

Klassenarbeit 1

A

1

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. b; 2. b, d; 3. a, c; 4. b; 5. a, b; 6. c, d

2

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. Isabelle likes London so much because she loves the international atmosphere and that people are so tolerant and open there.
2. She likes to go to pubs and cafés in London because those are places where she can come into contact with people from different countries.
3. Cristiano likes to visit the free museums and the pubs where they have live music.
4. Cristiano tells us that people in Portugal often go to cafés to meet friends and they all sit outside. In London they usually go to pubs to do that.
5. Joy is trying to learn more about British culture. She goes to museums to learn more about history and she goes to a pub near her to listen to slam poetry competitions.
6. Joy tells us that she misses the late opening times of American restaurants and fast food outlets. She also misses the Californian sun.

B

Lösungsvorschlag:

In Großbritannien gibt es ein Regierungsprogramm, das arbeitslosen jungen Menschen zwischen 16 und 24 freiwillige Praktika von zwei bis zu acht Wochen anbietet. Gedacht ist das Programm für junge Leute, die zwischen drei und neun Monate arbeitslos sind. Sie bekommen weiterhin ihre Arbeitslosenunterstützung und müssen 25 bis 30 Stunden in der Woche arbeiten, wobei normalerweise ein Teil des Programms auch aus Unterricht besteht. Wenn sie ihr Praktikum abbrechen, wird ihre Arbeitslosenunterstützung gekürzt. Das Programm wird von Arbeitgebern und insbesondere von Arbeitnehmervertretern kritisch gesehen. Diese wehren sich dagegen, dass die Praktikanten als unbezahlte Arbeitskräfte beschäftigt werden und sie zudem Arbeitsplätze besetzen, für die sonst bezahlte Arbeitskräfte eingestellt würden, sodass die Arbeitslosigkeit insgesamt zunehmen kann.

C

Lösungsvorschlag:

The photo shows two young people – a teenage girl and a teenage boy – sitting on the steps in front of a big building. The two young people are wearing casual clothes and appear to be working on the laptop the girl is holding. Perhaps they are discussing a task they have to do. In the background we can see some other young people sitting on the steps. Maybe the big building is a college of further education and the young people are enjoying a break.

D

Lösungsvorschlag:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. are you doing | 6. Are you planning |
| 2. am sitting | 7. Do you like |
| 3. Do you always go | 8. plays |
| 4. work | 9. go |
| 5. do | 10. Does the gig start |

E

Lösungsvorschlag:

X
Dear ... I am really enjoying my work placement here in London. In a normal week I work for five days in an office. I don't usually work at the weekends. This week we are working on a sales project with an American firm. In the evenings after work I sometimes go to the local pub. They have good music and you can meet other young people there, too. I like the great atmosphere there. This evening I am staying in my flat because at the moment I am preparing a meal for some friends. Write back soon. Bye for now. ...

Klassenarbeit 2

A

1

Lösungsvorschlag:

Paragraph A, Heading 5

Paragraph B, Heading 1

Paragraph C, Heading 2

2

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. It is important that the letter of application and the other documents in the application have the same format. You should use the same format because then the potential employer can see that you are applying for this job and that your application is not just copied from several other job applications.
2. Firstly, the potential employer reads your application to find out if you have followed his / her instructions in the job advertisement. You should always do what the potential employer wants because he or she needs workers who can follow instructions. Therefore you should read the advert carefully to see what the employer wants and only supply him / her with the relevant details. Secondly the employer wants to see if you are suitable for the job he or she is offering so he or she will look at your application to find out more about your skills and job experience.
3. Before you send off your application you should give it to several people you know. Ask them to check it and give you some feedback. You must then decide if you want to follow their advice or not.

B

Lösungsvorschlag:

In dem Text beschreibt Vanessa Frank ihre Arbeit in Afrika. Nachdem sie ein „gap year“ (Sabbatjahr, Auszeit, Überbrückungsjahr, freiwilliges soziales Jahr) in Afrika absolviert hatte, beschloss Vanessa, eine Stelle bei einem internationalen Unternehmen zu suchen, wo sie nicht nur kaufmännisch erfolgreich sein, sondern auch gleichzeitig soziale Arbeit in Afrika leisten konnte. Inzwischen hat sie eine erfolgreiche Karriere bei einem solchen Unternehmen gemacht, das unter anderem Geschirrspülmittel in Afrika verkauft. Eines ihrer Projekte war, der Bevölkerung dringend benötigtes sauberes Wasser zur Verfügung zu stellen und an diesen Stellen gleichzeitig die Produkte des Unternehmens zu vertreiben. Dank des nachhaltigen Wirtschaftskonzeptes der Firma ist es Vanessa gelungen, ihre kaufmännischen und sozialen Ziele in Afrika zu erreichen. Im Jahre 2014 ist sie zum verantwortlichen Manager für Afrika befördert worden.

