

# ABITUR *Skript*

Englisch

**MEHR  
ERFAHREN**

*Das musst du wissen!*

Abi Baden-Württemberg



**STARK**

# Inhalt

## ***Crooked Letter, Crooked Letter***

1	Key facts about the novel .....	1
2	Content and structure .....	3
3	Characters .....	8
4	Interpretation of the title .....	12
5	Motifs and symbols .....	13

## ***Gran Torino***

1	Key facts about the movie .....	19
2	Content and structure .....	21
3	Characters .....	26
4	Motifs and symbols .....	29
5	Background information .....	33
6	Cinematic devices .....	34

## **The Ambiguity of Belonging**

1	Definitions of key terms .....	37
2	Religion .....	38
3	Gender .....	40
4	Ethnicity .....	42
5	Family/Peer group .....	45
6	Class .....	50
7	Language .....	54
8	Home .....	56
9	Violence .....	58
10	Guilt/Redemption .....	60

## **Anglo-American Culture and our Modern World**

1	USA .....	65
2	UK .....	66
3	Challenges of our modern world .....	67
4	Glossary of important terms .....	69

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# Vorwort

Liebe Schülerinnen und Schüler,

dieses handliche Skript widmet sich den für Ihre Abiturprüfung wesentlichen Inhalten. Es behandelt das aktuelle **Schwerpunktthema** sowie weitere **landeskundliche Bereiche**, die für Ihre **Englisch**-Prüfung in Baden-Württemberg relevant sind.

In seiner klaren Struktur und Fokussierung eignet sich dieses Skript besonders zur Auffrischung und Wiederholung des Prüfungsstoffs kurz vor dem Abitur:

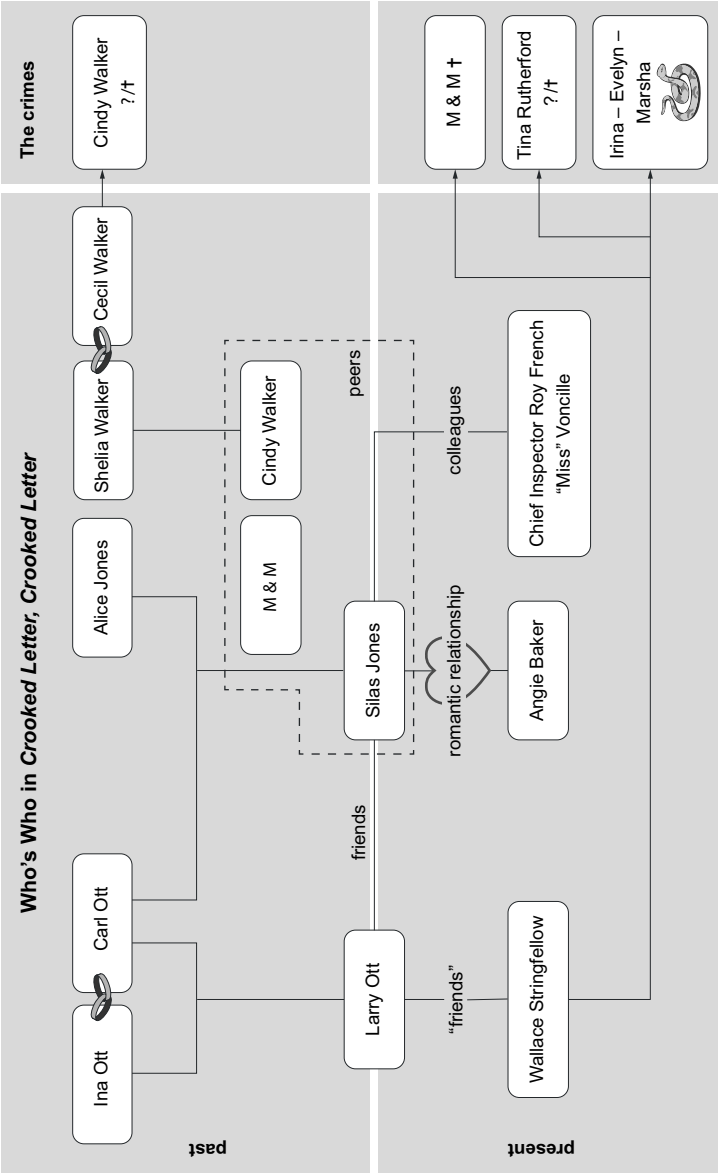
- In den Abschnitten zu ***Crooked Letter, Crooked Letter*** und ***Gran Torino*** werden die wichtigsten Informationen zu Roman und Film in übersichtlicher und prägnanter Form zusammengefasst.
- Der anschließende Abschnitt widmet sich Hauptaspekten des Schwerpunktthemas „**The Ambiguity of Belonging**“ und ihrer Bedeutung für Roman und Film. Hier finden Sie wichtige Interpretationsansätze, die Ihnen bei der Beantwortung von möglichen Prüfungsfragen helfen können.
- Zahlreiche **Schaubilder** fassen die Inhalte übersichtlich zusammen und erleichtern so das Lernen. Darüber hinaus wird mit Originalzitataten aus Roman und Film gearbeitet. Diese dienen als konkrete **Beispiele** für abstrakte Inhalte und weisen Sie auf entscheidende Roman- und Filmstellen hin.
- Zu Beginn des Kapitels „**Anglo-American Culture and our Modern World**“ finden Sie **Mindmaps** zu den abiturrelevanten Themen **USA, UK** und **Challenges of our modern world**. Die in den Mindmaps vorkommenden Begriffe werden im anschließenden Glossar kurz und prägnant erklärt.

