



**MEHR  
ERFAHREN**

**ABITUR-TRAINING**

Gymnasium

Englisch –  
Themenwortschatz

**STARK**

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**Autor:** Rainer Jacob

# Vorwort

Liebe Schülerin, lieber Schüler,

mit dem Band „**Englisch – Abitur-Training – Themenwortschatz**“ können Sie sich gezielt auf Ihre Klausuren und die Abiturprüfung vorbereiten: Dieses Buch bietet Ihnen eine umfassende **Sammlung prüfungsrelevanter Vokabeln**, systematisch gegliedert nach den zentral vorgegebenen **Themenfeldern**.

- Zu Beginn des Trainingsbuches finden Sie eine Zusammenstellung wertvoller **Tipps**, die Ihnen helfen, **Vokabeln effektiver und nachhaltiger zu lernen**. In dem kurzen **Video zum Vokabellernen** werden darüber hinaus weitere **Strategien zum Wortschatzerwerb** anschaulich erklärt.
- **Jedes Kapitel** widmet sich einem spezifischen **Themenfeld**. Am Anfang jedes Kapitels erhalten Sie eine übersichtliche **Zusammenstellung des relevanten Vokabulars**. Neben der **deutschen Übersetzung** sind auch **Synonyme und Antonyme** aufgeführt. Die Wörter sind nicht alphabetisch, sondern **thematisch geordnet**, sodass Sie sie in sinnvollen Zusammenhängen lernen und leichter behalten können.
- Im Anschluss an die Vokabelliste folgt jeweils ein **umfangreicher Übungsteil**, in dem Sie die **neu gelernten Wörter aktiv anwenden und festigen** können. Die vielfältigen Aufgaben umfassen unter anderem die Arbeit mit interessanten landeskundlichen Texten, Cartoons und Videos sowie verschiedene Rätselformate. Durch die große Vielfalt an Aufgaben wird es Ihnen leichtfallen, motiviert bei der Sache zu bleiben.
- Am Ende des Buches finden Sie **Lösungen** zu allen Aufgaben, mit denen Sie Ihren Lernerfolg eigenständig überprüfen können.

Zusätzlich zur Printfassung enthält dieses Buch auch zahlreiche **digitale Inhalte**. Weitere Informationen dazu finden Sie auf der folgenden Seite.



Ich wünsche Ihnen viel Erfolg für Ihre Klausuren und Ihre Abiturprüfung.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Jacob'.

Rainer Jacob



# Global Chances and Challenges – Environmental and Economic Issues

## 1 Pollution and its Consequences

vocabulary	dt. Bedeutung	synonyms / opposites
water pollution	Wasserverschmutzung, Gewässer- verunreinigung	
marine pollution	Meeresverschmutzung	
proliferation	starke Zunahme, starke Ver- mehrung, (schnelle) Verbreitung	
devastating	verheerend	= disastrous
microplastics	Mikroplastik	
debris	verstreuter Abfall, Trümmer, Schutt	= rubble, detritus
(to) discard	wegwerfen	= (to) throw away, dispose of
disposable	Wegwerf-, Einweg-	= throw-away, non-returnable ≠ returnable
(to) entangle oneself	sich verfangen	(to) get entangled
aquatic	Wasser-, aquatisch	= marine, maritime
(to) dilute	verdünnen, verwässern, abschwächen	
sewage	Abwasser	= liquid waste, wastewater
hazard	Gefahr, Risiko	
detergent	Reinigungsmittel, Waschmittel	= cleaner, cleanser
(to) discharge	abführen, einleiten	= (to) release ≠ (to) retain
detrimental	schädlich	= damaging, harmful, adverse
oil spill	Ölverschmutzung, Ölpest	
oil slick	Ölteppich	
(to) underestimate	unterschätzen	≠ (to) overestimate, exaggerate