C

Lösungsvorschlag:

X
<p>Dear Mr Skinner</p> <p>With reference to the advert on your homepage, I would like to apply for the job of helper at your leisure centre this summer.</p> <p>I am an 18-year old German. I live in Stuttgart and attend a local college. Before I started college I attended a secondary school in Stuttgart where I got my Fachoberschulreife which is comparable to GCSEs.</p> <p>I have already got some work experience through several work placements. For example, I have worked in a fitness studio and in a hospital. I have also had a holiday job as a helper at a holiday camp for young people.</p> <p>I can communicate well with people and I do a lot of sport. I also speak English fluently. In my free time I play the piano and am a member of a local swimming club.</p> <p>I look forward to hearing from you.</p> <p>Yours sincerely Karl / Karla Vogt</p>

D

Lösungsvorschlag:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. have attended | 10. couldn't |
| 2. went | 11. told |
| 3. got | 12. accepted |
| 4. have worked | 13. wrote |
| 5. has been | 14. didn't want |
| 6. have been | 15. received |
| 7. have had | 16. accepted |
| 8. did | 17. wished |
| 9. offered | |

E

Lösungsvorschlag:

In the graph / pie chart you can see the different areas where job applicants make mistakes. According to the graph almost a third of the applicants make mistakes at the job interview (32%). The next biggest area, where just over a fifth of candidates make errors, is when they write their résumé or curriculum vitae (21%). Other areas include errors in the cover letter or letter of application (9%) and when candidates give references which are not so positive for them (also 9%). Candidates also make mistakes in the interview follow-up (7%) and when phoning the potential employer (6%).

This graph is very helpful to potential applicants as it shows them where they may make mistakes when applying for a job. They can then pay special attention to those areas.

Klassenarbeit 3**A****1**

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. a; 2. c, d; 3. b, d; 4. b, c

2

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. Their basic idea was to start a firm which would help to organize so-called 'young people's markets'.
2. Before they started their firm, Jim and Jamil first contacted the local town council to find out if the town was interested in having a young people's market there. After they had received a positive answer Jim and Jamil did a survey on social media to find out if there were enough young people who wanted to sell their things at such a market.
3. *Teenage Market* is a firm which helps young traders at local young people's markets. *Teenage Market* gets into contact with local town councils where the young people's markets are to be held. *Teenage Market* then helps the young people with all the complicated technical and financial matters so that they can sell their goods at such a market.
4. Chris Smalling says that this type of market has become successful because the markets are now events which are similar to traditional markets but also have entertainment for the young people. He goes on to say that the towns also benefit from these markets as they attract a lot of young people from other towns. He also mentions the benefits to the young traders: they learn basic business skills which they can use in their future careers.

B

Lösungsvorschlag:

Der Artikel zeigt die Bandbreite an Produkten auf, für die junge Menschen in Großbritannien ihre Ausgaben tätigen. Ungefähr 50% der jungen Leute sind Studierende, die etwa 20 Milliarden Pfund im Jahr ausgeben. Nahezu 80% von ihnen sind im letzten Jahr im Ausland gewesen und haben dafür viel Geld ausgegeben. 10% aller Getränke in Kneipen und Diskotheken werden von Studierenden konsumiert. Studierende besitzen durchschnittlich elektronische Produkte im Wert von 2.000 Pfund. So ist es selbstverständlich interessant für Marketingexperten, junge Leute als Kunden zu gewinnen, um sie dann möglichst später als Kunden zu behalten.

C

Lösungsvorschlag:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. had got | 8. enjoyed |
| 2. began | 9. was playing |
| 3. read | 10. was |
| 4. decided | 11. were talking |
| 5. was walking | 12. started |
| 6. met | 13. came out |
| 7. had | 14. were |

D

Lösungsvorschlag:

Person A: Hello there. Can I help you?

Person B: I was just looking at these handbags. They are really fashionable at the moment.

Person A: Yes, and they are handmade, you know.

Person B: I like this one especially – it's really cool. How much does it cost?

Person A: That one costs thirty pounds.

Person B: Oh, I'm not so sure. What is it made of?

Person A: It's made of high-quality leather. It's a bargain you know. All our handbags come from a local workshop for handicapped people and 80 percent of the price goes back to them when I sell one. So you're getting a great handbag and helping the workshop, too.

Person B: Oh, all right. Did you say thirty pounds?

Person A: That's right.

Person B: Here you are.

Person A: Here's your handbag. Thank you very much and have a nice day.

Person B: Thank you. See you.

Klassenarbeit 4

A

1

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. c; 2. d; 3. a; 4. b

2

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. The *Media Trust* aims to help young people who come from difficult backgrounds. The Trust tries to give these young people "media skills" which they can possibly use later to get a place on a job training course in the world of media.
2. Media experts who are taking part in the *Community Channel* project help the young people to create their own media contributions. The young people do different courses where they learn how to use their media skills to produce a show or an article about their local area.
3. The "Breaking into News" competition is a *Media Trust* project. Young people can apply to take part. Nine successful applicants are invited to work together with a local *Community Channel* to produce a contribution to the local news programme. The best contributor then receives a film camera as a prize and is invited to spend a day with the team which produces the national *ITV News at Ten* programme.

