and overdeliver so guests are pleasantly surprised and leave an extra positive review. So far, I'm averaging three stars because of one bad review that
25 brought my average down from four and a half stars, but hopefully I'll get it back up during the busy season.

Speaker 3

- Buying a house seems so far out of my reach it's almost impossible, as it is for loads of people my age these days. My parents always told me renting was throwing money away, but it was different in their day. Then people could afford to buy a house on a
30 normal salary, but nowadays house prices are so high and no bank will look at you unless you've got a huge deposit. The problem with my dream of buying is that it's never going to come true. Not unless my parents help me out, but I've got two sisters and we're all in the same position. At least they've both got good jobs. Not good enough to buy a house, but at least they can afford to rent places of their own in nice
35 areas. I just don't earn enough to rent around here. Even if I get promoted to manager, it'll be tough to find somewhere unless I share, and call me fussy, but there aren't that

many people I want to share a bathroom and kitchen with. Some days I think I'll be stuck living with my parents forever – even renting is like a dream to me.

Speaker 4

- At first our landlord was really helpful, couldn't do enough for us. You hear stories of
40 nightmare landlords and we felt like we were really lucky, or so we thought anyway. He redecorated the whole place, from top to bottom, and let us keep all the bills in his name so we didn't have the bother of contacting all the companies ourselves. He even offered to come round and do the gardening as he knew we both worked long hours and might not have time. That's where the problems started now I look back. Then
45 he'd pop round 'just to check everything's OK for you' once a month, then twice a month. Soon he was coming every week with some excuse or other. In the beginning we'd invite him in for tea, but it was only encouraging him, so when we realised, we'd try to have the conversation on the doorstep instead. It got so bad we pretended to be on our way out if we saw him coming up the path. We'd grab our coats and walk round
50 the block until he'd gone. I don't know if he was just lonely or just didn't trust us not to ruin his precious house. In the end we gave our notice and found somewhere else. It's a shame because we really loved that house, but at least it's more peaceful in the new place.

Adapted from: British Council, <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/advanced-cl/renting-a-house>

TIPP

This task tests your ability to grasp the general content of a text, so you need to pick out the relevant information. Read the statements carefully – in the texts synonyms are used, which may distract you. While listening, do not focus on every single word. Content is often repeated in several ways and with different expressions.

- **zu Speaker 1 – C:** "It was perfect ..." (l. 5), "If only we'd gone to see it when it was first advertised in July, we'd never have moved in!" (ll. 13 f.)
The speaker first mentions her positive impression of the flat (e. g. ll. 6 f.: "bigger garden", "enough space", "cosy"), which could hint at statement A, but later she clearly points out that they "couldn't stand being at home" (ll. 12 f.)
- **zu Speaker 2 – E:** "It's the first time I've done it the other way round, though, and rented out my place ..." (ll. 17 f.) Here, the mentioning of "renting out" is the key to the correct solution.



Text How government policy exacerbates hurricanes like Harvey

- 1 As if global warming were not enough of a threat, poor planning and unwise subsidies make floods worse.

The extent of the devastation will become clear only when the floodwater recedes, leaving ruined cars, filthy mud-choked houses and the bloated corpses of the drowned.

5 [...] with the rain pounding South Texas for the sixth day, Hurricane Harvey [...] set records as America's most severe deluge. In Houston it drenched Harris County in over 4.5 trn litres of water in just 100 hours – enough rainfall to cover an eight-year-old child. The fate of America's fourth-largest city holds the world's attention, but it is hardly alone. In India, Bangladesh and Nepal, at least 1,200 people have died, and

10 millions have been left homeless by this year's monsoon floods. Last month torrential rains caused a mudslide in Sierra Leone that killed over 1,000 – though the exact toll will never be known. Around the world, governments are grappling with the threat from floods. This will ultimately be about dealing with climate change. Just as important is correcting short-sighted government policy and the perverse incentives that

15 make flooding worse.