vocabulary	dt. Bedeutung	synonyms / opposites
(to) harm sth	etw. Schaden zufügen	= (to) damage, impair
marine species	Meereslebewesen, im Meer lebende (Tier- und Pflanzen-)Arten	= aquatic species
(to) deplete	vermindern, verringern, aufbrauchen	
extinction	Aussterben; Ausrottung	= dying-out = eradication
polar ice cap	Polkappe	
(to) melt	schmelzen	≠ (to) freeze
coral bleaching	Korallenbleiche	
acidification	Versauerung	
seabed mining	Meeresbodenbergbau, Tiefseebergbau	= deep sea mining
(to) be suspected of sth	einer Sache verdächtigt werden	
extraction	Förderung, Abbau, Gewinnung	
current	Strom, Strömung	
sea level	Meeresspiegel	
air pollution	Luftverschmutzung	
global mean temperature	globale Durchschnittstemperatur	= global average temperature
global warming	Erderwärmung	
climate change	Klimawandel	
greenhouse effect	Treibhauseffekt	
radiation	Strahlung	
ozone layer	Ozonschicht	
ozone depletion	Abbau der Ozonschicht	= ozone exhaustion
carbon	Kohlenstoff	
carbon dioxide	Kohlenstoffdioxid	
CFC (chlorofluoro-carbon)	FCKW (Fluorchlorkohlenwasserstoff)	
aerosol can	Spraydose	
airborne	in der Luft befindlich	
fumes	Abgase	= exhaust (fumes / gases)

vocabulary	dt. Bedeutung	synonyms / opposites
emission	Ausstoß, Emission	
(to) emit	ausstoßen	
sulphur	Schwefel	= sulfur
sulphur dioxide	Schwefeldioxid	
fossil fuel	fossiler Brennstoff	
pollutant	Schadstoff	= contaminant
(to) interact	sich gegenseitig beeinflussen, aufeinander einwirken	
balance	Gleichgewicht	= equilibrium ≠ imbalance, instability
increase	Anstieg	= rise ≠ decrease, decline, fall
(to) increase	ansteigen	= (to) rise ≠ (to) decrease, decline, fall
acid rain	saurer Regen	
precipitation	Niederschlag	
waste incineration	Müllverbrennung	
combustion	Verbrennung	= burning
respiratory	Atem-	
compound	Zusammensetzung, Verbindung	
contamination	Verschmutzung, Verunreinigung	= pollution ≠ purification, decontamination
(to) contaminate	verschmutzen	= (to) pollute ≠ (to) purify, decontaminate
depletion	Abbau	= exhaustion ≠ augmentation
oxygen	Sauerstoff	
vapour [BrE]	Dampf	= vapor [AmE], mist
fine dust	Feinstaub	= fine particles
drought	Trockenheit, Dürre, Trockenperiode	≠ flood, inundation, deluge





 Exercises

1 Write down which environmental issues are illustrated by these photos.



a



d



d



f

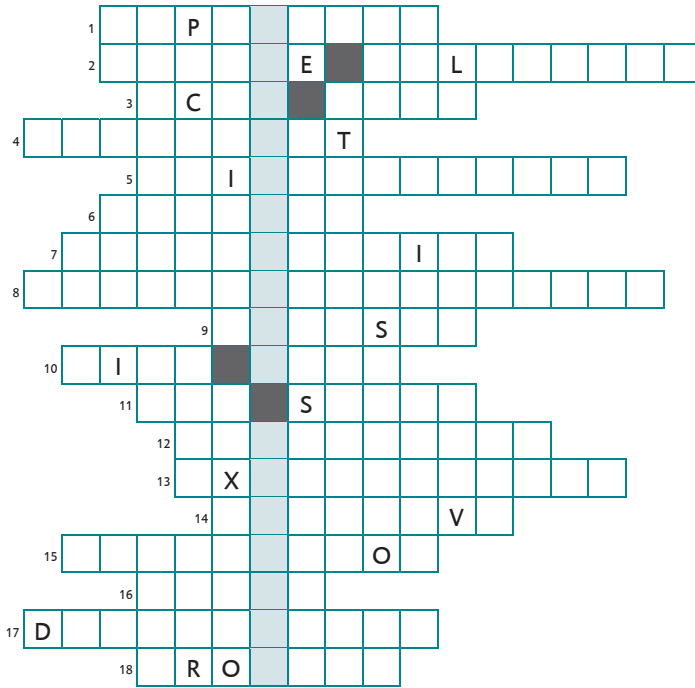


w



m

2 Write down the missing words and find the phrase that is revealed.



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 The thinning of the layer of ozone in the Earth's stratosphere is called "ozone ...".</p> <p>2 ... is a combination of toxic chemicals and rubbish that has reached our seas. (two words)</p> <p>3 precipitation containing toxic substances such as sulfurous acid (two words)</p> <p>4 a synonym of "contaminant"</p> <p>5 As the tsunami had destroyed the entire village, people could not live there anymore. The village was therefore ...</p> <p>6 a long period of time without any rain</p> <p>7 At a refuse ... plant, authorities burn rubbish.</p> <p>8 when too much manure or nitrates are used on farmland</p> <p>9 You should avoid deodorants in ... cans.</p> | <p>10 tiny particles in the air (two words)</p> <p>11 When the underwater pipeline burst, it caused a major ..., which contaminated a huge body of water. (two words)</p> <p>12 another word for "single-use"</p> <p>13 the act of making excessive use of resources</p> <p>14 a stretch of time when the temperature is much hotter than usual</p> <p>15 the death of all remaining members of a species</p> <p>16 poisonous</p> <p>17 harmful</p> <p>18 Wind and water are natural forces that contribute to this geological process.</p> |
|--|---|

