



Challenge 2

Englisch für die Jahrgangsstufen 1 und 2

Lösungsheft zum Workbook

Topic 1

BRITAIN – PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

1 Reading: This is England

- People in Deep England cling to the past, and are not keen on immigrants. Deep England is stereotypical idyllic England, where everything is very traditional, peaceful and very, very English.
 - Deep England is in villages and market towns across the countryside.
 - The Empire opened England up to the world, which brought industrialisation, and foreign goods and people.
 - Because they wanted to have their country back and no longer be influenced by foreign countries.

2.

- flirtatious, a little bit naughty
- a little drunk
- lawns that are kept immaculately trimmed
- giving their opinion
- a place for storing food
- man

3.

Mögliche Lösung:

The person asking the questions is probably relatively young, working or middle class, liberal and casually dressed, possibly even with a non-EU background. On the other hand, the person answering the questions is more likely to be a lot older, middle or upper class, more conservative in their views and almost certainly dressed very smartly.

2 Proper English

1.

- a) c; b) a; c) b; d) b; e) c; f) a; g) c; h) b; i) c

2.

Mögliche Lösungen:

- I am really looking forward to my fortnight in France.
- He was really gutted when he didn't get the job.
- She was gobsmacked when she got an A in the test. It was a real surprise.
- I didn't want to jump off of the highest diving board. To be honest, I bottled it.
- All she does is talk about herself. She really thinks she's the bee's knees.
- John's not coming out tonight – he's skint.
- Have you been to the new sports shop in town? They've got nuff cool trainers.
- That sandwich was minging! I had to throw it away.
- I can't wear these jeans – just look at my muffin top! I need to go for a run.

3.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| a) You're joking. | g) very tired |
| b) strange | h) to go crazy |
| c) attractive, good-looking | i) thanks |
| d) ... isn't that right? | j) well done |
| e) pound | k) girl |
| f) friend | |

Möglicher Dialog:

Boy 1: I'm really gutted I couldn't come to Danny's party last night, but I'm skint. Apparently there were nuff fit birds there.

Boy 2: You should've told me mate. I would have lent you a few quid.

Girl 1: And guess what? Nina was there ...

Boy 1: You're having a laugh?

Girl 1: No. She was there and she asked where you were.

Boy 1: Ah man, no I'm even more gutted.

Girl 2: Yeah, right. As if you'd have spoken to her. You would've bottled it again.

Boy 2: Yeah, you would have lost the plot, innit?

Boy 1: Cheers for the confidence. You'd be gobsmacked if you saw me in action.

Girl 2: Now, you're having a laugh, Mr Smooth ...

3 Spot on grammar: Will-future

- I don't think European trading partners will accept new conditions.
- I hope that foreign people living in Britain do not feel unwelcome.
- Are you worried that Brexit will affect your freedom to travel?
- I think families in Britain will be divided for a long time.
- I predict a lot of people will consider moving abroad.
- I hope that young people will vote in future referendums.
- Are you worried that Britain will lose its reputation around the world?

4 Reading: Keep on running

1.

- 26.2 miles
- John Disley and Chris Brasher
- The New York Marathon inspired Chris Brasher to do something similar in London.
- A wide range of people take part in the marathon, from elite athletes to normal people, young and old, able bodied and disabled, many in fancy dress costumes.
- The current sponsor is Virgin Money.
- Because he thinks it is important for the marathon to not only pass through London's touristic side, but all through the city.

2.

- 1908: The first marathon ran in London was in the 1908 Olympic games.
- 1981: The very first London Marathon was in 1981.
- 6,225: 6,225 runners finished the first London Marathon.
- 22,000: 22,000 people applied to take part in the first London Marathon.
- 75,000: Gillette sponsored the marathon for £75,000 in 1981.
- 247,069: 247,069 people applied to take part in the 2016 marathon.
- 17 million: Sponsors invested £17 million in the race between 2010 and 2014.
- 54.1 million: £54.1 million was raised for charity in the 2015 marathon.
- 770 million: In total, £770 million has been raised for charity since the 1981 marathon.

5 Crossword: Not so Great after all?

Across:	Down:
2 Eurosceptic	1 aftermath
5 citizens	3 constitution
8 poll	4 stumble
11 Brexit	6 experiment
13 passport	7 foreigners
14 minorities	9 polarised
15 Scotland	10 disappointment
17 referendum	12 Theresa
18 idyllic	16 anti

6 Analysing cartoons

Mögliche Lösungen:

Cartoon A

The cartoon shows a man spinning a globe on the end of his cane. The man is dressed in a top hat, a long coat, and a Union Jack waistcoat which, along with the rest of his appearance, tells us that he is British and either upper class or from the past. The message of the cartoon is that Britain has, or thinks it has, the rest of the world under its control. This probably refers back to the time of the British Empire, but could also represent the over importance it applies to itself these days.

Cartoon B

The cartoon shows a man stranded on a remote island calling to a rowing boat heading in his direction. The boat is from a ship called U.K Brexit. The man clearly wants to be rescued but the two people approaching him are saying that they haven't come to rescue him, but instead come to join him. The message of the cartoon is that many people of Britain have lost confidence in their country and government and would like to leave. A lot of people also feel that, like the ship, Britain is entering uncharted territory, and is heading in no particular direction. Maybe the people on board also want to leave a sinking ship.

