

Abitur **MEHR ERFAHREN**

Englisch

Gymnasium • Gesamthochschule • Fachhochschule

Das musst du können:

STARK

Inhalt

UK – between tradition and change

1	The UK's geography	1
1.1	Countries of the United Kingdom	2
1.2	The English north-south divide	2
2	The UK's history	3
2.1	Scotland and the issue of devolution	5
2.2	From Empire to Commonwealth	7
3	The UK's politics	9
3.1	The UK's political parties	10
3.2	British monarchy	11
3.3	The UK and the EU (Brexit)	13
4	UK society	15
4.1	British (multicultural) identity	15
4.2	Class system in the UK	17
4.3	Religion	19
5	UK culture	20

USA – between tradition and change

1	The USA's geography	21
2	The USA's history	22
2.1	The USA's foreign policy: From isolationism to becoming "the policeman of the world"	25
2.2	The terrorist attacks of 9/11	27
3	The USA's politics	28
3.1	Checks and balances in US politics	28
3.2	The Democratic Party and the Republican Party	30
4	USA society	31
4.1	The USA as an "immigrant country"	31
4.2	The American Dream and other central concepts of American identity	34
4.3	The USA and violence	36
4.4	Religion	39
5	USA culture	41

The individual and society

1	Questions of identity and belonging	43
2	Ethnic, cultural and social diversity	45
3	Gender issues	46
3.1	Women's rights	47
3.2	Sexual orientation and gender identities	48
4	Generational identity	50

Global chances and challenges

1	Globalisation and the economy	54
2	Globalisation and the environment	57
3	Globalisation and culture	59
4	Globalisation and politics	61

The media

1	History of the media	63
2	Traditional media	64
3	Media literacy	65
4	The digital age	66

Science and technology

1	Biotechnology and genetic engineering	69
1.1	Green biotechnology	70
1.2	Red biotechnology	71
1.3	White biotechnology	73
2	Artificial intelligence (AI)	73
3	Future worlds in literature	75
3.1	Utopia – dystopia	75
3.2	Science fiction	78

The English-speaking world – between tradition and change

1	Ireland	79
1.1	Country profile	79
1.2	History	80
1.3	Ireland today and in the future	81
2	India	83
2.1	Country profile	83
2.2	History	84
2.3	India today and in the future	85
3	South Africa	87
3.1	Country profile	87
3.2	History	88
3.3	South Africa today and in the future	89
4	Nigeria	91
4.1	Country profile	91
4.2	History	92
4.3	Nigeria today and in the future	93

Shakespeare and his time

1	Biography and historical background	96
1.1	Historical overview	96
1.2	The Elizabethan worldview	97
1.3	Life and inspirations	98
1.4	Theatre in Shakespeare's time	98
2	Works	99
2.1	Comedies	99
2.2	Tragedies	100
2.3	Histories	101
2.4	Sonnets	101
3	Language	102
4	Shakespeare – still relevant today?	103

Stichwortverzeichnis

Vorwort

Liebe Schülerinnen und Schüler,

dieses handliche Skript widmet sich den für Ihr **Englisch-Abitur** wesentlichen Inhalten. Je nachdem, ob Sie in Englisch mündlich oder schriftlich geprüft werden, werden unterschiedliche Inhalte Gegenstand Ihrer Prüfung sein.

Für die **mündliche Prüfung** setzen Sie in Absprache mit Ihrer Lehrkraft **eigene Schwerpunkte**. Sie können also selbst entscheiden, welche Kapitel Sie für Ihre Vorbereitung brauchen.

Für die **schriftliche Prüfung** sind die relevanten Themengebiete normalerweise vorgegeben.

Über nebenstehenden QR-Code gelangen Sie zu einer Übersicht, die Ihnen zeigt, welche Kapitel für die Prüfung in Ihrem Bundesland besonders relevant sind.

In seiner klaren Struktur und Fokussierung eignet sich das Skript hervorragend zur Auffrischung und Wiederholung des Prüfungsstoffs kurz vor dem Abitur. Folgende Elemente helfen Ihnen dabei, es optimal zu nutzen:

