

2021

Berufliches Gymnasium

Original-Prüfungsaufgaben

**MEHR
ERFAHREN**

Baden-Württemberg

Englisch

+ *Kurzgrammatik*

+ *Hörverstehen*

ActiveBook
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Original-Prüfungsaufgaben

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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 www.stark-verlag.de/mystark

Das Corona-Virus hat im vergangenen Schuljahr auch die Prüfungsabläufe durcheinandergebracht und manches verzögert. Daher sind die Aufgaben und Lösungen zur Prüfung 2020 in diesem Jahr nicht im Buch abgedruckt, sondern erscheinen in digitaler Form. Sobald die Original-Prüfungsaufgaben 2020 zur Veröffentlichung freigegeben sind, können Sie sie als **PDF** auf der Plattform **MyStark** herunterladen:



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*

Hinweis: Die **MP3-Dateien** finden Sie auf der Plattform **MyStark**, auf die Sie über den Zugangscode vorne im Buch gelangen.

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.

Aufgaben und Lösungen verfasst von:

Rainer Jacob: Übungsaufgaben zu Leseverstehen und Textproduktion und
Lösungen zu den schriftlichen Original-Prüfungsaufgaben

Dorothee Just: Übungsaufgaben zum Hörverstehen

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** können Sie sich außerdem auf den 2021 neu hinzukommenden Hörverstehensteil der Prüfung vorbereiten. Die beiden Übungsaufgaben umfassen jeweils 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* gibt, 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 2020 mit Lösungen, MP3-Dateien, ActiveBook und MindCards) können Sie online auf der Plattform **MyStark** zugreifen. Auf den Farbseiten vorne im Buch finden Sie Ihren **persönlichen Zugangscode**.

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 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
- Leseverstehen
- Textproduktion

Teil A: Hörverstehen

Ab der Abiturprüfung 2021 ist das Hörverstehen Teil der schriftlichen Prüfung. Es umfasst 30 Minuten. 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-c1/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.”

**TEIL I: RECEPTION – READING****10 VP****Text****Supermarkets must stop using plastic packaging, says former****Asda boss**

- 1 The former boss of *Asda* is calling for supermarkets to stop using plastic packaging, saying billions of pounds of investment in recycling have failed to resolve the world's plastic proliferation crisis.

- Andy Clarke, CEO of one of Britain's biggest supermarket chains for six years, said
5 the only solution was for retailers to reject plastic entirely in favour of more sustainable alternatives like paper, steel, glass and aluminium.

- "Go into any supermarket in the country and you will be met by a wall of plastic,"
Clarke said. "Be it fruit and veg or meat and dairy, plastic encases virtually everything
10 we buy. Regardless of how much is invested in Britain's recycling infrastructure, virtually all plastic packaging will reach landfills or the bottom of the ocean sooner or later. Once there, it will remain on the earth for centuries. It is vital that the UK packaging industry and supermarkets work together to turn off the tap."

- Efforts to recycle more plastic and "a never-ending stream of initiatives" – many of which Clarke oversaw while at *Asda* – have failed to stem the plastic flow and it is
15 clear a more radical approach is needed, said Clarke, who stood down as *Asda* CEO last year.

- "We want a future for our grandchildren which is as far as possible plastic-free," he said. "We also know that consumers want the same thing and with heightened public awareness of the dire consequences of unfettered plastic pollution, they are fully in
20 support of the industry's efforts to make a meaningful change."

Clarke said supermarkets should create plastic-free aisles to cater for their customers' demands and to showcase the wealth of alternatives to plastic including innovations like grass paper. He also backed the campaign *A Plastic Planet* as a measure to spread the use of alternative packaging.

- 25 The world's plastic binge shows no signs of halting. A *Guardian* investigation this year established that consumers around the world buy a million plastic bottles a minute and plastic production is set to double in the next 20 years and quadruple by 2050.

- In the UK less than a third (29 %) of the 5 million tonnes of plastic used each year is recovered and recycled. Across the world more than 8 million tonnes of plastic leak
30 into the oceans and a recent study found that billions of people globally are drinking water contaminated by plastic.

Read the ten statements and say whether they are true or false. Give quotations from the text to support your decision and also add the corresponding **line number(s)**. Make sure you **only quote the most relevant part(s) of the sentence(s)**.

- 1 Most of the plastic waste ends up on dumps or in the sea.
- 2 Consumers are ignorant of the problem of plastic pollution.
- 3 Andy Clarke supports the use of alternative packaging.
- 4 In the next two decades, the production of plastic will be twice as high as today.
- 5 Measures taken by British supermarkets have so far successfully minimized plastic pollution.
- 6 Asda's use of altered milk bottles created further problems.
- 7 According to a survey, most people are worried about the quantity of plastic discarded in the United Kingdom.
- 8 Recycling is the answer to the plastic catastrophe.
- 9 As a result of ingested plastic, fish will weigh more in 2050 than today.
- 10 Studies have shown that plastic is only taken in by marine life.

a

TIPP

The key points are:

- introduction:
Michelle Obama: campaigner for educational reform and women's empowerment; she is convinced that "there are no limits for women in any spheres of life" – is her success representative of opportunities for women?
- main part:
 - women in education:
in industrialised countries: same chances for girls and boys, girls often better at school, often more female students at university
in poorer countries: no access to education for millions of girls; reasons: poverty, unsafe environment, no schools, discrimination; consequence: no chances of a better future
 - women in the world of work:
in Western countries: doors open for women – in theory;
inequalities in pay and promotion
 - women in politics:
in Western countries: incentives to promote female participation in politics; however, women still underrepresented; one reason: often double burden (family and career)
- conclusion:
Michelle Obama's statement is partly true: still limits for women, especially in developing countries; more effective measures for women's empowerment necessary

Michelle Obama became known as the wife of Barack Obama, former President of the United States. Since the end of her husband's presidency the former First Lady has gained further prominence in her own right, especially as a dedicated campaigner for educational reform and women's empowerment, advocating equal opportunities for women, and encouraging them to fulfil their potential. Michelle Obama is convinced that there are no limits for women in any spheres of life. Michelle, the black teenager from the South Side of Chicago, has become a successful lawyer, but the question is whether her success story is a singular achievement or representative of opportunities for women in general.

In industrialised nations girls enjoy the same chances as boys in primary, secondary and further education. Education programmes and laws, such as the American *Every Student Succeeds Act*, ensure that all children, irrespective of their race or sex, are taught the same skills. In fact, girls often achieve better results at school, particularly



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