Cartoon C

The cartoon shows three men standing in front of a board marked 'Brexit planning'. One man is explaining the strategy to the other two and is saying 'We thought we'd work out the details later.' On the board there is a timeline with 'Article 50' at one end and 'Sunny economic lands' at the other. The message of the cartoon is that many people are under the impression that Britain has no real plan on how to handle Brexit and are hoping for the best.

7 Where do we go from here?

1.

- International Monetary Fund
- Bank of England
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- National Institute of Economic and Social Research

2.

- to challenge authority
- to be ideal for something
- the outlook is not good
- to postpone something until a later date
- to make amends, to make things better
- things will improve in the future

3.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 on the one hand | 5 Furthermore |
| 2 on the other hand | 6 Nevertheless/However |
| 3 whereas | 7 whereas |
| 4 However | |

4.

a) 1G, 2J, 3I, 4E, 5F, 6A, 7H, 8D, 9C, 10B

b)

Grund 1:

Sie ist überzeugt, dass die große Mehrheit eine positive Beziehung zwischen Großbritannien und der EU möchte. Des Weiteren ist sie sicher, dass Großbritanniens Ziele mit den Zielen der EU und seinen Mitgliedsstaaten übereinstimmen.

Grund 2:

Sie glaubt, dass es aus ökonomischer Sicht vernünftig ist, keine Handelsbarrieren aufzubauen, da freier Handel allen Beteiligten zu Gute kommt und den Wohlstand fördert, wohingegen die Einschränkung des freien Handels bewirken würde, dass es weniger Arbeitsplätze und weniger Wachstum gibt.

Grund 3:

Ihrer Meinung nach ist eine positive Einigung möglich, da die EU Großbritannien braucht, um Europa und seine Bürger zu sichern. Großbritannien ist momentan neben Frankreich die einzige Atommacht in der EU, die britische Armee ist ein wesentlicher Bestandteil der gemeinschaftlichen Verteidigung Europas, und der einzigartige britische Geheimdienst hat schon manch einen Terroranschlag in Europa vereitelt.

Topic 2 ETHNIC MINORITIES AND SOCIAL CLASSES

1 Listening: An interview

→ A 1.1/1.2 Audioskript: MedieneCode y2t6c8

1.

Hinweis: Hier muss bei längeren Antworten nicht alles aufgezählt werden. Zwei Aspekte reichen.

- Seine Mutter traf die Entscheidung, das Land zu verlassen, weil sie ihren Kindern mehr Chancen bieten wollte, ein erfolgreiches Leben zu führen.
- Als Saisonarbeiter war ihr Verdienst gering und auch nicht regelmäßig, da die Saison nur ca. 6 Monate dauert. In der Landwirtschaft gab es keine Arbeitsplatzsicherheit. Ohne Papiere bekam Armando lediglich einen Niedriglohn-Job in einem Fast-Food-Restaurant.
- Er heiratete eine US-Bürgerin, dadurch bekam er die US-amerikanische Staatsbürgerschaft innerhalb eines Jahres nach der Hochzeit.
- Beziehungen zwischen den Mexikanern, die in die USA kommen und ihren Familien zerbrechen schneller als in seinem Heimatland. Kindern wird dort noch Respekt beigebracht, Nachbarn unterstützen sich gegenseitig. Es gibt weniger Neid, es geht nicht immer nur ums Geldverdienen. Und man versucht, die Armen so gut es geht zu unterstützen, auch wenn man selbst nicht viel hat.

- e) Seine Frau arbeitete als ehrenamtliche Helferin und brachte die Kinder aus seinem Arbeitscamp zu einem Club, der Freizeitaktivitäten nach der Schule anbot.
- f) Er ist sehr dankbar für seine Familie und lebt ein einfaches Leben. Er und seine Frau Mimi verdienen nicht viel Geld, mussten aber dank Mimis Eltern keine Hypothek aufnehmen. Er kann seine Familie in Kalifornien und Mexico finanziell unterstützen, und sogar noch etwas sparen.

2.

- a) Der *American Dream* bedeutet für Armando Perez, Arbeit, ein Haus und ein angenehmes Leben zu haben.
- b) Der erste Versuch, die Grenze zu überqueren, scheiterte daran, dass die Gruppe der Einwanderer zu groß war und sie entdeckt wurden.
- c) Bevor sie endgültig in den USA blieben, wiederholten sie ihren Fluchtversuch viermal. Zunächst kamen sie nach dem vierten Versuch nach San Diego, wurden jedoch von dort wieder nach Mexiko gebracht, bevor sie es erneut versuchten. Beim 5. Versuch schließlich gelang es ihnen zu bleiben.
- d) In den USA halfen ihnen Fremde, die ihnen Geld gaben, eine mexikanische Familie, die sie duschen ließ und ihnen ein Frühstück und Kleider gab, ein Restaurant, in dem sie Essen bekamen, ein Hotel, in dem sie schlafen konnten, und schließlich ein Cousin, der ihnen den Flug nach San Francisco bezahlte.
- e) Illegale Einwanderer arbeiten oft als Obst- und Gemüsepflücker in der Landwirtschaft, in Fischdosenfabriken und auf Geflügelfarmen.
- f) Das Einkommen illegaler Einwanderer wird gekürzt, weil Steuern und Sozialabgaben vom Einkommen abgezogen werden.
- g) Die Regierung möchte diesen Menschen keine Arbeitsgenehmigung erteilen, weil sie dann ein Anrecht auf die einbehaltenen Beträge hätten und weil Menschen mit Arbeitserlaubnis bessere Jobs finden und man niemand mehr für die harten Jobs der illegalen Einwanderer finden würde.
- h) Illegale Einwanderer nehmen jeden Job an, den amerikanische Arbeiter ablehnen würden. Sie tun dies, weil sie sonst kein Einkommen hätten.

