



**MEHR
ERFAHREN**

ABITUR-TRAINING

Gymnasium

Englisch

Listening/Viewing • Reading •
Mediation • Writing • Speaking

STARK

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Vorwort

Liebe Schülerin, lieber Schüler,

sowohl für den Oberstufenunterricht als auch für die Abiturprüfung im Fach Englisch müssen Sie die Kompetenzen **Reading**, **Listening/Viewing**, **Mediation**, **Writing** und **Speaking** beherrschen. Jedem dieser Bereiche widmet sich dieser Band in einem eigenen Kapitel und unterstützt Sie somit optimal bei Ihrer **Vorbereitung auf Klausuren sowie auf Ihre Abiturprüfung**. Sie können sich entweder alle Teilbereiche vornehmen und Ihre Kompetenzen im Fach Englisch umfassend verbessern oder Sie widmen sich den Teilbereichen, die Ihnen besondere Schwierigkeiten bereiten oder auf die Sie sich für eine Prüfung gesondert vorbereiten wollen. Alle Kapitel bieten Ihnen:

- **Allgemeine Hinweise:** Hier erfahren Sie, welche Aufgabenformate Sie im jeweiligen Bereich üblicherweise erwarten, und erhalten nützliche Tipps zur Bearbeitung.
- **Skills and Techniques:** Dieser Abschnitt widmet sich verschiedenen Teilbereichen der jeweils geforderten *skills*. Anhand vielfältiger Übungen können Sie Ihre Kompetenzen steigern und sich dem Prüfungsniveau schrittweise annähern. Die über diesen Abschnitt verteilten **Basics-Kästen** fassen wichtige Grundlagen für den jeweiligen Kompetenzbereich übersichtlich zusammen.
- **Guided Tests:** In diesem Abschnitt treffen Sie auf Aufgaben, wie sie Ihnen im Abitur oder in Oberstufenklausuren begegnen könnten. Diese werden jeweils durch **vorbereitende Übungen** unterstützt, sodass Sie sich auch hier allmählich bis zum **Prüfungsniveau** steigern können.
- **Checkliste:** Am Ende eines jeden Kapitels finden Sie eine Checkliste, anhand derer Sie die wichtigsten Strategien wiederholen und überprüfen können, ob Sie für Ihre Prüfung perfekt gerüstet sind.

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



Viel Spaß bei der Arbeit mit diesem Buch und viel Erfolg in Ihrer Prüfung!

Handwritten signature of Paul Jenkinson in black ink.

Paul Jenkinson

Handwritten signature of Bernhard Weidner in black ink.

Bernhard Weidner

SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES



Training global and detailed understanding

Basics

Listening for gist

“Listening for gist” means **gathering the essentials from a text** (without focusing on details). Having a rough overview of a text’s contents is usually the first step of a listening comprehension, even if you might have to go into more detail in subsequent listening rounds.

Typical questions:

- What are the **main themes**?
- **Who** is speaking?
- Which **opinions** are represented?

Helpful clues:

- **intonation**
- reoccurring **words** or **word fields**
- **tone** of the text

A Veggeday in Canteens

33



Track 1

The local government in an English town is debating whether to introduce one Veggeday per week in public canteens. Listen to the statements of five people asked about their opinion of the initiative by a reporter. Then tick (✓) for each of them whether they are rather in favour of the initiative or against it. The statements are given by the people listed below: 1) Mahalia, 2) Jeffrey, 3) Paul, 4) Alena and 5) Liam.



Mahalia

pro against

Jeffrey

pro against

Paul

pro against

Alena

pro against

Liam

pro against

The Most Important Values in Life

34



Track 2

Listen to five people who have been interviewed for a study about young people and their values. For each of the speakers, note the one aspect they attach the greatest importance to.

Speaker 1: _____

Speaker 2: _____

Speaker 3: _____

Speaker 4: _____

Speaker 5: _____



The Hunger Games

35



Track 3

Listen to the beginning of Suzanne Collins's novel *The Hunger Games*.

a) After the first listening, tick (✓) the correct adjective about the general atmosphere of the extract.