B

Lösungsvorschlag:

Eine Mutter schreibt einen Leserbrief an die Zeitung, in dem sie sich über die sensationslüsterne Berichterstattung der Zeitungen im Allgemeinen und der betreffenden Zeitung im Besonderen beklagt. Sie bezieht sich dabei auf einen Artikel, der sich mit den Auswirkungen der neuen Medien auf Teenager beschäftigt. In einer Umfrage hatten die meisten Jugendlichen über einen relativ normalen Umgang mit den sozialen Medien berichtet, die Zeitung hatte aber ein besonders krasses Beispiel eines Mädchens als Schlagzeile gewählt. Dieses Mädchen schreibt mehr als 250 Nachrichten am Tag, was aber die absolute Ausnahme ist. Die Mutter betont, dass die meisten jungen Leute sehr wohl auf die Sicherheit und Privatheit ihrer Daten im Internet achten. Am Ende appelliert sie an die Zeitung, korrekt zu recherchieren und die Leser nicht mit sensationellen Schlagzeilen zu verunsichern.

C

Lösungsvorschlag:

In the cartoon you can see a family in their living-room. The mother and son are sitting on the couch / sofa. The father is standing on the left and is telling them that they should log onto their family social media page because he believes they are spending too much time separately on their mobile devices. The cartoon addresses a typical situation in a modern home: the increasing use of smartphones, tablets etc. This often leads to a breakdown in face-to-face communication within the family. As this is such a typical situation we can identify with it and at the same time see the funny side. In conclusion I would say that this cartoon is successful; it is funny but also reflects a serious aspect of modern life.

D

Lösungsvorschlag:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. will probably stay | 6. will pick |
| 2. am going to see | 7. will be |
| 3. will lend | 8. are you going to bring |
| 4. will give | 9. is going to meet |
| 5. is going to pay | 10. is not going to come |

E

Lösungsvorschlag:

In the last few years there has been a lot of discussion about the use of the media – especially social media – and their possibilities and dangers. In this composition I would like to show you which media I use and how I deal with any problems concerning the use of such media.

First of all I use my smartphone a lot. I can't imagine a day without it. I use it to get information and to access Internet sites which interest me. But most of all I use it to communicate via social media platforms. I can't say the same for traditional media such as TV, newspapers or the radio. There are days when I don't watch TV or listen to the radio. I seldom read newspapers as I mostly read news from apps on my smartphone.

It is difficult for me to say how long on average I spend using my smartphone. All in all I would say that throughout the day I probably spend about two hours. However, in my opinion it is very important to be careful when you use such media. I try to put as little as I can of my personal details online. And I always log out when I have finished and delete past messages. As I am careful when I use such media, I have been lucky up till now. As far as I know I haven't been a victim of any cybercrime.

(239 words)

Klassenarbeit 5

A

1

Lösungsvorschlag:

1 B; 4 E; 5 C; 6 A; 7 D

2

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. Britain's politics affect the economy and inflation which puts pressure on people's finances. Automation has also got people worried about their jobs.
2. Automation of people's jobs is progressing quickly. Many companies that supply transport services are changing to GPS and self-driving vehicles. This means that many people could lose their jobs.
3. In spite of having a job, many people still can't build up any life savings. Having to drive longer distances to work means more traffic on the roads. And employees don't like the fact that work contracts are limited to a short time, meaning less job security.
4. News headlines are different because some newspapers support the current government and might try to make things seem positive, while other newspapers see the government's policy with a critical eye.
5. The coming decade is predicted to require innovation and willingness to change. People will need to adapt quickly.

B

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. The first photo shows some robots in a factory. No human worker can be seen there. In the second photo we can see two parents going for a hike in the forest with their children. Everyone seems to be happy that they have time to be together and to have fun together.
2. The text deals with the increasing use of robots and its effects on employment. Automation may lead to fewer jobs for human workers as we can see in the first picture. The author of the text explains proposals of how less work can be realized without dismissing people. Workers could work fewer hours per day or they could just work four days a week and have one day more a week with their family. This is what the second picture shows. (81 words)

C

Lösungsvorschlag:

Der Text befasst sich mit den Auswirkungen der Automatisierung auf die Arbeitsplätze und möglichen Wegen, Arbeitsplätze zu sichern. Viele Aufgaben können automatisiert werden, aber so etwas macht nur dann Sinn, wenn dies für die Unternehmen positive Auswirkungen im Hinblick auf Produktionskosten und -zeiten hat. Welche Möglichkeiten gibt es nun für Politik, Unternehmen und Gewerkschaften, den Verlust von Arbeitsplätzen zu vermeiden? Denkbar wäre eine Reduzierung der Arbeitszeit der Beschäftigten und eine Aufteilung der verbleibenden menschlichen Arbeit auf mehr Arbeitskräfte. So wäre es eventuell möglich, entweder weniger Stunden pro Tag oder nur vier Tage pro Woche zu arbeiten und dafür mehr Stunden pro Tag. Dazu gibt es das Beispiel eines Arbeiters aus den USA, der an vier Tagen in der Woche arbeitet. Somit kann er angemessen verdienen und einen Tag pro Woche mehr mit seiner Familie verbringen.