2 Spot on grammar: Past perfect

Mögliche Lösungen:

- b) Before she was discovered by an American record producer, Rihanna had formed a group with two friends.
- c) After she had signed a record deal with Def Jam, she released her first single, *Pon de Replay*.
- d) Before she had her first acting role, she had recorded her first album, *Music in the Sun*.
- e) After she had released the song *Umbrella* with Jay-Z, Rihanna released her third album.
- f) After she had released the album *Loud*, she sold out 10 consecutive nights at the O2 Arena in London.
- g) Before she was voted Best International Female Solo Artist at the BRIT Awards, she had released a fashion range for Armani.
- h) After Rihanna had acted in the film *This is the End*, she worked for Puma as a creative director for women's fashion.

3 Avoiding mistakes: German-English interference

1.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| a) has lived | f) to them |
| b) came | g) information |
| c) a teacher | h) there are |
| d) a fruit picker | i) few |
| e) never visits | j) most |

2.

- a) Society has changed a great deal over the last decades, becoming much more multicultural.
- b) There are many people from different countries living in England and the USA
- c) Since Trump's election there have been a lot of protests by Mexican people living in the USA.
- d) Latin American people enjoy living in the USA but are worried about Trump's plans to build a wall.
- e) The social class system in Britain has been a controversial issue for many years.
- f) Some complain about being treated unfairly because of their low class status.
- g) In fact, most people think that the class system is outdated.
- h) Critics say the information used to determine which class someone belongs to needs to change.

4 Spot on grammar: Prepositions

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a) about | e) of |
| b) against | f) from |
| c) about | g) of |
| d) In; against | h) about; in |

5 Spot on grammar: Question tags

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a) isn't it? | e) haven't they? |
| b) wasn't it? | f) didn't you? |
| c) do you? | g) shouldn't they? |
| d) haven't they? | h) wouldn't they? |

6 Spot on grammar: If-clauses

1.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| a) didn't make it | e) thought |
| b) fail | f) stay |
| c) move | g) reach |
| d) was | |

2.

- a) If I ~~would be~~ **were** in danger, I would definitely move to another country.
- b) If I moved to the USA, I ~~will~~ **would** have to learn English, of course.
- c) If there wasn't such a danger of violence, young people ~~won't~~ **wouldn't** leave the country.
- d) If young people ~~would have~~ **had** more opportunities, they would not join gangs.
- e) If Javier had left El Salvador, his life ~~had~~ **would have** been a lot different.
- f) He ~~wouldn't have been caught~~ at the border if the police ~~didn't stop~~ **hadn't stopped** the bus.

7 Wordsearch grid

- 1 COYOTE (O13–O18)
- 2 VIOLENT (C17–I17)
- 3 SUFFERING (C8–C16)
- 4 RECKLESS (F15–M15)
- 5 VICTIMS (H11–N11)
- 6 EVIDENT (E5–K5)
- 7 UNACCOMPANIED (A18–M18)
- 8 REPATRIATE (K1–K10)
- 9 DETERMINED (D1–D10)
- 10 SWAMP (F16–J16)
- 11 SANCTUARY (L1–L9)
- 12 WEARY (D12–H12)
- 13 SURGE (C1–C5)
- 14 HOMELANDSECURITY (A1–A16)
- 15 PERILOUS (N1–N8)
- 16 IRRESPONSIBLE (I2–I14)
- 17 UNCARING (J12–Q12)

8 Analysing a fictional text*Mögliche Lösung:*

The short play portrays a conversation between a mother and her daughter. The two women are of Indian descent and the mother is talking to her daughter about her other daughter's relationship with a man named Andrew. The issue is that Andrew is not of Indian descent and the mother cannot understand why her other daughter wouldn't choose a 'suitable Indian boy'. The daughter is trying to explain to her mother that this shouldn't be an issue. In fact, she even has a non-Indian boyfriend herself, called David. The relation to the topic of ethnic minorities and segregation is that when many different ethnic backgrounds live together, the relationships which start between the groups can cause problems for the older generations who may have a more traditional outlook on life.

9 Analysing cartoons*Mögliche Lösungen:*

Cartoon A

The cartoon shows a traditional Christmas tree decorated with numerous religious symbols representing religions from all around the world. The caption of the cartoon, Happy Whatever, addresses the fact that many people do not celebrate Christmas, but instead have their own important celebrations depending on their religion. The relation to the topic of ethnic minorities and social classes is the reference to the issue that some people think they cannot celebrate Christmas as it may offend other religions living in the same country. There have been a number of examples of this in Britain and many people feel it is not right that British traditions are being sanitized and are very unhappy about it.

Cartoon B

The cartoon shows two men in an office, standing on either side of a desk. One of the men is possibly the owner of a company and other man is carrying a briefcase with 'law' written on it, so he could be a lawyer of some kind. The man behind the desk is saying 'I have a good minority hiring record. They're the only ones who'll work for my low wages'. The message of the cartoon is that many people see people from minority backgrounds as cheap labour, and some even think they are doing a good thing by giving these people

work, and they should be grateful. The relation to the topic of ethnic minorities and social classes is the problems in the job market caused by an influx of migrants, and also the affect this has on the lower social classes as low-paid jobs are taken by people from ethnic minorities, who are often willing to work for less, and are therefore sometimes exploited.

10 Communication: Having a discussion

1.