The story begins in a(n) ... tone.

- hopeful
- aggressive
- serious

Basics

Listening for detail

Most tasks require a **detailed understanding** of the listening text – or at least of parts of it. In other words, listening for detail does not mean you have to understand every single word of a listening text. Instead, a crucial strategy is **selective listening**. This means you need to work thoroughly with the given **tasks** and focus on **key words** before you actually listen to the text. Like this, you can identify text passages that will help you to find the solutions.

Typical key words may be:

- names (of people)
- numbers
- important words from the tasks

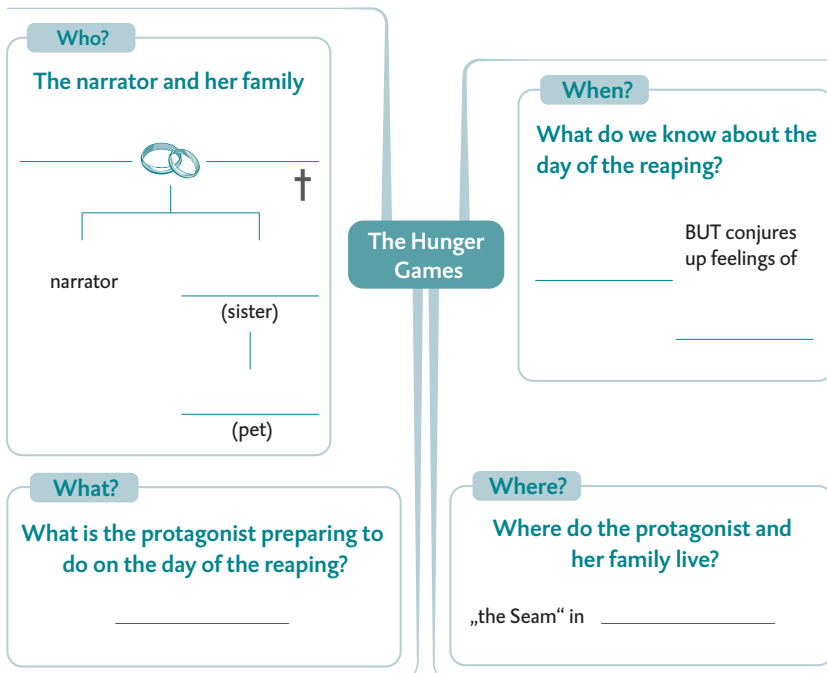
However, pay attention to **synonyms** of your identified key words as well because the wording of the tasks and the texts will often vary slightly.

If you want to practise selective listening, you can keep listening to a text until a key word comes up, then pause the recording and listen to the relevant passage again.



Track 3

- b) After the second listening, fill in the mindmap to answer the *wh*-questions about the text extract.



GUIDED TESTS



Test 1

Text: Obama's Farewell Speech

1 [...] tonight, it's my turn to say thanks. Whether we have seen eye-to-eye or rarely agreed at all, my conversations with you, the American people, in living rooms and in schools, at farms, on factory floors, at diners and on distant military outposts – those conversations are what have kept me honest, and kept
5 me inspired, and kept me going. And every day, I have learned from you. [...]

I learned that change only happens when ordinary people get involved and they get engaged, and they come together to demand it.

After eight years as your President, I still believe that. And it's not just my belief. It's the beating heart of our American idea – our bold experiment in self-
10 government. It's the conviction that we are all created equal, endowed by our Creator with certain unalienable rights, among them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It's the insistence that these rights, while self-evident, have never been self-executing; that We, the People, through the instrument of our democracy, can form a more perfect union. [...]

15 For 240 years, our nation's call to citizenship has given work and purpose to each new generation. It's what led patriots to choose republic over tyranny, pioneers to trek west, slaves to brave that makeshift railroad to freedom. It's what pulled immigrants and refugees across oceans and the Rio Grande¹. It's what pushed women to reach for the ballot. It's what powered workers to orga-
20 nize. It's why GIs gave their lives at Omaha Beach² and Iwo Jima³, Iraq and Afghanistan. And why men and women from Selma⁴ to Stonewall⁵ were prepared to give theirs, as well.