## 3 Complete the text with words from this list.

change • combating • deforestation • fossil fuels • glaciers • greenhouse effect •  
 impact • increase • inundations • levels • mean • melting • phasing out •  
 radiation • releases • renewable • respiratory • rise • soil

**What are we doing to our environment?**

The numerous global occurrences of extreme weather conditions such as droughts, heavy storms and (1) \_\_\_\_\_ emphasise the seriousness of the issue of global warming.

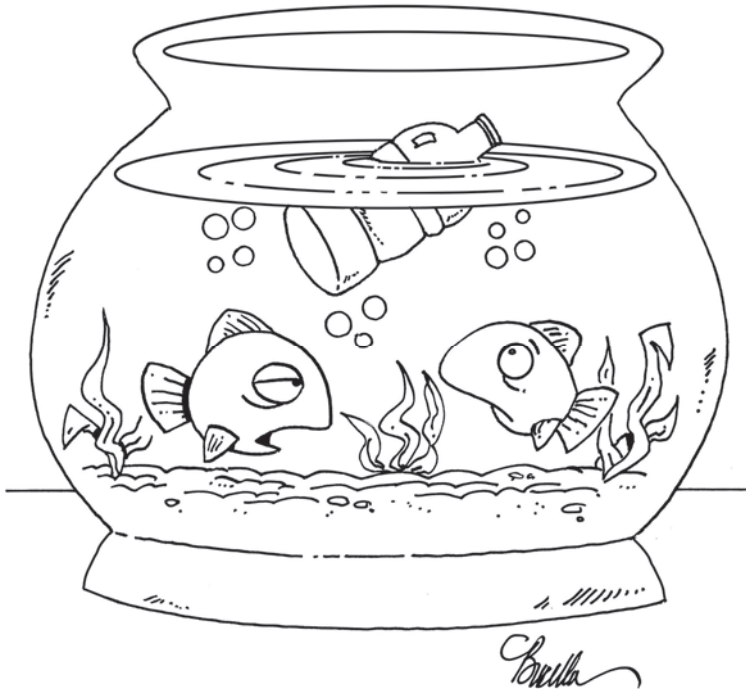
The burning of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to generate energy for industry, factory farming and transportation (3) \_\_\_\_\_ toxic gases into the atmosphere, contributing to air pollution and the (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Additionally, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ for agriculture and animal rearing reduces the earth's carbon sinks, which store carbon and other gases in the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and vegetation. This leads to a rapid (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in the earth's temperature.

The ongoing heating of the atmosphere results in the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of polar ice caps and the accelerating retreat of (9) \_\_\_\_\_. If global (10) \_\_\_\_\_ temperature rises by two degrees, Arctic summer sea ice may completely disappear. Rising sea (11) \_\_\_\_\_ and extreme weather events will (12) \_\_\_\_\_ more and more people, leading to heat-related illnesses, increasing (13) \_\_\_\_\_ problems and the spread of infectious diseases and allergies.

To address climate (14) \_\_\_\_\_, international agreements aim to limit the global average temperature (15) \_\_\_\_\_ to below two degrees above pre-industrial levels. Priorities for (16) \_\_\_\_\_ the greenhouse effect include reducing fossil fuel consumption, such as by (17) \_\_\_\_\_ petrol and diesel vehicles, investing in (18) \_\_\_\_\_ energy sources and halting deforestation. Some scientists are exploring geoengineering as a potential solution, involving the installation of a "sunshade" to reduce solar (19) \_\_\_\_\_ and prevent the overheating of the Earth. However, there is no time to wait for geoengineering to fix our climate problems. We need to act NOW.

- 4 Describe the cartoon and analyse its message in at least 200 words. Your summary should contain at least ten of the following words:

biodiversity • bowl • (to) clean up • contamination • debris • detrimental effect • (to) discard • ecosystems • entangled • harmful • impact • microplastics • awareness • plastic waste • pollution



“My ocean cousin is coming to visit. I thought I’d make him feel at home.”