Mögliche Lösung:

Opening a conversation: Do you mind if I join you? / Can I have a word with you, please? / There's something I'd like to talk to you about. / Could you spare me a minute? / I'm sorry to disturb you, but ... / I've always wanted to ask you ...

Expressing an opinion: I'm convinced that ... / As a matter of fact ... / I think ... / Actually... / In fact, ... / In my opinion ... / Don't get me wrong. / I would just like to say that ... / I am sure that ... / I thought it was rather/a bit/pretty ...

Agreeing: That's exactly what I think. / You're absolutely right. / So do I./So have I./So would I. / Yes, of course. / Absolutely! / I completely agree. / I couldn't agree more. / I bet it has/does/is ...

Disagreeing partly: I see your point but ... / It seems to me that ... / That's not the point. / That's fine for ... but what about ...? / I'm not quite sure. / Well, yes, but ... / The thing is ... / That's all very well, but ... / I (can) see what you mean, but I (still) think ... / You aren't listening to what I'm saying.

Disagreeing completely: To be honest ... / Let's agree to disagree. / I can't agree with you there. / You don't seem to quite understand. / I think you are mistaken ... / I'm afraid I don't agree there. / That's not what I meant at all. / I can't agree.

Ending a conversation: Would you excuse me now, please? / OK, then! / Well, anyway ... / Sorry, but I've got to go now. / Let's talk about this some other time. / I see no point in discussing ... any longer.

2.

Mögliche Lösungen:

a) Immigration:

In my opinion, people should be allowed to migrate in order to have a better life. As a matter of fact, richer countries should be obliged to take in a certain number of people each year.

I can't agree. Countries should look after their own poor people before taking in thousands of migrants.

b) The British class system:

I'm convinced that the majority of people living in Britain today do not think too much about the class system. I completely agree. The class system is totally outdated and too simplistic.

I can't agree with you there. It may be slightly outdated, but I think the class system can be adapted to modern society.

c) Ethnic segregation:

In my opinion, ethnic minorities have a responsibility to integrate themselves into the society they live in.

That's all very well, but shouldn't the host country also be open to new cultures and beliefs?

Well, yes, but once somebody chooses to live in a different country they have to accept the cultural norms and traditions that country was built on.

d) The American Dream

It seems to me that the American Dream is something for books, films and songs and not a realistic goal for anyone in modern America.

I think you are mistaken. There have been so many examples of people that have come from nothing and ended up successful and happy.

Don't get me wrong. There have been people who have made it, but there are many more who struggle, and they need support rather than a dream.

Topic 3

THE USA – FROM COLONY TO SUPERPOWER

1 Listening: The Star-Spangled Banner

→ A 1.3 Audioskript: siehe Mediencode y2t6c8

1.

Symbols of national pride that are shown during the performance of the national anthem include:

- the presentation of the flag (waving from a pole, and often also a huge flag stretched across the field held by several people at the edges);
- posture: people stand with the right hand placed over the heart;
- fly-over by Airforce squadron (sometimes with a vapor trail died red, white, and blue);
- brief showing of soldiers at an army base in a region of conflict (Afghanistan, Kuwait etc.).

2.

Oh, say can you see by the dawn's **early light**,
What so **proudly** we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose **broad stripes** and **bright stars** through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?
And the **rockets'** red glare, the **bombs bursting** in air,
Gave proof through the night that our **flag was still there**.
Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the **land of the free** and the **home of the brave**?

3.

Mögliche Lösung:

- a battle scene;
- a battle taking place at night;
- a situation where the United States (symbolised by the flag) is at war with another nation; the presence of the flag indicates how well or how badly the American troops are doing.

4.

battle:

who?	Americans fought against the British
when?	War of 1812
where?	Baltimore (Fort McHenry)
kind of battle?	sea battle (bombardment of Fort McHenry from sea)
outcome?	American army wins the battle

author:

name:	Francis Scott Key
profession:	lawyer
situation:	He is on one of the ships, negotiating the release of American prisoners
feeling:	worried during the battle; moved after the victory

meaning of the anthem and the flag today:

The flag is revered by Americans.

It is a strong symbol for many Americans.

It stands for American values such as freedom and bravery.

2 Talking about the American Dream

1.

Mögliche Lösung:

The statistics with the title "What Americans think of the American Dream" shows that a very large percentage of Americans, 78%, think that having personal freedom is very or extremely important in their version of the American Dream. This is followed very closely by "Having basic needs met" and "achieving one's potential". The least important facet of the American Dream is "achieving affluence", which is considered very or extremely important by only 23% of Americans. Having enough free time and being in harmony with nature rank in middle positions.

2.

Mögliche Lösung:

At the center of the photo we see a man who is sleeping on a park bench. The man is covered by a blanket which has the design of the American flag and is holding on to the strap of a backpack which is situated by his head. To the right we see a shopping cart filled with untidy looking plastic bags and an umbrella. The man is probably homeless; the objects in the shopping cart and the backpack may be all of his belongings. The American flag as a symbol of the American Dream used as a blanket for a homeless person presents a stark contrast – the American Dream promises among other aspects the "pursuit of happiness" and the possibility to fulfill one's potential and to "make it", whereas this homeless man has obviously not made it. The American Dream has not come true for this man. The idea of the American dream is even used to cover up a problematic reality.

3.