So that's what we mean when we say America is exceptional – not that our nation has been flawless from the start, but that we have shown the capacity to
25 change and make life better for those who follow. Yes, our progress has been uneven. The work of democracy has always been hard. It's always been contentious. Sometimes it's been bloody. For every two steps forward, it often feels we take one step back. But the long sweep of America has been defined by forward motion, a constant widening of our founding creed to embrace all and not just
30 some. [...]

That's what I want to focus on tonight: The state of our democracy. Understand, democracy does not require uniformity. Our founders argued. They quarreled. Eventually they compromised. They expected us to do the same. But they

knew that democracy does require a basic sense of solidarity – the idea that for all
 35 our outward differences, we’re all in this together; that we rise or fall as one. [...]

Our democracy is threatened whenever we take it for granted. All of us, re-
 gardless of party, should be throwing ourselves into the task of rebuilding our
 democratic institutions. [...] Our Constitution is a remarkable, beautiful gift.
 But it’s really just a piece of parchment. It has no power on its own. We, the
 40 people, give it power. We, the people, give it meaning. [...]

Because for all our outward differences, we, in fact, all share the same proud
 title, the most important office in a democracy: Citizen. Citizen.

So, you see, that’s what our democracy demands. It needs you. Not just
 when there’s an election, not just when your own narrow interest is at stake,
 45 but over the full span of a lifetime. If you’re tired of arguing with strangers on
 the Internet, try talking with one of them in real life. If something needs fixing,
 then lace up your shoes and do some organizing. If you’re disappointed by
 your elected officials, grab a clipboard, get some signatures, and run for office
 yourself. Show up. Dive in. Stay at it. [...]

50 My fellow Americans, it has been the honor of my life to serve you. I won’t
 stop. In fact, I will be right there with you, as a citizen, for all my remaining
 days. But for now, whether you are young or whether you’re young at heart, I
 do have one final ask of you as your President – the same thing I asked when
 you took a chance on me eight years ago. I’m asking you to believe. Not in my
 55 ability to bring about change – but in yours.

I am asking you to hold fast to that faith written into our founding docu-
 ments; that idea whispered by slaves and abolitionists; that spirit sung by immi-
 grants and homesteaders and those who marched for justice; that creed reaf-
 firmed by those who planted flags from foreign battlefields to the surface of the
 60 moon; a creed at the core of every American whose story is not yet written: Yes,
 we can. [...]

(768 words)

Source: <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/farewell>

Annotations

- 1 Rio Grande: river running along the border between the USA and Mexico
- 2 Omaha Beach: name the allies gave to a beach in Normandy, France, where they landed on 6 June 1944, which was decisive for ending WW II in Europe
- 3 Iwo Jima: Pacific Island where the USA and Japan fought a decisive battle in WW II
- 4 Selma: city in Alabama, the starting point of a Civil Rights protest march
- 5 Stonewall: short for Stonewall Inn, a bar where in 1969 a group of homosexual and trans-gender people put up resistance against police violence

102 Summarise what democracy is about according to Barack Obama.

- a) Collect the criteria of democracy mentioned in the text and note them down with line numbers of their occurrences in the text.

Aspects of democracy	Lines

- b) Structure your answer. There are two approaches to this: You can either follow the line of argumentation used in the speech or you can sort the aspects according to their importance.

103 Analyse the strategies and rhetorical devices Obama uses to strengthen his ideas.

- a) Collect the rhetorical devices used, note down the lines of their occurrences and add the intended effect in the last column of the table.

Device/strategy	Lines	Effect

- 35 have to deal with the consequences of destroying the environment or being wasteful ourselves, but as far as I am concerned, living a responsible life and enjoying life are not at all mutually exclusive. On the contrary, I can only truly and fully enjoy myself when I try to see the bigger picture.