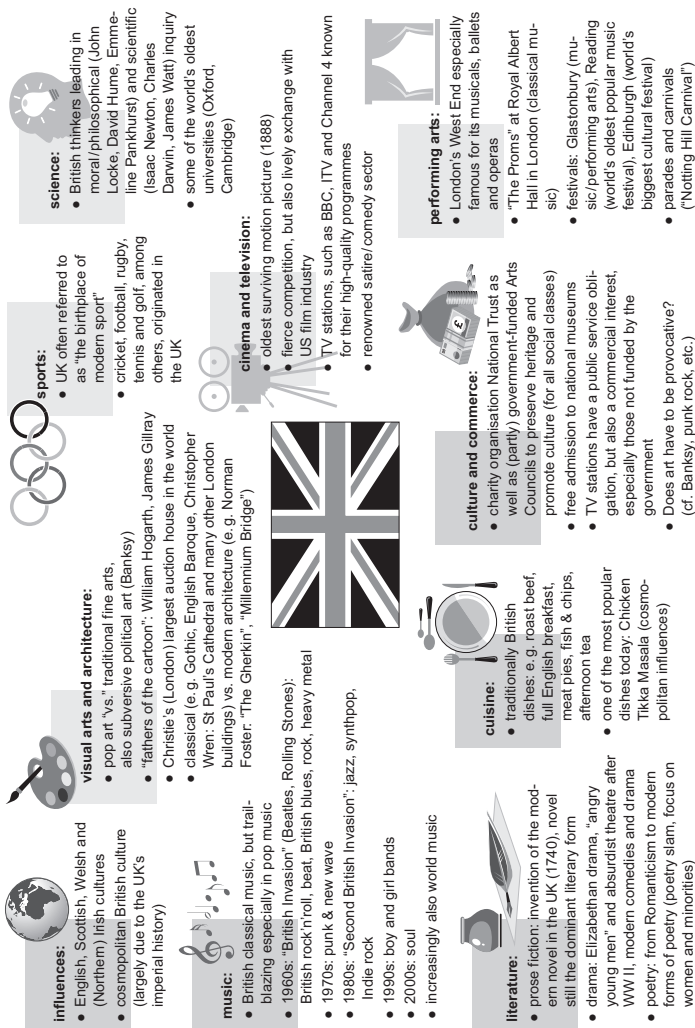
- Wichtige Begriffe sind **fett** hervorgehoben.
- Mit Rauten markierte Kästen erklären wichtige **Fachausdrücke** und definieren zentrale Aspekte eines Themas.
- Zahlreiche **Schaubilder**, **Grafiken** und **Tabellen** fassen die Inhalte übersichtlich zusammen und erleichtern so das Lernen.
-  **discussion topic** Zu allen Diskussionsthemen gibt es mit Ausrufezeichen gekennzeichnete **Listen mit wichtigen Argumenten**. Diese helfen vor allem bei der Vorbereitung auf mündliche Prüfungen oder freie Schreibaufgaben.

Viel Erfolg beim Lernen mit diesem Buch und im Abitur!



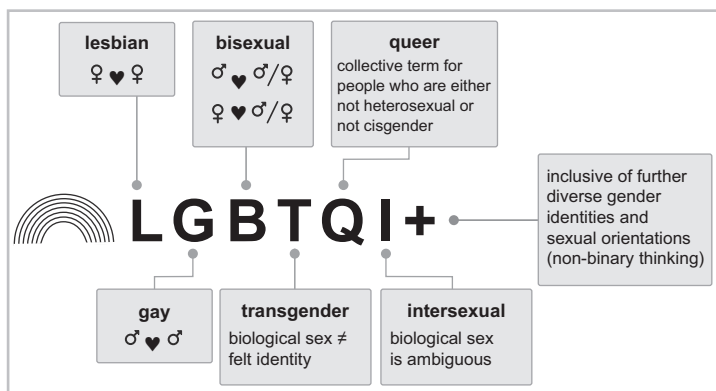
Dr. Dirk Großklaus

5 UK culture



- **#MeToo movement:** Since 2017, women (and later also other marginalised groups) have publicised the widespread sexual harassment they have been subject to, especially in the workplace.
- **US reproductive rights:** The Supreme Court decision of 1973 (Roe vs. Wade) that decriminalised abortion is overturned in 2022, which means that US states are now free to pass more restrictive abortion laws. This has led to ongoing protests by women's rights activists (**pro-life vs. pro-choice** movement).

3.2 Sexual orientation and gender identities



- Homosexuality, especially male homosexuality, was only **decriminalised** in the UK and the USA in the 1960s. Female homosexuality tended to be ignored and was normally not mentioned in legal frameworks.
- In the USA, **Illinois** was the first state to decriminalise homosexuality, doing so in **1961**. Other states followed, but a **nationwide Supreme Court ruling** making homosexual acts legal was not passed until **2003**.
- The **Sexual Offences Act of 1967** partially legalised same-sex acts in the UK, but only if they were conducted between men over the age of 21 and in private. Not until 2000 was the age of consent lowered to 16, which is also the legal age for heterosexual acts.