The overwhelming good news is that storms and flooding have caused far fewer deaths in recent decades, thanks to better warning systems and the construction of levees, ditches and shelters. The cyclone that struck Bangladesh in 1970 killed 300,000–500,000 people; the most recent severe one, in 2007, killed 4,234. The bad

20 news is that storms and floods still account for almost three-quarters of weather-related disasters, and they are becoming more common. According to the Munich Re, a reinsurer, their number around the world has increased from about 200 in 1980 to over 600 last year. Harvey was the third “500-year” storm to strike Houston since 1979.

At the same time, floods and storms are also becoming more costly. By one esti-

25 mate, three times as many people were living in houses threatened by hurricanes in 2010 as in 1970, and the number is expected to grow as still more people move to coastal cities. The UN reckons that, in the 20 years to 2015, storms and floods caused \$ 1.7 trn of destruction; the World Health Organisation estimates that, in real terms, the global cost of hurricane damage is rising by 6 % a year. Flood losses in Europe are

30 predicted to increase fivefold by 2050.

One cause is global warming. The frequency and severity of hurricanes vary naturally – America has seen unusually few in the past decade. Yet the underlying global trend is what you would expect from climate change. Warmer seas evaporate faster and warmer air can hold more water vapour, which releases energy when it condenses



Bearbeiten Sie Aufgabe 1 **und** Aufgabe 2.

Aufgabe 1: Text-based composition

6 VP Inhalt / 9 VP Sprache

“Flooding strengthens the case for minimising climate change, which threatens to make places wetter and storms stormier.” (ll. 52/53)

Explain the quotation in relation to the text and then sum up the author’s recommendations to prevent or reduce the disastrous consequences of flooding.

Aufgabe 2: Composition

10 VP Inhalt / 15 VP Sprache

Bearbeiten Sie **eine** der beiden folgenden Aufgaben:

2a Although there is sufficient scientific proof for global warming, there are people who doubt these findings and deny that a change of lifestyle is necessary. Discuss what individuals can do to reduce their ecological footprint.

or

2b The influence and popularity of social media can be a threat to open, democratic societies. Comment on this statement.



TIPP

- **Zu 1:** Der tropische Wirbelsturm Harvey verursachte die bisher schlimmsten Überflutungen in den USA.
- **Zu 2:** Regierungen auf der ganzen Welt kämpfen gegen die Bedrohung durch Überflutungen, haben das Problem aber noch nicht im Griff.
- **Zu 3:** Zwar fordern Stürme und Überflutungen weniger Todesopfer (vgl. Z. 16/17), doch die Häufigkeit dieser extremen Wetterereignisse nimmt zu.
- **Zu 4:** Immer mehr Menschen ziehen in von Wirbelstürmen bedrohte Gebiete, z. B. in Küstenstädte.
- **Zu 5:** Die Vorhersage der WHO bezieht sich auf die Kosten weltweit.
- **Zu 6:** Steigende Meeresspiegel tragen nicht zur Entstehung von Wirbelstürmen bei, sondern von Sturmfluten.
- **Zu 7:** Die Stadt hat erlaubt, Überflutungsgebiete zu bebauen, um angesichts der steigenden Einwohnerzahl mehr Siedlungsfläche zu schaffen.
- **Zu 8:** Die Vorschrift, Rückhaltebecken zu bauen, wird kaum durchgesetzt.
- **Zu 9:** Mangelnde Finanzierung und ein Zuviel an Bürokratie verhindern oft die nötigen Sicherheitsmaßnahmen.
- **Zu 10:** Die Regierungen sehen sich dem Druck und der Einflussnahme von Hausbesitzern und Bauunternehmern ausgesetzt.

- 1 **true:** ll. 5/6: “Hurricane Harvey [...] set records as America’s most severe deluge.”
- 2 **false:** ll. 12/13: “Around the world, governments are grappling with the threat from floods.”
- 3 **false:** ll. 20/21: “storms and floods still account for almost three-quarters of weather-related disasters, and they are becoming more common.”
- 4 **true:** ll. 26/27: “still more people move to coastal cities.”
- 5 **false:** l. 29: “the global cost of hurricane damage is rising by 6 % a year.”
- 6 **false:** ll. 36/37: “Rising sea levels [...] exacerbate storm surges”
- 7 **true:** ll. 44/45: “concrete being laid over vast areas of coastal prairie that used to absorb the rain.”