Mögliche Lösung:

Introduction

- American Dream: invitation to poor people around the world
- promise of personal freedom, of making it, of fulfilling your potential, of having your basic needs met

Body of your talk

- reality of American society shows that the American Dream is only a reality for a minority
- many do not have their basic needs met (like the person in the photo)
- many are not given the same chance to fulfill their potential as others (unequal educational system, in which you need money to go to a better school and then university, which is a prerequisite for getting better-paying jobs; inequality based on race, sex, etc.)
- personal freedom (one of the most important aspects of the American Dream according to the statistics) is a matter

of definition; people may have freedom in that they are not in jail and are free to travel and leave the country, but without a stable economic situation, this freedom cannot be used by all to an equal extent

Conclusion

- the American Dream – myth or reality?
- as the photo shows: it is a myth for many although they may believe in it
- it is used to cover up a disillusioning reality

3 Spot on grammar: Articles

1.

The American Dream

The American Dream is a topic which is represented in many types of --- media. One very famous movie portraying the unusual life of a man living the American Dream is *Forrest Gump*. The movie is about a man going through --- American history and unknowingly playing a part in major historical events. Forrest Gump has an IQ far below --- average, but manages to achieve greater things than --- society would have ever expected of him. As a child he meets Elvis Presley, who later becomes a famous musician, and as a successful table tennis player he gets to shake the hand of --- President John F. Kennedy. He is a soldier in the Vietnam War and inspires the people of the USA to join him in running from the east to the west coast across the whole country. --- most people remember this famous quote from the movie: '--- life is like a box of chocolates. You never know what you're gonna get.'

2.

Mögliche Lösung:

--- Dreams are often very different from --- reality. The American Dream is no exception: millions of --- Americans do not have their basic needs covered, they do not get the chance to go to --- college and get a good job. In earlier centuries, the American Dream meant that everybody was welcome in the United States, that they could get a piece of land and start a new life. Nowadays, --- society has become more hostile to --- immigrants. The majority of people trying to enter the USA are people from Mexico who escape --- poverty and a lack of opportunities in their home country. They may dream the American Dream, but it is not easy for them to experience its fulfillment.

4 Focus on words: Native Americans and the American Dream

1.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a) strong effect | e) take care of |
| b) prepare | f) had the goal of |
| c) robbed | g) act as |
| d) caused | h) turned to |

2.

prepositional phrase	synonym	German translation
to have a great impact on sb./sth.	to have a strong effect on sb./sth.	eine starke Auswirkung haben auf jmd./etw.
to pave the way for sth.	to prepare for sth.	etw. vorbereiten, den Weg ebnen für etw.

to deprive sb. of sth.	to rob sb. of sth.	jmdn. (einer Sache) berauben
to lead sb./sth. to do sth.	to cause sb. to do sth.	jmdn./etw. verursachen, etw. zu tun
to provide for sb.	to take care of sb.	jmdn. versorgen, für jmdn. sorgen
to be aimed at (+ ing)	to have the goal of (+ ing)	auf etw. abzielen, etw. anstreben
to take on the role of sth.	to act as sth.	eine Rolle annehmen
to resort to sth.	to turn to sth.	Zuflucht suchen bei etw., sich etw. zuwenden

3.

Mögliche Lösung:

The arrival of European settlers on the North American continent had a great impact on the Native Americans who had lived there for many centuries. The settlers who farmed the south-eastern states had the goal of becoming rich by growing cotton and tobacco. Since they needed the land that was inhabited by the Cherokee and other Native American nations, the US government decided to send the Native Americans away from their land and resettle them further west, thus robbing them of the land that they and their ancestors had lived on for a very long time. This decision by the government paved the way for the so-called "Trail of Tears", the forced removal of an estimated 16,000 Cherokee in 1838. Exposure to hunger and cold led to about 4000 men, women and children dying on the way. The relocation of Native Americans to designated areas, so-called reservations, became a common procedure. Many of the people who were relocated in this way were deprived of their traditional way of living and they began to resort to alcohol to relieve their suffering.

5 Spot on grammar: Relative clauses

1.

- a) The Winnebago are a Native American tribe who have traditionally always lived in what is now Wisconsin.
- b) Their traditional clothing is made of buckskin decorated with porcupine quills, beads and feathers.
- c) The men traditionally had long hair which they wore in two long braids.
- d) This is a typical hairstyle among Native Americans often seen on more or less accurate images of Native Americans.
- e) Farming the land given to them under the Dawes Act was difficult for many of the Winnebago.

2.

Mögliche Lösung:

- b) Hogans are round huts covered with grass.
- c) The Navajo traditionally wore ponchos, blankets and cloaks made of wool.
- d) The Cherokee are a Native American tribe living in Oklahoma.
- e) Traditionally, they used to wear breechcloths and leggings made of deerskin and cloth made from bark.
- f) The Apache traditionally lived in wigwams, which were made of bent poles covered with grass or hides, and which could be built very quickly.

6 Writing complex sentences

In the time period between 1820 and 1880, about three million people emigrated from Germany to the USA. This was **due to** several factors, for example the German revolutions of 1848–49, but also bad harvests and starvation at home. During the same time period, almost as many people immigrated to the USA from Ireland, **as a result of** the so-called Irish potato famine. **Since** Ireland relied heavily on potatoes for food, the potato blight – a fungus that destroyed the potato harvest for several years in a row – caused starvation, and **consequently** forced millions to leave the country in order to make a living elsewhere. **Because** slave trade had been banned in 1808, the number of Africans who were forcefully taken to the USA decreased compared with earlier time periods, but the number of 50,000 is still very high and suggests that slave trade was still conducted illegally.

7 Focus on words: Words and their origins

1.–3.