34 Speaker 1: friendship

Speaker 2: faith/religion/belief in a bigger plan

Speaker 3: material security/money

Speaker 4: family

Speaker 5: responsibility/sustainability/living responsibly/sustainably

The Hunger Games

Track 3 **Transcript: *The Hunger Games***

1 When I wake up, the other side of the bed is cold. My fingers stretch out, seeking Prim's warmth but finding only the rough canvas cover of the mattress. She must have had bad dreams and climbed in with our mother. Of course, she did. This is the day of the reaping. I prop myself up on one elbow. There's enough light in the bedroom to see them. My little sister, Prim, curled up on her side, cocooned in my mother's body, their cheeks pressed together. In sleep, my mother looks younger, still worn but not so beaten-down. Prim's face is as fresh as a raindrop, as lovely as the primrose for which she was named. My mother was very beautiful once, too. Or so they tell me.

10 Sitting at Prim's knees, guarding her, is the world's ugliest cat. Mashed-in nose, half of one ear missing, eyes the color of rotting squash. Prim named him Buttercup, insisting that his muddy yellow coat matched the bright flower. He hates me. Or at least distrusts me. Even though it was years ago, I think he still remembers how I tried to drown him in a bucket when Prim brought him home. Scrawny kitten, belly swollen with worms, crawling with fleas. The last thing I needed was another mouth to feed. But Prim begged so hard, cried even, I had to let him stay. It turned out okay. My mother got rid of the vermin and he's a born mouser. [...]

I swing my legs off the bed and slide into my hunting boots. Supple leather that has molded to my feet. I pull on trousers, a shirt, tuck my long dark braid up into a cap, and grab my forage bag. [...]

20 I slip outside.

Our part of District 12, nicknamed the Seam, is usually crawling with coal miners heading out to the morning shift at this hour. Men and women with hunched shoulders, swollen knuckles, many who have long since stopped trying to scrub the coal dust out of their broken nails, the lines of their sunken faces. But today the black cinder streets are empty.

25 Shutters on the squat gray houses are closed. The reaping isn't until two. May as well sleep in. If you can.

Our house is almost at the edge of the Seam. I only have to pass a few gates to reach the scruffy field called the Meadow. Separating the Meadow from the woods, in fact enclosing all of District 12, is a high chain-link fence topped with barbed-wire loops. In theory, it's supposed to be electrified twenty-four hours a day as a deterrent to the predators that live in the woods – packs of wild dogs, lone cougars, bears – that used to threaten our streets. But since we're lucky to get two or three hours of electricity in the evenings,

it's usually safe to touch. Even so, I always take a moment to listen carefully for the hum that means the fence is live. Right now, it's silent as a stone. Concealed by a clump of bushes, I flatten out on my belly and slide under a two-foot stretch that's been loose for years. There are several other weak spots in the fence, but this one is so close to home I almost always enter the woods here.

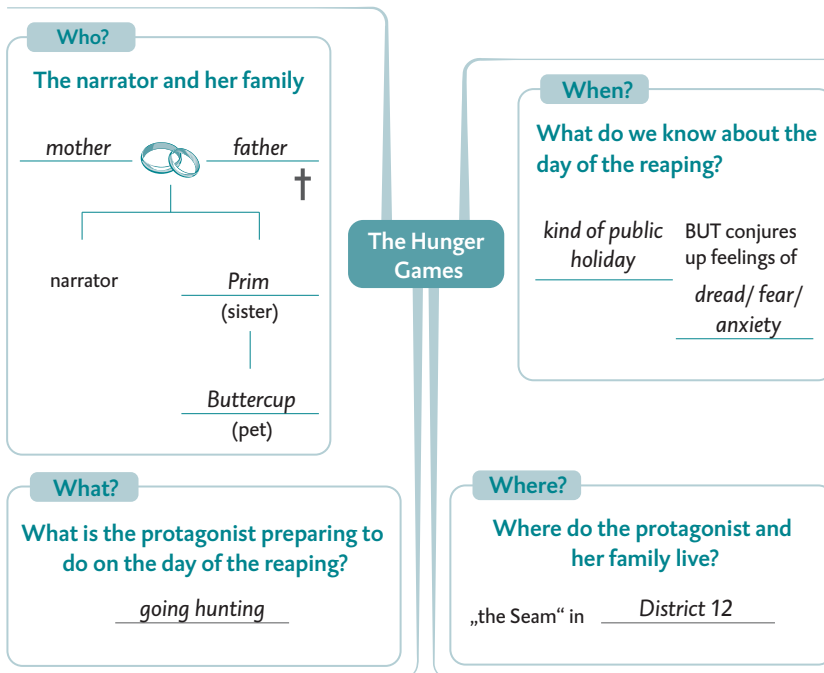
As soon as I'm in the trees I retrieve a bow and sheath of arrows from a hollow log. [...] there's [...] food if you know how to find it. My father knew and he taught me some before he was blown to bits in a mine explosion. There was nothing even to bury. I was eleven then. Five years later, I still wake up screaming for him to run.