Baden-Württemberg ■ Abiturprüfung 2021
Berufliches Gymnasium ■ Englisch



TEIL I: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

10 VP

You will hear each recording twice. After each listening, you will have time to complete your answers.

Task 1: Film reviews

6 BE

You will hear excerpts from six film reviews. Match each review (1 to 6) with one of the descriptions (A to G). For each review there is only one correct description. There is one more description than you need.

You now have 45 seconds to read the assignment.

	Descriptions
A	Encounters between rich and poor
B	The abuse of power and its cover-up
C	A biography shaped by illegal activities
D	A comparison of stereotypical lifestyles
E	A movie star's long history of drug-addiction
F	The rise and fall of a politician in a corrupt world
G	A sports contest as a metaphor for the film industry

Film review	1	2	3	4	5	6
Description						

Now listen to the recording again.

**Text****How robot carers could be the future for lonely elderly people**

- 1 *Loneliness and social isolation are problems for many seniors, but studies have shown that help could come from social robots – autonomous robots trained to interact and communicate with humans.*

The film *Robot and Frank* imagined a near-future where robots could do almost every-
5 thing humans could. The elderly title character was given a “robot butler” to help him continue living on his own. The robot was capable of everything from cooking and cleaning to socialising (and, it turned out, burglary). This kind of science fiction may turn out to be remarkably prescient.

As growing numbers of elderly people require care, researchers believe that robots
10 could be one way to address the overwhelming demand. But while robots might be able to provide care and, in some cases, social interaction, many wonder if they really are the right solution to this uniquely human issue.

One recent survey found that while 68 per cent of people agree robots are beneficial because they can help people, only 26 per cent surveyed said they would be comfort-
15 able with a robot providing help and companionship for them if they were in hospital or care. Commentators in the media have also echoed these concerns, with some even arguing that robots can’t provide those living in care with the empathy and altruism that human caregivers do.

Loneliness and social isolation are already problems for many seniors and are even
20 linked to cognitive decline and a higher death rate. With the population of seniors expected to rise, many worry that experiences of loneliness will increase, especially if access to care is even more limited.

But despite concerns, early studies already show that social robots – autonomous robots trained to interact and communicate with humans – really could address issues
25 of care and social interaction. The majority of robotics researchers are largely in favour of introducing robotic technology on a wider scale and believe it could reduce loneliness and increase independence in elderly patients. The Japanese government even supports introducing robots in care homes to solve the country’s ageing population problem. However, many strongly recommend carefully balancing the care benefits
30 against the ethical costs.

A class of social robots – mobile robotic telepresence (MRT) systems – has already been shown to generate positive social interactions with elderly patients. MRTs are essentially video screens on wheels raised to head height that can be controlled re-
motely using a simple smartphone app. They allow relatives and social workers to
35 “visit” elderly people more often, even if they live in rural or distant places. The elderly patient doesn’t need to operate the device, leaving them free to interact with their social worker or family.

Communication still happens through a computer screen, but the robot’s physical presence mimics face-to-face interaction for elderly people. Research has shown that



Bearbeiten Sie Aufgabe 1 **und** Aufgabe 2.

Aufgabe 1: Text-based composition

6 VP Inhalt/9 VP Sprache

“Loneliness and social isolation are problems for many seniors, but studies have shown that help could come from social robots ...” (II. 1/2)

Explain the quotation in relation to the text and then summarize what the text says about doubts concerning the use of robots as carers.

Aufgabe 2: Composition

10 VP Inhalt/15 VP Sprache

Bearbeiten Sie **eine** der beiden folgenden Aufgaben:

2a Gun control is one of the most divisive issues in American society and politics and each mass shooting spurs debate in Congress over whether stricter gun regulation could reduce gun-related violence.

Discuss the pros and cons of introducing stricter gun control in the USA.

or

2b Discuss the positive and negative aspects of advertising for enterprises, consumers and the environment.



TEIL I: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Transcript 1

Film reviews

1 **Snippet/film 1:** It's about, you know, Frank Sheeran, the, the main character, who is a real man and him looking back at his life of crime and it says so much, I think, about the futility of crime and just what happens when you are sort of the middleman doing everyone's dirty work and there is no one left to look after you at the end and your
5 family has turned on you and, you know, you have just countless numbers of people's blood on your hands.