D

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. Thanks to further automation in our new factory, **which** has been built only a few miles from here, we **will be able to** increase our daily production in the future.
2. Since the introduction of our first robot, **which** we bought 20 years ago, we **have been able to** work more efficiently.
3. Due to the economic crisis a few years ago, **which** caused a lot of worries, the company **had to** dismiss 10% of the employees.
4. Today our employees, **who** are an important part of the company's success, **do not have to** fear for their jobs.
5. We believe that in the future we **will be able to** improve the situation of our employees **who** will get further training.
6. Our staff **do not have to** be afraid of department heads, **who** are only there to encourage and train.

E

Lösungsvorschlag:

Freie Aufgabe

Klassenarbeit 6

A

1

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. d; 2. c; 3. b; 4. c

2

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. The main aim of the *Eco-Schools* programme is to make the students at schools and colleges more ecologically aware. Through the various projects ecology has become a cornerstone of the participating institutions. Students' attitudes can then be changed to make them more environmentally friendly and these ideas can then be transferred to their friends and families.
2. The project that a college in the south-west of England is doing concerns waste: The students there undertook a project to clean up litter and rubbish in and around their college. The project was very successful. The local residents were so happy that they have decided to help the students with further projects, including the creation of a small local recycling centre for paper and plastic. Batteries and computer waste can also be collected there.
3. The healthy living projects have been introduced as a result of the growing interest of the general public following certain reports in the media. We increasingly read or see reports in the newspapers or on TV about the problem of obesity, especially among young people. The media and several experts tell us that something should be done to tackle this problem, one way being the introduction of more nutritious school meals. Moreover, environmentalists tell us that these meals should be cooked from locally grown products in order to reduce the carbon footprint of such food products.

3

Lösungsvorschlag:

Der Artikel befasst sich mit dem internationalen ökologischen Schulprogramm *Eco-Schools*. Diese Organisation bietet Schulen Unterstützung bei der Umsetzung von ökologischen Schulprojekten an. Sie versorgt teilnehmende Schulen mit Materialien und Informationen. Beispiele ihrer Mitwirkung in Großbritannien sind: In Südwestengland hat es ein College gemeinsam mit der örtlichen Bevölkerung geschafft, das Müllproblem in der und um die Schule herum zu beseitigen. Weiterhin haben die Schüler und die Bewohner auch gemeinsam beschlossen, zentrale Sammelstellen für Papier, Plastik, Batterien und Computerabfälle aufzustellen. In anderen Schulen wurden Projekte gestartet, die sich mit Gesundheitsproblemen befassen. Zum Beispiel wird in vielen Schulen das Essensangebot auf eine ökologische und gesundheitsfördernde Basis umgestellt. An einer anderen Schule werden die Schüler ermutigt, mit dem Fahrrad zur Schule zu kommen. Dazu hat die Schule neue überdachte Fahrradstellplätze eingerichtet – natürlich aus recycelten Plastikflaschen.

B

Lösungsvorschlag:

Ein großes Problem als Folge des Klimawandels ist die weltweite Gefahr von Überschwemmungen. Eine amerikanische Studie warnt nun davor, dass bis zum Jahr 2060 mehr als 1 Milliarde Menschen weltweit, vor allem in China, Indien und den USA, diesem Risiko ausgesetzt sein werden. Aufgrund des steigenden Meeresspiegels und der starken Regenfälle sind Küstenstädte besonders gefährdet. Die Folgen von Überflutungen reichen von Beschädigungen an Häusern und Straßen über das Verschwinden ganzer Städte im Meer bis hin zu Gefährdungen des Lebens der Anwohner. Die Ursachen für die steigende Gefahr von Überschwemmungen liegen vor allem an unseren übermäßigen Treibhausgasemissionen. Diese führen zur Erderwärmung, was wiederum den Meeresspiegel ansteigen lässt und letztlich zu Überschwemmungen führt.

C

1

Lösungsvorschlag:

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1. adjective | 4. verb |
| 2. verb | 5. verb |
| 3. noun | 6. noun |

2

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. There is a very **great / serious** danger to land in Florida through flooding.
2. We **have** already **felt** some of the effects of climate change.
3. The **investigation / research** carried out by several institutions has shown the negative effects of producing greenhouse gases.
4. The excessive use of cars **brings about** an increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
5. Rising sea levels will **raise** the danger of coastal flooding.
6. The **threat / danger** of flooding is increasing.

D

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. Sam said that his friend had shown him the article about the shrinking wildlife population.
2. Lena told us that you could see that water was essential in our world.
3. Tara and Tim added that their friends said that future generations would be at risk.
4. Mark stated that he didn't believe everything that they wrote in the papers.
5. Lisa and Sarah informed us that they had already donated some of their money to *WWF*.
6. Ron concluded that the overuse of resources would lead to conflicts and war in the future.

E

Lösungsvorschlag:

Dear ...

As a customer of your supermarket I would like to take this opportunity to write to you and ask you to stock more locally grown, organic, seasonal products on your shelves. These products have a lot of advantages for us as customers but also for you as a retailer. Firstly they are natural and, unlike a lot of your products, not over-processed. Because of this fact, organic food is both healthy and tasty. By stocking locally grown products you also reduce their carbon footprint. As they don't travel a long way to your supermarket, they help us all to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Moreover, organic products are more environmentally friendly because the farmers don't use chemical pesticides and fertilizers. And – this is, of course, important for you – the present trend is towards selling locally produced organic products so you will certainly sell more and make a bigger profit.