[https://www.cartoonstock.com/directory/p/plastics\\_bottles.asp](https://www.cartoonstock.com/directory/p/plastics_bottles.asp)



<i>außerhalb des Lehrplans</i>	– extracurricular
<i>(die Schule) besuchen</i>	– attend
<i>ernähren/versorgen</i>	– feed
<i>Gesetzesübertretung</i>	– infringement
<i>Impfstoff</i>	– vaccine
<i>medikamentöse Behandlung</i>	– medication
<i>nährstoffreich</i>	– nutritious
<i>Schulgeld/Studiengebühren</i>	– tuition
<i>sich verschlechtern</i>	– deteriorate
<i>sitzend</i>	– sedentary
<i>Stoffwechsel</i>	– metabolism
<i>Unterdrückung</i>	– oppression
<i>Unterstützung/Stärkung</i>	– empowerment
<i>verhungern</i>	– starve
<i>verpflichtend</i>	– compulsory
<i>Wahlrecht</i>	– suffrage

## Global Chances and Challenges – Environmental and Economic Issues

- 1 (1) air pollution (2) desertification/droughts (3) deforestation/destruction of the rainforest(s)/rain forest(s) (4) flood(s)/flooding (5) water pollution (6) melting (of) glaciers/polar ice caps
- 2 (1) depletion (2) marine pollution (3) acid rain (4) pollutant (5) uninhabitable (6) drought (7) incineration (8) overfertilisation (9) aerosol (10) fine dust (11) oil spill/slick (12) disposable (13) exploitation (14) heatwave (15) extinction (16) toxic (17) detrimental (18) erosion  
→ **solution phrase:** endangered species
- 3 (1) inundations (2) fossil fuels (3) releases (4) greenhouse effect (5) deforestation (6) soil (7) increase/rise (8) melting (9) glaciers (10) mean (11) levels (12) impact (13) respiratory (14) change (15) rise/increase (16) combating (17) phasing out (18) renewable (19) radiation
- 4 **Sample answer:**  
The cartoon shows two fish swimming in a **bowl**. One of them has obviously added a plastic bottle to the **bowl**. The caption explains why: “My ocean cousin is coming to visit. I thought I’d make him feel at home”.

The cartoonist is conveying a satirical message about the issue of plastic **pollution** in the oceans. The two fish, which live in the **bowl** in a confined and artificial environment, seem to know about **plastic waste** in the ocean. However, they take the pollution of nature for granted, and even presume **plastic waste** adds to fish living comfortably. This is ridiculous and absurd because the opposite is true: in reality, the amount of **plastic waste** in the ocean has a **detrimental effect**. It kills marine mammals and fish which get **entangled** in plastic bags or fishing nets or swallow plastic **debris** which they wrongly identify as food. With the provocative and absurd view of the fish in the **bowl**, the cartoonist is trying to raise people's **awareness** of the **harmful** effects of plastic **contamination** in a humorous but thought-provoking way. He or she wishes to make people aware of the urgent necessity to **clean up** the oceans, remove **discarded** cans, plastic bottles and other containers and reduce the production of plastic altogether. Up to now, millions of tonnes of plastic have been used only once and then thrown away, and eventually end up in the world's oceans, destroying habitats, **biodiversity** and ocean **eco-systems**. We must not ignore the environmental **impact** of plastic pollution on living beings like the fish in the **bowl**, because it not only kills marine life but also threatens human health when **microplastics** enter the food chain.

- 5 (1) surface (2) carbon dioxide (3) *Strömungen* (4) *Meereslebewesen* (5) contaminated/polluted (6) *Abwasserentsorgung* (7) *Plastikmüll* (8) habitats (9) *erschöpft/leergefegt/dezimiert* (10) endangered (11) *erhalten* (12) *weggeworfen* (13) coral bleaching (14) *Versauerung* (15) underestimated (16) threats (17) biodiversity (18) sustainable

- 6 (1) nutrient (2) dispersed (3) diluted (4) interact (5) deposition (6) exhaust/fumes (7) enhance (8) emitted (9) compounds (10) recover (11) potable (12) fertilisers (13) oxygen (14) Noxious/Toxic

- 7
- |   | plastic                             | noise                               | light                               | thermal                  |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a This type of pollution interferes with the orientation of <b>migratory</b> animals. | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b Sea life can ingest, choke on or become <b>entangled</b> in it.                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c Excessive loudness <b>harms</b> people's health and our environmental quality.      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |





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