Source: Suzanne Collins, The Hunger Games

35 a) The story begins in a ... tone.

serious

b) *Sample answer:*



- k) “Of course, you can do it, I’ve seen you overcome bigger obstacles”, he said.
 encouraged

101 *Sample answer:*

article	letter to the editor
Give your text a headline.	Refer to the article you have read.
Structure your text in clear paragraphs.	Use formal language.

blog entry	speech
Ask your audience/readership for their opinion.	Use rhetorical devices.
Express your personal opinion.	Greet the audience/reader of your text.

GUIDED TESTS

Test 1

Obama’s Farewell Speech

102 a) *Sample answer:*

Aspects of democracy	Lines
based on equality, basic rights	10–12, 29/30
nonlinear progress	25–28
forward motion	28/29
arguments and compromise	32/33
solidarity	34
continuous rebuilding and refining democracy	36–38
functioning democratic institutions	37/38
proactive citizens: political participation and initiative	6/7, 39–49, 55

b) *Sample answer:*

Barack Obama presents himself as a fervent supporter of democracy in his farewell speech. However, by assuming a historical perspective, he makes clear that the development of democracy has not been easy let alone linear. For him, democracy is defined by continuous change, sometimes regress

but eventually by progress. While the evolution of democracy does concern every citizen of the USA, it does not require agreement in each and every aspect. Quite the opposite is true: While a belief in equality and basic human rights forms the basis of a democratic system of government, debating differing notions is at the core of every democracy. Yet, even though conflict of opinion is necessary, there should always be an underlying sense of solidarity and a willingness to compromise. According to Obama, democracy has to be constantly rebuilt and redefined and can never be taken for granted. Hence, democratic institutions must be examined and modified to ensure their effectiveness and their service to the people. In order to fill democracy with life and meaning, every citizen has the lifelong duty to participate not only in elections but in the political process. In other words, democracy relies on proactive citizens. In short, Obama sees democracy as both an opportunity and a duty for every single citizen. (212 words)

103 a) *Sample answer:*

Device/strategy	Lines	Effect
enumeration (“in living rooms ... distant military outposts”)	2–4	showing diversity of American people and emphasising that he catered for everyone’s needs
parallelism/repetition/figure of three (“kept me honest ... kept me going.”; “get involved and ... they come together”)	4/5, 6/7	showing his personal motivation for political engagement; stressing the importance of personal involvement
personification (“the beating heart of our American idea”)	9	appealing to patriotic sentiments
quotes from Declaration of Independence	10–14	strong foothold on indisputable basis
antithesis (“while self-evident ... never ... self-executing”)	12/13	stressing the duties of everyone
“We, the People”	13	Obama is “one of us”
personification (“our nation’s call”)	15	appealing to patriotic sentiments
parallelism/anaphora (“It’s what ... It’s why ...”)	16–22	alluding to historic past/creating a spirit of inclusivity