With kind regards

...

(153 Wörter)

Klassenarbeit 7

A

1

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. d; 2. b, c; 3. a; c; 4. a, b, d

2

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. There has been a considerable increase in the production of renewable energy over the last few years. Solar energy, wind energy and hydroelectricity have all become very popular and in 2015 they contributed a total of about 150 gigawatts of electricity worldwide. As a result of this development investment in renewable energy by countries all over the world has increased to 200 billion pounds. This is twice the amount that was invested in fossil fuels over the same period of time. The main producers of renewable energy are the developed countries but developing countries are also becoming more important in this field.
2. This development has had a direct effect on the workforces in countries which produce renewable energy. There has been a worldwide increase in the number of people who are employed in the alternative energy sector. However, in Europe there has been a decrease in the last few years due to the Eurozone crisis. The number of people who are employed in the renewable energy sector in the UK increased considerably in 2015.
3. The use of alternative energy sources has become increasingly popular for several reasons. Firstly, people realize that these clean sources have become cheaper and are therefore competitive with fossil fuels. Another reason for their popularity is that many governments offer companies and households financial benefits such as tax-cuts when they change to alternative sources for their electricity supply. People have also realized that this type of energy is more environmentally friendly.

3

Lösungsvorschlag:

In dem Text wird die zunehmende Popularität der alternativen Energieformen erläutert. Zu Beginn werden die steigenden Investitionen in eine solche Form der Energieerzeugung hervorgehoben. Diese Investitionen

werden hauptsächlich in den sogenannten entwickelten Ländern vorangetrieben, aber man sollte nicht die Tatsache übersehen, dass sich dieser Trend in vielen Entwicklungsländern ebenfalls durchsetzt. Der Text befasst sich weiterhin mit der steigenden Zahl der Beschäftigten in den verschiedenen Branchen der alternativen Energie weltweit. Die positive Entwicklung wird zum einen zurückgeführt auf Anreize zum Einsatz alternativer Technologien, die von den Regierungen geschaffen werden, zum anderen aber auch auf die zurückgehenden Kosten dieser Technologien und das zunehmende Umweltbewusstsein.

B

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. All nuclear power stations must be banned.
2. Our climate has been put at risk by coal-fired power stations.
3. Wind energy should be supported by our politicians.
4. Solar panels will be made even more efficient by our engineers.
5. Too much fuel is consumed by private transport.
6. A fossil-free country can be achieved.

C

Lösungsvorschlag:

The cartoon shows a scene in the living room of a family. A woman, apparently the housewife, is working on the computer while two children are playing in the background and making a terrible noise. The dog is also barking. A baby is sitting on the floor next to the woman and is crying. The television in the background is on and smoke is coming from a pot on the cooker in the kitchen. A neighbour or a friend of the woman is standing next to her and speaking to her. According to the caption / heading she is saying: "It must be nice having a job where you can work at home."

Obviously the situation is not at all nice for the woman. Of course, the cartoonist is exaggerating because many unpleasant things are happening at the same time in the cartoon. But in this way, some of the disadvantages of a so-called home office can be made clear in an amusing way.

I think that this cartoon is ... (*own point of view*).

D

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. **introduction:**
e. g. development of new media has made communication between a home office and a company easy and fast
2. **possible advantages:**
 - flexibility
 - work at times that you prefer
 - time for the family/children during the day
 - no need to travel to work
 - save time and transport costs
 - not distracted by colleagues
3. **possible disadvantages:**
 - no personal contact with colleagues
 - work more boring without colleagues
 - contacts lack emotion
 - no informal meetings at the workplace
 - "invisible at work", fewer chances for promotion
 - distracted by family members or housework
 - always available, no real time off work
4. **your conclusion** (*own point of view*)

Klassenarbeit 8

A

1

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. One in ten people worldwide are employed in the tourist trade.
2. Commercial airlines operating in the transport sector of the tourist industry earn over \$1 billion annually.
3. Leisure facilities are offered to all age groups.
4. Only a minority of travel operators offer holidays which are environmentally friendly and sustainable.
5. Mass tourism in certain tourist hotspots often does not bring many benefits to the local population.

2

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. The tourist trade is booming because nowadays people have more free time and enough money to afford to go on holiday. Moreover, cheap, all-inclusive holidays and budget flights mean that more people book holidays to places all over the world.
2. People who are employed in the accommodation sector work in hotels, in guest houses and in hostels. You do not only find them on reception and as cleaning staff, but also in numerous offices and in maintenance as well as in companies that supply the hotels.
3. The leisure sector is growing fast. One reason for this is that nowadays tourists want to have facilities to do activities on their holidays. The tour operators and hotels have reacted and introduced all kinds of facilities for all age groups. Moreover, local councils near the resorts have also reacted by offering more leisure facilities to tourists.
4. Local residents in so-called holiday hotspots are not always happy about the development of their neighbourhood. The reason for this dissatisfaction is that house and land prices often rise dramatically there. As a result, many of the local residents have to leave to find a home elsewhere.
5. In order to achieve sustainability in the tourist trade attitudes must change. We, as tourists, must think in a more environmentally friendly way and tourist operators must do so, too.