Opportunities and challenges connected with the Internet (and social media)

Opportunities	 discussion topic
• The Internet can support diversity and connect people with different perspectives around the globe. • It allows people to stay in touch and interact with friends, family and others irrespective of distance. • It facilitates international cooperation. • Digital contact can be beneficial for the environment. It reduces the need for business travel, for instance. • The Internet permits a more flexible approach to work (mobile working). • It can be empowering for people because it offers easily accessible information for all. • New modes of contact can foster creativity and innovation because companies can access consumer data directly.  The Internet can bring people closer together and make their lives easier.	• The Internet can cause division and strife because of anonymous communication and “filter bubbles” that foster tribalism and hate speech. • It can easily be manipulated (“fake news”, hacking, trolls). • The Internet and social media can become addictive. • Empathy, meaningful communication and relationships are believed to suffer when lives are lived digitally. • Social media can negatively impact both the physical and emotional well-being of users (lack of physical activity, pressure through constant comparison, spiral of negativity). • There are data security concerns. • The constant availability of the Internet could make a healthy work-life balance more difficult.  The Internet is not always a free, democratic and pleasant place.

1.1 Green biotechnology



- the application of biotechnology in **agriculture**
- main aim: to make agriculture more efficient by **breeding more resistant crops** or **crops with a higher nutritional value**

Example

Golden Rice: Wild rice is modified to produce beta carotene, which is needed by humans to make vitamin A. Golden Rice can be cultivated in areas where vitamin A deficiency is common.

Hopes and fears connected with green biotechnology



discussion topic

Hopes	Fears
• Traditional selective breeding takes a long time. Genetic modification is a faster and more efficient way of getting the same results. • World hunger might be alleviated through crops with high nutritional value. • If more pest-resistant plants could be bred, fewer herbicides would be necessary, which would lessen the strain on the environment. • Agriculture could become less risky if the dangers of climate change, disease, pests, etc. could be weathered by GMOs.	• Genes might spread uncontrollably to other species and cause undesirable or harmful changes (e. g. “superweeds” that are resistant to herbicides). • Biodiversity could be reduced if GM plants push out other species. • GM crops could cause farmers’ dependence on the biotech industry. • GM crops could be harmful to human health, for instance by causing allergic reactions or otherwise impacting the consumers’ organisms.
a solution for pressing agricultural problems	a further burden on ecosystems

1.2 Red biotechnology



- the application of biotechnology in **medicine**
- subareas:
 - **genetic testing/genetic screening**: examining DNA to predict diseases
 - **DNA paternity tests**
 - **DNA profiling in crime investigations**
 - **pharmacogenomics**: attempts to individualise medications to patients' (genetic) needs
 - **genetic engineering** to eradicate diseases or make organisms produce substances needed
 - **stem cell research** (see below)
 - **therapeutic cloning** (see below)

Stem cells

- Stem cells are unspecialised cells that can grow into any type of cell found in the body. There are two types of stem cells:
 - **adult stem cells** – can develop into many (but not all) types of cell
 - **embryonic stem cells** – can develop into any type of cell
- Adult stem cells come from grown-up individuals and are extracted from special tissues, such as bone marrow. Human embryonic stem cells can be removed from unused embryos “left over” from fertility treatments, for example.
- The main (intended) uses of stem cell therapy are:
 - **research** on diseases and medicine (on cells in the laboratory and not on actual patients)
 - the **replacement of defective cells or organs** with functioning ones

Example

Parkinson's disease: Experiments with mice have been successful in creating new brain cells that Parkinson's patients lack.

- Despite its potential, there are **social and ethical concerns** about the use of human embryonic stem cells, especially if stem cells are taken from embryos that are specifically created for these purposes and destroyed by the treatment.

Cloning

- **reproductive cloning:** creating an exact replica of a whole organism
→ Human reproductive cloning has so far been banned throughout the world. However, the theoretical possibility of human clones is often a subject of dystopian novels (cf. chapter 3.1).
- **therapeutic cloning:** the creation of only certain cells or organs that are required medically (usually from the embryonic stem cells of a cloned embryo) → Therapeutic cloning is allowed in most countries under very strict regulations.

Opportunities and risks of human cloning

 discussion topic	
Opportunities	Risks
• Infertile people or same-sex couples could have children made from cloned cells. • Clones can be sources of organs or tissue for transplantation. • Medication can be tested individually. • Desired characteristics can be reproduced.	• It infringes upon everyone's human rights (including those of embryos) if they are "produced" for a certain end, e. g. to be a source for organ transplantation. • Human beings' exclusive identity is threatened by reproductive cloning. • Gene editing could lead to "designer babies", which could in turn make society look down on certain individual traits (and flaws) as being unwanted. • In horror scenarios, people could be "bred" for certain purposes by those who control the gene-editing process (through money or power).
 progress and healing (esp. with regard to therapeutic cloning)	 "playing God" (esp. in the dystopian sense of "breeding" human beings)



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www.stark-verlag.de
info@stark-verlag.de

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