African languages, incl. Arabic	giraffe jumbo safari zombie	Giraffe sehr groß Safari Zombie	Colonisation of many African countries by the British (18 th –20 th centuries)
Chinese	ketchup tea	Ketchup Tee	Intense trade relations between Britain and China; colonisation of Hong Kong (19 th –20 th centuries; return of Hong Kong to China in 1997)
French	beef champagne court joy	Rindfleisch Sekt, Champagner Hof Freude	'Norman Conquest': in 1066, William of Normandy conquered England and brought with him many French noblemen. For about 300 years after that, the ruling class largely spoke French. Many French words entered the English language then.
German	angst knackwurst noodle wunderkind	Angst Knackwurst Nudel Wunderkind	Mass immigration of Germans to the USA; cultural concepts and the words to describe them were imported.
Hindi	bungalow jungle shampoo veranda	Bungalow Dschungel Shampoo Veranda	British colonisation and rule of India (1600–1947)
Italian	balcony pasta spaghetti zucchini	Balkon Teigwaren Spaghetti Zucchini	Mass immigration from Italy to the USA; cultural concepts and the words to describe them were imported.
Native American languages	anorak chocolate kayak tomato	Anorak Schokolade Kajak Tomate	Contact between indigenous peoples and their languages and English-speaking settlers; words that entered the English language often described cultural concepts that were taken over from the Native Americans.

Scandinavian languages	hug skin skirt ugly	Umarmung Haut Rock hässlich	Viking conquest of the British Isles, Viking rule (8 th –11 th centuries)
Spanish	avocado canyon guitar tornado	Avocado Schlucht Gitarre Tornado, Windhose	Contact between English-speaking settlers and Spanish-speaking inhabitants of the southwestern states that were formerly Spanish or Mexican colonies (Texas, Arizona, etc.)
Further examples: <i>Individuelle Antworten</i>			

8 Reading: The History of Rap

1.–2.

- a) false: "Although many people dislike the musical and lyrical content of Rap or find it offensive, there is little doubt that its enormous significance as a social document will be recognized when future generations write the history books." (Introduction)
- b) true: "The Sugarhill Gang's Rappers Delight in 1979 is widely held as the first rap single." (Il. 1–2)
- c) false: "... while Grandmaster Flash was the first rap artist to introduce social comment ..." (Il. 10–11)
- d) false: "... throughout the 80s ... Meanwhile, The Beastie Boys, a trio of middle class white kids, mixed rap with their roots ..." (Il. 13, 17–18)
- e) false: "Over on the west coast ... Gangsta Rap ... emerged from the troubled inner cities ..." (Il. 20–23)
- f) true: "Long-standing animosities between east and west were blamed for the violence which claimed the lives of rising stars Tupac Shakur and Notorious BIG ..." (Il. 35–38)
- g) true: "Eminem, alias Marshall Mathers, has aroused controversy and adulation in equal measure, but there is no denying his talents as a lyricist." (Il. 42–44)

3.

Mögliche Lösung:

Obviously, Eminem totally deserves this Oscar, although sadly, many critics don't see how moving it really is; it is easily his best song.

**Topic 4
THE USA TODAY**

1 Focus on words: US interventionism in the 20th century

line	English word	definition	German
2	rallying cry	word or phrase used to make people join you in following an idea	Schlachtruf
4	promote sth.	help sth. develop	etw. fördern
10	intervene in sth.	become involved in sth. in order to change the situation	eingreifen
13	international law	a law that regulates the relations between countries	Völkerrecht

17-18	interfere in sth.	get involved in a situation where your involvement is not wanted (= meddle)	sich einmischen
21	de-escalate sth.	make sth. less (usually connected with conflict)	de-eskalieren
21	tension	condition when sth. is not relaxed; problematic relationship between people or countries	Spannung
22	dismarmament	reducing the amount of weapons that a country has	Abrüstung
23	administration	government of a country at a specific time	Regierung
26	collapse	breakdown	Zusammenbruch, Untergang
33	refugee	person who has to leave their country because of war, starvation or religious or political persecution	Flüchtling

2 Spot on grammar: The passive

1.

- We must make the world safe for democracy.
- The USA has claimed the goal to promote peace and democracy in the world ever since.
- ... and after the war the USA supported these countries.
- When the original member countries signed the Charter of the UN in 1945 ...
- ... 51 countries joined the new organization.
- During the 1970s, some politicians made efforts to de-escalate tensions between the superpowers and begin disarmament.

2.

- In World War II, fascist regimes in Germany and Italy were fought by the USA.
- The observation of human rights in a country was paid more attention to than its political system.
- After the terror attacks of 2001, first Afghanistan, and then Iraq were invaded by the USA.
- Osama bin Laden, head of the Islamic terror organization Al Qaida, was found and killed by members of the US army.

3 The USA and its role in the world

1.

Description:

The cartoon shows a large billboard to the right, to the left you see a couple driving by who are looking at the billboard. In the background, you see the capitol building, so the city the couple is entering is Washington D.C. The billboard shows a man who looks like the famous image of Uncle Sam – with a cylinder hat that has stars and stripes on it, a goatee, a jacket with tails and stripy pants – who is pointing at the couple. The writing on the billboard says “We’re looking for a few good countries to democratize”.

Analysis:

The image on the billboard resembles the famous army recruitment poster from 1917, in which the Uncle Sam figure points directly at the person looking at the picture, with the

caption “We want you for the US army”. Here, the advertisement is for countries that the USA wants to democratize. This makes it look like it is not in response to a crisis that the USA gets involved in a country to help establish democratic structures, but that they actively go out and look for countries in which they can interfere.