3

Lösungsvorschlag:

Tourismus und Reisen werden weltweit immer populärer. Deswegen wachsen diese Branchen ständig. Ungefähr 10 % der Weltbevölkerung ist inzwischen in solchen Bereichen beschäftigt. Man kann auch erkennen, dass Massentourismus eine große wirtschaftliche Bedeutung hat. Infolgedessen gewinnen Bereiche wie Freizeitangebote und Unterhaltung immer mehr an Bedeutung. Tausende von Menschen arbeiten in Bereichen, die von Themenparks bis hin zu Miniclubs reichen. Dennoch gibt es auch negative Aspekte dieser Entwicklung. Die Flugzeuge, die uns überall in der Welt zu unseren Urlaubszielen bringen, stoßen Emissionen aus, die die Umwelt und das Klima negativ beeinflussen. Weiterhin gibt es vor Ort, wo riesige Hotelanlagen entstanden sind, für die lokale Bevölkerung einige massive Nachteile (teurere Grundstücke, höhere Mieten). Deswegen ist es wichtig, dass wir als Urlauber nachhaltigere und umweltbewusstere Urlaubsangebote verlangen.

B

Lösungsvorschlag:

Der Text informiert über eine Initiative für den Aufbau eines Sport- und Fitnesszentrums in einer Kleinstadt in Nordengland. Die Initiative basiert auf einer Idee des örtlichen Colleges und der Einwohner in Zusammenarbeit mit der Stadtverwaltung. Zusammen haben sie ein Zentrum erbaut, das dem zunehmenden Trend der Gesundheitsförderung entspricht. Einrichtungen und preiswerte Kurse zielen darauf ab, allen Gruppen der örtlichen Bevölkerung die Möglichkeit zu geben, sich fit zu halten. Dieses Zentrum ist außerdem gleichzeitig ein Treffpunkt für die Gemeinde. Dabei werden neben fest angestellten Kräften auch viele Freiwillige eingesetzt,

die die verschiedenen Projekte begleiten. Es werden nicht nur Kurse im Zentrum selbst angeboten, sondern auch draußen im Freien, wenn das Wetter es zulässt. Das Zentrum ruft weitere qualifizierte Kräfte auf, dort mitzumachen und mitzuhelfen, die Gesundheit und Fitness der Gemeindemitglieder zu fördern.

C

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. If the pay wasn't so poor, more men would apply for jobs in the catering sector.
2. If I had fixed working hours, I could plan my free time better.
3. If the restaurant owner paid me more, I wouldn't be so dependent on the tips I get.
4. If I hadn't seen an advert for this job in the local paper last year, I wouldn't have known how to earn some extra money.
5. If I hadn't found this job as a waitress, I wouldn't have been able to afford a nice holiday in the summer.

D

Lösungsvorschlag:

It is true, of course, that the work in cafés and restaurants is generally badly paid.

On the one hand, however, most of the employers in this branch believe that their employees are more efficient when they have to rely on tips from the guests to top up their wages. Very often the waiters and waitresses are part-time workers who only do the job because they need the money and not because they think the job is great. The only motivation they have to work hard is the money they take home at the end of the day. And as the pay is generally low it is in their own interest to be friendly to the customers to get extra tips. This is the main argument which supports the employers' decision to pay staff a minimum wage. On the other hand, if the employers paid a decent wage, the waiters and waitresses would be more motivated and they would still be friendly to the guests. This would also be in the interest of the employers.

In my opinion, I feel that ... (*own point of view, e. g. all workers, full-time and part-time, are entitled to a decent wage. I think that in the hospitality branch in particular, workers are often underpaid and exploited and this is not correct.*) (212 words)

Klassenarbeit 9

A

1

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. c, d; 2. a, c; 3. b, c; 4. a, c

2

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. Globalization started developing in the days of colonialism. However, because of modern technology, multinational companies have expanded to such an extent that they have created a global economy in which goods are produced, distributed and sold all over the world.
2. You need cotton in order to make jeans. Unfortunately cotton needs a vast amount of water to grow and you have to use environmentally unfriendly chemicals to keep the cotton plants free of pests. Moreover, the jeans are transported throughout the world which increases their carbon footprint.
3. When you see how jeans are manufactured in some countries, you have to ask certain ethical questions. The working conditions and wages of many of the workers there are quite clearly not acceptable. They often work in sweatshops under life threatening conditions. Realizing this we should think carefully the next time we buy a pair of jeans.

4. In the text the author says that cotton is grown in Uzbekistan for example and then it is taken by plane to North African states such as Tunisia. There the cotton is cut and sewn. Other parts of the jeans are made in a number of other countries, ranging from zips made in Japan to dyes made in Germany. These and other components are sent to Tunisia, where they are used to make the jeans. The jeans are then flown to Ireland via Spain or France. From there the jeans are distributed to shops in Europe.