Viel Erfolg beim Lernen mit diesem Buch und im Abitur!



Sonja Corleis





## 2 Content and structure

In the novel, the events are described in unchronological order and from the alternating viewpoints of Larry and Silas. In the grey bar at the beginning of each chapter, you can see whether a chapter is set in the present (after Tina Rutherford's disappearance) or in the past, and whether it is narrated from Larry's or Silas's view.

<b>Chapter 1</b>	<b>present</b>	<b>Larry</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19-year-old Tina Rutherford missing, Larry Ott suspect</li> <li>• Larry's daily routine: lives alone on a farm on the outskirts of Chabot, rural Mississippi, works as mechanic in garage with hardly any customers</li> <li>• Larry shot in his home by someone wearing Larry's own zombie mask</li> </ul>		
<b>Chapter 2</b>	<b>present</b>	<b>Silas</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constable Silas "32" Jones finds his old classmate "M &amp; M"'s decomposed body</li> <li>• Silas investigates a snake in Irina Mott and her flatmates' mailbox</li> <li>• Angie calls Silas from Larry's place, has found wounded Larry</li> </ul>		
<b>Chapter 3</b>	<b>past: March 1979</b>	<b>Larry</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carl Ott driving teenage son Larry to school and giving a lift to Alice and Silas Jones</li> <li>• Ina Ott, Larry's mother, suspicious of Alice and Silas, gives coats to them, but prevents further car rides</li> <li>• Larry remembers incident when he tried to gain his classmates' respect by racially insulting a black girl</li> <li>• Larry meets Silas in the forest, lets him borrow his father's rifle</li> </ul>		
<b>Chapter 4</b>	<b>present</b>	<b>Silas</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silas drives to Larry's house, investigates the crime scene and remembers their childhood together</li> <li>• Silas finds message Larry left on his answering machine that he needs to tell him something important</li> </ul>		





## 2 Religion

### Background information

<b>atheist</b>	sb who does not believe in God or any supernatural power
<b>confession</b>	acknowledgement of one's sins (to a priest)
<b>hypocrisy</b>	pretending to be more moral or more noble than in reality
<b>redemption</b>	the action of being relieved of one's sins
<b>sacrifice</b>	giving up sth valuable, often for the sake of others