Snippet/film 2: I know it can also seem a little obvious in some ways, I felt it was beautiful to see it kind of work through in this meadow way in this film, which why using the racing world as its, as its subject, this really is, it seems to me, about the kind
10 of very, very, working of the movie business now, especially when you deal with big studios.

Snippet/film 3: This is a movie that is made in South Korea, erm, and has had a level of impact that Korean films typically do not in the United States and in other countries and this is a movie that puts the haves and have-nots front and center, but in ways that
15 are really subversive and that are not banal or kind of expected. I mean this is a really surprising movie. I think it's the best of a number of movies that have taken on class this year.

Snippet/film 4: I felt, this movie I had the most fun with it and did a lot with it. Because that's one of the central questions as one character wants to move to L.A. and the other
20 has wanted to stay in New York, and so there is theater and there's TV and it's, you know, people put on sunglasses as soon as they are in L.A. and then the Brooklyn people all have, like, lattes. And this is an interesting way that it plays with that.

Snippet/film 5: But it's the rigorous understatement of the assistant that makes it so powerful in its vision of how easily the Harvey Weinsteins of the world could exploit
25 their absolute authority for years with little fear of consequence. Moment by moment it pulls us into a world where predatory behavior is concealed behind closed doors and the silence of a hushed workplace becomes its own kind of complicity.

Snippet/film 6: "Judy" begins with one of several flashbacks to the teenage Garland on the set of "The Wizard of Oz" showing us how the industry created and destroyed her
30 in the same breath. Her body and image are ruthlessly controlled by the powerful MGM studio head, Louis B. Mayer, who puts her on a strict diet and gives her barbiturates and amphetamines setting in motion the substance abuse problem that she will struggle with for the rest of her life.

TIPP

- 1 “[...] it’s just been named ‘London & South East Start-up of the Year’ in the Great British Entrepreneur Awards” (l. 4 f.). The name of the prize and also the word “awards” give you hints here.
- 2 “[...] we always had ideas and throwing ideas round to each other (l. 7 f.)”
“Throwing ideas round to each other” is like “playing with ideas” and leads you to “toying with ideas”. Even if you do not know those expressions, you can find the similarity here.
- 3 “[...] you’ve got a lot more control over your lifestyle and your working hours.” (l. 19 f.) Don’t get confused by buzzwords such as “more satisfied in their job” but listen closely to what the new job would enable them to do.
- 4 “[...] personal pain point, was coming home late, working long hours in a big company and then getting home and just being a bit too tired to think or plan and shop for the right stuff, even though we knew what we should eat.” (l. 22 ff.). “Coming home late” is repeated in the audio, which gives you the hint that you should now listen closely.
- 5 “[...] fish [...] they were bringing back in and they’d text the local villagers” (l. 31 f.). The signal word “fish” should make you listen closely here: the expression “text the local villagers” indicates that the fishermen use modern media.
- 6 “[...] we were going to the warehouse at 7 am, pack them till about 5 pm and then deliver” (l. 44 f.). Listen closely – the word “pack” will give you a hint regarding the correct solution. Don’t be distracted by buzzwords such as “traffic”.
- 7 “[...] going on review sites, seeing if we got any reviews, posting pictures” (l. 48 f.). The phrase “posting pictures” indicates the correct solution. The mentioning of “Instagram” (l. 46) and getting reviews and likes (l. 47) also points towards social media rather than other forms of advertising.
- 8 “We started small but then we really quickly realised, once you’ve nailed that, you got it right, you’ve ironed out problems – and there were plenty of them – then you can grow slightly bigger [...]” (l. 49 ff.).
The repetition of phrases that are used in the context of “tackling something” should be of help here.

- 1 *The Mindful Chef* is an online recipe box delivery service that has ...
c ☒ received a prestigious prize.
- 2 When the partners started their business, they ...
c ☒ had been toying with the idea for a while.
- 3 According to Giles Humphries, this new start would allow them to ...
d ☒ use their working time more flexibly.



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