2.

a)–c)

Mögliche Lösung:

Introduction:

- greeting
- use of quotation by Woodrow Wilson, “The world must be made safe for democracy” as a heading for the topic of US involvement in the world – question if there may be other motives as well
- main points:
 - overview of attitudes to international involvement
 - example of one country
 - conclusion: reference to current situation

Body of presentation:

Overview:

- generally: attitude of isolationism until World War I (with some exceptions)
- World War I: USA joins late (1917)
- back to isolationism until 1941 when the USA joins World War II
- after World War II: rivaling super powers USA and Soviet Union; US involvement in the world to keep communism from spreading (Eastern Germany, Korea, Vietnam, Cuba)
- after fall of the Soviet Union: involvement in the Middle East (Iraq)
- after 9/11: “war on terror”

Examples of US involvement in the world:

U.S. intervention in Germany and Japan after WWII resulted in the formation of strong successful democracies. The U.S. was less successful in the three other nations on the list.

Germany:

- The USA were one of the four victorious allies who determined Germany’s fate after World War II.
- Germany was divided into four occupation zones administered by the U.S.A., Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union.
- Initially, by dismantling heavy industry, Germany was to be reduced to an agricultural economy (Morgenthau Plan)
- Through “denazification”: people connected with the Nazi regime were removed from all positions of power.
- increased tensions between the three western allies and the Soviet Union:
 - In 1949 the three western zones were merged and the Federal Republic of Germany was created.
 - A constitution (*Grundgesetz*) for the new democracy was written by representatives of the German *Bundesländer* as well as the three Western allies.
 - Marshall Plan (1947–52): financial aid for the recovery of Europe; Germany included as of 1949.
 - The importance of Germany for the economic recovery of Europe leads to end of Morgenthau Plan in 1950.
 - With the development of the Cold War, Germany is increasingly seen as an important ally against the communist countries in the East; Germany is allowed to join NATO in 1955.

Japan:

- 1945–52: occupation of Japan; widespread military, political, economic and social reforms conducted in Japan under US General McArthur, assisted by the other Allied Powers and China.
- goal of the occupation of Japan: punishment for militarism and expansion; rebuilding of Japan to prevent future militarization
- economic reform: land reform to the advantage of tenant farmers and the disadvantage of rich land owners; transformation of Japan into a free market capitalist economy
- political reform: changes in the constitution; decreasing the power of the emperor to that of a figurehead without real political power; political power lies with a parliamentary system
- later: importance of strengthening Japan's economy is recognized to prevent takeover by communist forces within the country; importance of Japan as source of supplies for UN forces.

Vietnam:

- 1930s: Ho Chi Minh founded the Indochinese Communist Party (ICP) whose main aim it was to expell French imperialism from Vietnam.
- Japanese occupy Vietnam during WWII.
- ICP resists Japanese invasion using guerilla warfare (Viet Minh forces).
- 1945: Ho Chi Minh declares Vietnamese independence, French begin to recolonize Vietnam.
- 1950s: US continually increase their assistance to the French in their war against the communists.
- 1964: US enter the war under President Johnson. By 1967 500,000 US troupes in Vietnam.
- 1969 Ho Chi Minh dies. Increased opposition against the war within the United States (Woodstock).
- 1973: Paris Peace Accord. U.S troupes pull out of Vietnam.
- 1975: North Vietnamese troupes take over the whole country. Hundreds of thousands of refugees flee (Boat People).

Afghanistan:

- The War in Afghanistan is the longest running war in US history.
- September 11, 2001: attack on the World Trade Center in New York
- After the 9/11-attack President George W. Bush demanded that the Taliban leaders of Afghanistan hand over Osama Bin Laden who was the head of the terrorist organisation al-Qaeda and orchestrator of the attacks. Taliban refused.
- October 7, 2001: The US and the UK launch Operation Enduring Freedom and begin war in Afghanistan.
- Dec. 2001: Bonn Conference. Hamid Karzai selected to head the Afghan interim government.
- 2003: NATO (including Germany) joins the war.
- After initially being defeated, Taliban re-group and continue to fight using guerilla warfare and suicide attacks.
- May 1, 2011: Osama Bin Laden killed by US troupes in Pakistan.
- May 2012: NATO presents exit strategy.
- Because of continued attacks and instability, there are at present still thousands of US troupes in Afghanistan with no plans to withdraw.

Iraq:

- The Iraq war began in 2003 when the USA and the UK began the "Shock and Awe" bombing campaign.
- Reasons given for the invasion were: Iraq's leader Saddam Hussein was developing and using weapons of mass destruction, harboring terrorists and committing acts of outrageous human rights abuses.
- No evidence for weapons of mass destruction or links to al-Qaeda were ever found leading many to believe the US had ulterior motives for the invasion.
- Dec. 2003: Saddam Hussein captured; executed in 2006
- The USA officially ended the war in 2011 and removed all combat troupes.
- Because of insurgencies and instability and because of the increased presence of ISIS, the US remains active militarily in Iraq.

4 Analysing cartoons: Fake news**Cartoon A:****1. Description:**

In the cartoon you see two women who are talking with each other. The woman on the left is weighing herself on a set of bathroom scales. The caption says, "They're Trump scales, I only weigh 98LBS!"

2. Message of the cartoon:

The cartoon deals with the topic fake news and post-truth, which has become so prominent in the past year or so, especially in connection with Donald Trump's election campaign and presidency.