B

1

Lösungsvorschlag:

Der Text informiert uns über die Auswirkungen der Globalisierung. Anhand eines Beispiels werden die Abläufe und Konsequenzen dargelegt. Weltweit tragen Menschen Jeans. Um die Kauflust der weltweiten Verbraucher zu befriedigen, lassen internationale Bekleidungskonzerne Jeans in der ganzen Welt herstellen. Die Baumwolle, die für die Herstellung benötigt wird, wird in Ländern wie Usbekistan angebaut. Allerdings sind die Umweltschäden, die hierbei verursacht werden, enorm. Die Baumwolle wird dann für die weitere Verarbeitung und Herstellung von Jeans in andere Länder transportiert. In vielen dieser Länder sind die Produktionsmethoden und Arbeitsbedingungen katastrophal. Menschen müssen dort oft unter menschenunwürdigen Bedingungen arbeiten. Ein weiterer umweltschädlicher Aspekt sind auch die weiten Transportwege, die die Jeans und anderes notwendiges Zubehör zurücklegen, bevor wir die fertigen Jeans bei uns in den Läden kaufen können.

2

Lösungsvorschlag:

In the text we can read that throughout Britain's history it has been a place that people have emigrated to. As Britain's influence in the world became greater, more and more countries all over the world became British colonies. The inhabitants of these colonies adopted the English language and large parts of British culture. Consequently, the first wave of immigrants from these countries came from the upper classes. These immigrants were well-educated and qualified to work in Britain and did not have any language problems. Over the years more people from all social classes came to Britain to live and work. Most of them came from India, Africa and the Caribbean. Nowadays there are about 3 million people with a migrant background living in Great Britain. Most of them now living in Britain were born there. The next wave of immigrants started in 2004 when a lot of EU citizens, especially from Poland, arrived in Britain to work. This wave of new immigrants continued up until the so-called Brexit when the UK voted in a referendum to leave the EU. Immigrants now make up about 8% of the population of Great Britain. In spite of the referendum a lot of British companies are still interested in employing people from abroad. However, the government is planning to restrict immigration.

(218 words)

C

Lösungsvorschlag:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. coming | 5. speaking |
| 2. living | 6. to stay |
| 3. to work | 7. to do |
| 4. have | 8. hearing |

D

Lösungsvorschlag:

Globalization affects us all nowadays, but as well as the advantages it brings, we must also carefully consider the negative aspects.

Of course, globalization has a lot of advantages. In the globalized world we live in today we have the chance to travel all over the world in order to work, study or just to visit as a tourist. By living in a foreign country we can get to know different cultures and ways of life better. As a result, we become more tolerant and open-minded. And by working or studying with people from other countries we can understand that international cooperation

can be very positive and that we can all benefit from such experiences. Of course, there may also be some disadvantages. Sometimes, when migrants come to live and work in a foreign country, they don't always speak the language of that country. This can lead to misunderstandings and problems. Another factor is that when people migrate to another country to work, some people are prejudiced as they think the immigrants are taking jobs away from them.

In my opinion / I am convinced that ... (*own point of view, e. g. ... globalization in general is good because travelling abroad, working or studying in a foreign country can be very exciting and broadens our minds.*)
(216 words)

Klassenarbeit 10

A

1

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. a; 2. a, b, c; 3. b, d; 4. a, b, d

2

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. In the fight against discrimination, organizations like *Amnesty International* come into direct contact with the governments of countries which have discriminatory laws against women and other sections of their population. In some cases these organizations have been successful in overturning discriminatory laws. For example, *Amnesty International* was able to put so much pressure on the Moroccan government that the authorities there changed the laws concerning rape. In this way a lot of women have escaped discrimination and injustice.
2. Women are discriminated against in several countries in Africa and Asia through discriminatory laws. For example, in Saudi Arabia a woman isn't allowed to wear Western-type clothes or drive a car. In China and in Madagascar you are not allowed to work at night if you are a woman. In several other countries there are laws which discriminate against women. For instance in very many countries a woman is not allowed to choose a partner and she cannot get a divorce. These are just some examples of how women experience discrimination in our world today.
3. Many young women are sent from Eastern European countries to Western Europe, where they often become victims of violence and sex crimes. When they leave their home countries, many of them believe that they are going to get a good job in the West. Sadly, many of them experience violence and degradation. Many women are drugged and soon they become addicted. Then they are used as prostitutes. Their passports are often taken away from them so that they cannot escape this misery.
4. In many cases these people have left their home countries because they experienced discrimination, persecution or war there. However, on arriving in the prosperous host countries in Europe they often face another kind of discrimination. They sometimes have to face prejudice and racism from some of the inhabitants of the host countries. Other forms of discrimination and injustice are often apparent in their workplaces and accommodation. They often live and work in terrible conditions and earn very little money.

B

Lösungsvorschlag:

The *United Nations* issued the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. The text deals with the problems of discrimination and the violation of human rights in the world today. The author attempts to show us by means of various examples how basic human rights are often violated. Firstly, however, the author mentions that some organizations like *Amnesty International* try to help people in situations where they are discriminated against. We learn about a woman in Morocco, who took her own life after she was forced to marry the man

who had raped her. The author maintains that such cases happen because of the discriminatory laws in several countries. It is also stated that violence against women also exists because women are often seen as second-class citizens and are treated accordingly by some men. The author turns to another area where people are discriminated against. We can read how the increasing number of migrants and refugees are also at a disadvantage. Here again, the author gives us examples of how migrant workers have to live and work in terrible conditions when they reach the host country. In conclusion, the author states that we should try to remain objective and form a balanced opinion about migrants instead of being influenced by negative statements from some politicians and the mass media.