### (Christian) Religion in *Crooked Letter, Crooked Letter*

- Ina Ott is highly religious, night time prayer about a “special friend” for Larry ⇒ **family/peer group**

#### Example

- **Chapter 5, p. 98:** “‘Dear Lord,’ she prayed, ‘thank You for Your grace. Thank You for healing Larry’s stuttering and his asthma. Please,’ she said, and he heard that she was trying not to cry, ‘please, God, send him a special friend. One just – one just for him. Amen,’ she said, and left.”  
(Ina Ott praying for a special friend for her young son Larry)
- Larry initially wants to continue to go to his mother’s church, connection to his mother, loyalty ⇒ **family/peer group**
- church is the place where Wallace Stringfellow sees Larry for the first time

#### Example

- **Chapter 9, pp. 197/198:** “‘But the first time I ever seen you?’ Wallace went on. ‘Was at church. Bout eleven years ago? Up at Dentonville? The Second Baptist? My momma’s boyfriend lived up there. [...] And sure enough, they’d just launched into the first song, and I hear the door open real quiet-like and shut and look over and there you are. I knowed it was you right off even though I hadn’t ever seen you. Way you come in. Way you wouldn’t look at nobody looking back at you. You’s wearing a suit and a tie. [...] I watched you the whole time, way you stood up and sung the songs, knew all the words, sat down and listened to the preacher, following his Bible verses in your Bible, closing your eyes in the prayer [...]’”  
(Wallace remembering how he saw Larry for the first time)

- churches mostly segregated in Larry's and Silas's youth ⇒ **ethnicity**

#### Example

- **Chapter 3, p. 51:** "The churches were still segregated if the schools weren't, and sometimes Larry wondered why grown-ups made the kids mingle when they themselves didn't."  
(Larry's thoughts on segregation as a kid)

### (Christian and traditional Hmong) Religion in *Gran Torino*

- Dorothy's wish for Walt to go to confession ⇒ **guilt/redemption**
- Walt's rejection of the hypocrisy of the church

#### Example

##### ■ Setting 2:

**Father Janovich:** Right, Mr. Kowalski. Your wife and I became quite close these last few months. She asked that I watch over you when she passed on. I told her I watch out for my entire flock, but she made me promise I'd keep an extra sharp eye on you. [...] Dorothy mentioned specifically that it was her wish for you to go to confession. She said she couldn't remember the last time you went. [...]

**Walt:** Well, I confess I never much liked church and only went because of the wife. And I confess I have no desire to confess to a boy who is fresh out of the seminary.  
(at Dorothy's funeral reception)

- Hmong shaman one of the first to sense Walt's troubled soul

#### Example

##### ■ Setting 15:

**Sue:** Kor Khue says that you think you've been disrespected. You do not live your life. Your food has no flavor. You are scared of your past. You stopped living years and years ago. Kor Khue says you're not at peace.  
(shaman reading Walt at party in Lor household)

- Father Janovich's development: from rather shallow, meaningless sermon to learning about life and death through Walt's example