allusions (“Omaha Beach, Iwo Jima, Iraq, Afghanistan, Selma, Stonewall”)	20/21	alluding to historic past/creating a spirit of inclusivity
anticipation of criticism (“not that our nation has been flawless ...”; “Yes, our progress has been uneven ...”)	23/24, 25/26	stressing that difficulties, not perfection, make success all the more remarkable
wordfield hardships (“hard”, “contentious”, “bloody”)	26/27	keeping a democracy functional is a struggle
figure of three (“argued”, “quarreled”, “compromised”)	32/33	role model character of founding fathers
antithesis (“rise or fall”)	35	togetherness in failure and success
choice of words (“remarkable, beautiful gift”)	38	Constitution provides a remarkable framework for democracy
anaphora/parallelism (“We, the people, give it ...”)	39/40	emphasis that everyone needs to contribute and that Obama is “one of us”
paraphrase/repetition (“Citizen”)	42	emphasis that everyone is called upon to protect or restore democracy
alliteration/personification (“democracy demands”)	43	firmness of appeal
short sentence (“It needs you.”)	43	call to arms for people to keep working for democracy
anaphora/parallelism (“If ...”)	45–49	showing examples of what everyone can contribute
climactic figure of three (“Show up. Dive in. Stay at it.”)	49	being persistent is the key
direct address (“My fellow Americans”)	50	Obama is “one of us”
euphemism (“young/young at heart”)	52	inclusivity, friendly tone
parenthesis (“... – but in yours.”)	55	emphasis: you; self-empowerment and political involvement is necessary by everyone
alliteration/parallelism (“hold fast to that faith; that idea; that spirit sung; that creed ... flags from foreign battlefields ... Yes, we can.”)	56–61	poetic language to express optimism and positive change; culmination in Obama’s election slogan

b) *Sample answer:*

One of Barack Obama's main aims in delivering his farewell speech seems to be to persuade his listeners of his ongoing belief in democracy. He appeals to every single one of them to work for it.

In order to deliver this plea convincingly, Obama continuously tries to generate the impression that he is simply one of many citizens. He does so by using different strategies. On the one hand, he enumerates diverse places from "living rooms and [...] schools" to "distant military outposts" (ll. 2–4) to demonstrate the diversity of his fellow Americans and emphasise that he tried to serve every American citizen. By employing the parallelism, "[you] kept me honest, and kept me inspired, and kept me going" (ll. 4/5), he furthermore credits the American people for providing him with the inspiration and motivation to do his work. In several instances throughout the speech, he directly addresses his listeners and positions himself as one of them, for instance when he calls them "[m]y fellow Americans" (l. 50) or stresses that he as well as his listeners "share the same proud title, the most important office in a democracy" (ll. 41/42), namely "[c]itizen", a word he repeats to further underline its significance (l. 42). The sentence, "we're all in this together" (l. 35) is another example of the common responsibility Obama shares with his fellow countrymen. This togetherness is also expressed in the antithetical statement of "ris[ing] or fall[ing] as one" (l. 35). Thus, failure and success of a democracy affect every single one of its members.

That maintaining a democracy is not always an easy and straightforward task is further underlined by Obama's use of the lexical field of hardship (cf. "hard", "contentious", "bloody" in lines 26 and 27). Obama knows that there might be critical voices and obstacles. So, he anticipates them by directly addressing potential negative attitudes (cf. ll. 23/24, 25/26). The American democracy might not be "flawless" (l. 24) or perfect, but that makes its achievements all the more remarkable.

In order to spread optimism that it is possible to come closer to the ideal vision of living together propagated in the "remarkable, beautiful gift" (l. 38) of the Constitution, Obama recurrently uses historical examples that can be inspiring and motivating. By remembering not only military successes, but also personal or societal progress, be it of immigrants bettering their lives in America or women or workers expanding their rights, and by furthermore alluding to the Civil Rights Movement's or the LGBT community's struggles for equality (cf. ll. 16–22), Obama links these pillars of democracy and freedom to his underlying theme of inclusiveness. This becomes apparent once more when he talks about the country's founders,



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