C

1

Lösungsvorschlag:

Der Artikel handelt von der Einhaltung der Menschenrechte, die 1948 von den *Vereinten Nationen* verabschiedet wurden. Der Autor / die Autorin des Textes ist zu der Ansicht gelangt, dass heutzutage diese geschützten Menschenrechte in vielen Ländern verletzt werden. Er fügt hinzu, dass trotz der Bemühungen von Organisationen wie *Amnesty International* sehr oft diskriminierende Landesgesetze zu massiven Menschenrechtsverletzungen führen. Als Beispiel für den Erfolg des Eingreifens von *Amnesty International* zeigt der Autor auf, wie solch diskriminierende Gesetzgebung geändert werden kann. Auf Drängen von mehreren internationalen Menschenrechtsorganisationen wurde die marokkanische Regierung gezwungen, ihre Gesetzgebung in Bezug auf Vergewaltigungen zu ändern. Bis das geschah, gingen Vergewaltiger straffrei aus, indem sie ihre Opfer zur Heirat zwangen. Der Autor zeigt hier und in anderen Fällen, wo die Grundrechte der Frauen missachtet werden. Er beschreibt, wie die Benachteiligung der Frauen in vielen anderen Ländern – wie zum Beispiel in Indien, Saudi Arabien, China und Afghanistan – aussieht und wie die dortige Gesetzgebung Diskriminierung fördert. Allerdings erwähnt der Autor auch, dass man solche Diskriminierung nicht nur in fernen Ländern vorfindet, sondern auch hier in Europa, wo viele junge Frauen, besonders aus Osteuropa, zur Prostitution unter menschenunwürdigen Bedingungen in Westeuropa gezwungen werden. Ein weiterer Diskriminierungsbereich, in dem Grundrechte oft verletzt werden, ist im Umgang mit der zunehmenden Zahl von Migranten, Asylanten und Flüchtlingen zu finden. Oft haben diese Menschen ihre Heimat verlassen, da sie dort Diskriminierung und Verletzungen der Menschenrechte erlitten haben. Wenn sie in den sogenannten „Gastländern“ ankommen, sind sie häufig weiterhin Vorurteilen und Diskriminierung ausgesetzt. Viele arbeiten unter gefährlichen Bedingungen zu geringer Entlohnung. Auch ihre Unterkunft ist oft menschenunwürdig. Der Autor ist aber der Meinung, dass einige Politiker und Massenmedien bestimmte Vorurteile gegenüber den Neuankömmlingen forcieren. Das führt zu weiterer Diskriminierung und Verletzung der Menschenrechte. Er appelliert an seine Leserinnen und Leser, dass sie die ganze Situation der Zuwanderer in Betracht ziehen sollten, bevor sie zu irgendwelchen überhasteten, mit Vorurteilen belasteten Schlüssen kommen.

2

Lösungsvorschlag:

The article deals with the possible restrictions in human rights as European countries are forced to fight terrorism. The author explains that authorities such as the secret service or police in France and Spain have increased their surveillance methods drastically in order to fight terrorism. The secret service and police no longer need legal permission to check out suspicious citizens. In other European countries the basic right to have safe data protection and to demonstrate have also been restricted. The so-called “State of Emergency” in France showed us how easily a state can restrict the basic human rights of its citizens. This situation has been strongly criticized by organizations such as *Human Rights Watch*, a non-profit, non-governmental human rights organization. (120 words)

D

1

Lösungsvorschlag:

In the illustration you can see the silhouettes of four children. The child on the right is kicking a football. The other three children have tools in their hands: a bucket, a pick and a spade. The words "World Day against Child Labour" are printed in capital letters on the ground below the children's silhouettes. Above the children you can see the date for this World Day with the slogan "Go for the goal: end child labour". Above that you can see a windmill in the top left-hand corner and in the top right-hand corner there is the name and logo of the organizers of the World Day. I think that the illustration, or maybe it is a poster, is very effective. It is clear and depicts children in different ways. The boy on the right is showing the others the way by scoring a goal. A 'goal' is not only a football term, it also refers to the goal or aim of the World Day against Child Labour. This shows that the violation of human rights also affects children and that a lot of them have to work long, hard hours. The poster is appealing to us all to do something against this violation of human rights.

2

Lösungsvorschlag:

The statistics in the table show that women experience discrimination at work all over Europe. The figures show that more women than men (83% compared to 77.5%) are successful at school and that about 60% of university graduates are women. Nevertheless, in European countries, significantly fewer women than men are employed. Moreover, part-time work is mostly done by women. As a result of this, almost a quarter of women aged over 85 run the risk of becoming poor as compared to about 17% of men. On top of this we can read that women earn on average about 16% less than men. The table gives us some causes of this development. It shows us that most women work in the social and health sector where the pay is generally relatively low. Moreover, you find fewer women in leading positions as they often have to balance work with their responsibilities at home.

3

Lösungsvorschlag:

Freie Aufgabe