#### Example

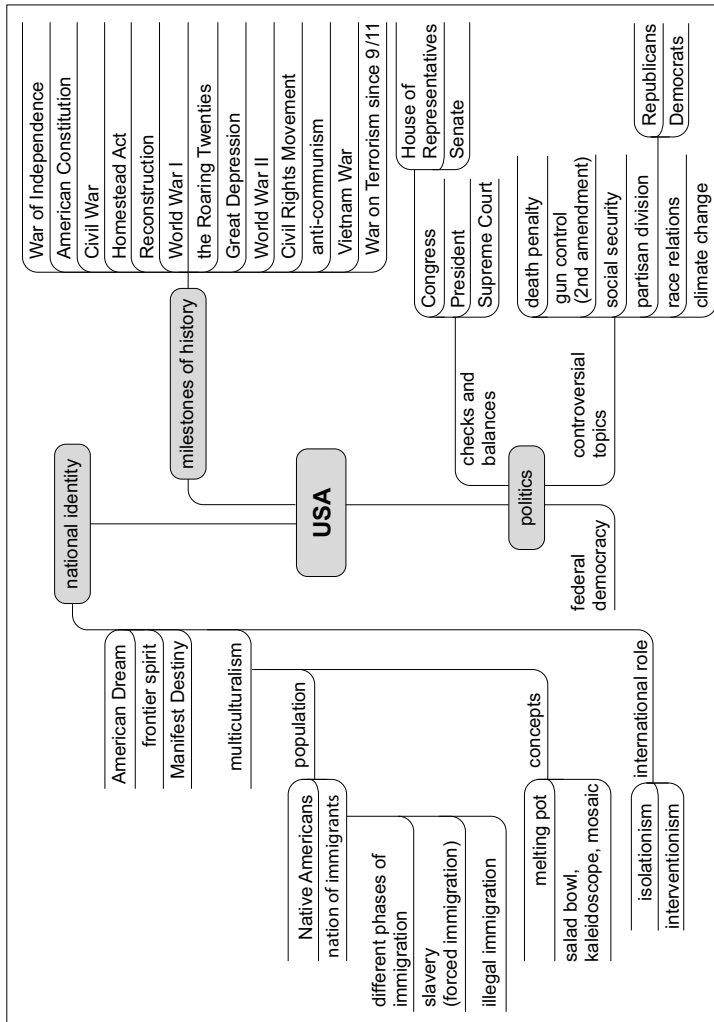
##### ■ Setting 32:

**Father Janovich:** Walt Kowalski once said to me I didn't know anything about life or death because 'I was an overeducated, 27-year-old virgin who held the hands of superstitious old women and promised them eternity.' Walt definitely had no problem 'calling it like he saw it.' But Walt was right. I knew really nothing about life or death until I got to know Walt. And boy, did I learn. (Walt's funeral)



# Anglo-American Culture and our Modern World

## 1 USA



## 4 Glossary of important terms

### 2nd amendment

The 2nd amendment to the ⇒ American Constitution was ratified as part of the **Bill of Rights** (the first ten amendments to the Constitution) on 15 December 1791. The Bill of Rights comprises laws concerned with **personal freedoms** and rights and was a reaction to people **fearing too much power of the federal government**. The 2nd amendment reads, “A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, **the right of the people to keep and bear arms** shall not be infringed.” For years, the question of whether the amendment was to be understood as an individual right of **gun possession** has been controversially discussed. This position was confirmed in a Supreme Court decision of 2008. Advocates of **stricter gun control** cite mass shootings as well as alarming numbers of gun-related deaths (according to statistics, there are more gun-related deaths in the USA on a day than in the UK in a year) as evidence of the dangers of individual gun possession. Accidents spur even more **safety concerns**. Furthermore, widespread gun ownership propagates a **culture of violence**, according to gun law proponents. Opponents of stricter gun control, however, see individual gun ownership as a sign of **personal freedom** and **democratisation**. According to them, individual gun ownership is essential for **self-defence** or successful **resistance to oppression**. The famous mantra of the **NRA**, the National Rifle Association, “The only way to stop a bad guy with a gun is a good guy with a gun”, summarises the non-profit organisation’s position in favour of individual gun ownership.

### 9/11

On 11 September 2011, the **single deadliest terrorist attack** in recent history occurred when terrorists hijacked four planes and crashed two of them into the twin towers of the World Trade Center in Manhattan, one into the Pentagon in Arlington Country in Virginia and one, which was actually intended to crash in Washington, D.C., in a field in Pennsylvania. Almost 3,000 people were killed in the attack and more than



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