It has become quite common that news, especially news that are spread on social networks, are not based on facts, but are designed to appeal to the readers' emotions.

The woman in the cartoon owns a set of bathroom scales that fulfils her wishful thinking in that it tells her that she weighs less than she actually does. However, although she knows the fact that the information given by the scales is not based on the truth ("They're Trump scales"), she believes it ("I only weigh ...").

The point of the cartoon is that the people who hear and believe the fake news spread by people like Donald Trump and his followers, do not care if these news are based on facts or not, as long as they agree with their beliefs.

Reason for choosing this cartoon:

The cartoon is funny because it applies the concept of fake news to an everyday situation in which the connection between wishful thinking (wanting to be slim) and the spreading of false information becomes very obvious.

Cartoon B:**1. Description:**

The cartoon shows a man who is sitting in an armchair, starting to read his newspaper. He pulls back his hands from the newspaper and looks very shocked. There is a speech bubble which contains the exclamation "Yuck!" which shows disgust, and above the newspaper we read "Warning! This newspaper may contain traces of journalism!!". This text shows what is written on the front page of this newspaper.

2. Message of the cartoon:

The word *journalism* here describes a form of unbiased news reporting that represents facts and is based on thorough research. This cartoon points to the unwillingness of the people to read news that may possibly conflict with their opinion. After the spread of the phenomenon of "fake news"

during Donald Trump's election campaign in 2016, people have become used to being provided with news that align with their opinion and that contain what they want to hear. The man in the cartoon therefore reacts very negatively to the announcement of news that may not be what he wants to hear.

Reason for choosing this cartoon:

The cartoon points to the very serious problem of fake news and the willingness of many people to be informed in this one-sided manner in a highly exaggerated manner, which makes it funny and serious at the same time.

5 Working with a monolingual dictionary

1.

a) wake (l. 3)
possible word classes: verb, noun
word class here: noun
collocation in which it occurs here: in the wake of
meaning of this collocation: after, following, as a result of

b) tack (l. 5)
word class: noun
meaning: a way of doing something

c) brought forward (l. 18)
Under which word do you find this phrase explained? bring (something forward)
verb form: past participle
meaning: officially introduce a plan etc. to be discussed

d) analyses (ll. 65/66)
Which word do you look up? analysis
number of syllables: 4
Which syllable is stressed? XXXX
form: plural
corresponding verb: analyse/analyze
number of syllables of the verb: 3
Which syllable is stressed? XXX

e) drop (l. 83)
word class: noun
meaning: reduction in the amount of sth.
synonym: fall, decrease

2.

to bring sth. about – to make sth. happen, cause sth.

to bring sb. around – (a) to make an unconscious person conscious again; (b) to make sb. agree with you or persuade sb. to do sth.

to bring sb./sth. down – to reduce sth. to a lower level, make sb. give up their position (of power)

to bring sth. in – (usu. money) to earn

to bring sth. up – to mention or raise a subject

6 Spot on grammar: If-clauses

1.

- 1 will be
- 2 would/could have been avoided
- 3 do not have access
- 4 is
- 5 were outlawed
- 6 would not be able to
- 7 took away
- 8 am not allowed to carry
- 9 would reduce

2.

Mögliche Lösungen:

- a) ... the risk of accidental shootings would rise. (Type II)
- b) ... the number of injuries and deaths through gunshots would probably increase. (Type II)
- c) ... they may not have been able to kill so many, even if they had planned to harm their fellow students. (Type III)
- d) ... they will have to find other means to protect their livestock and crops from wild animals. (Type I)
- e) ... they (will) have a chance of becoming responsible gun users.

3.

- a) If the influence of the NRA remains as strong as it is today, the USA will never have stricter gun laws. (Type I)
- b) If guns were not so easily available to school children, fewer school shootings would happen. (Type II)
- c) If Obama had not met with such fierce resistance, he could have brought about stricter gun laws and made the USA a safer place to live in. (Type III)

7 Writing: Composition

1.

Background information:

Numbers:

- total number of guns in the USA: about 270,000,000 (88,8 guns per 100 people) – highest per capita number in the world
- 22% of Americans own one or more guns
- gunshots are the #12 cause of death in the USA
- 1999–2013: 464,033 gun deaths in the USA: 270,237 suicides (58.2% of total deaths); 174,773 homicides (37.7%); and 9,983 unintentional deaths (2.2%).
- 66.6% of all homicides were caused by guns, 52.2% of all suicides
- 2001 and 2012: 6,410 women were killed with a gun by their partner; the risk for a woman to be shot and killed in a domestic dispute is 500 times higher when a gun is present.
(Source: <https://gun-control.procon.org>)

Legal situation:

- 2nd amendment of 1791 secures "right to bear arms"
- several laws regulate gun use and ownership
- It is generally allowed to carry a gun openly.
- several laws regulate e.g. background checks on people wanting to buy a gun (history of mental illness)

National Rifle Association:

- founded in 1871 to help ensure shooting skills in the military
- today: lobby for individual gun ownership

Arguments in favour of stricter gun laws:

- Stricter gun laws that require a special permit for owning guns would reduce the number of guns owned by US citizens. This would reduce the number of gun-related deaths (murder, homicide, suicide and accidental deaths).
- Firearms are rarely used in self-defense; burglars are less likely to carry a gun if these are less easily available.
- Background checks into the mental health of potential buyers can reduce the risk of mass shootings or other attacks committed by people with mental instability.

- The second amendment does not provide for the right to private gun ownership, but for gun ownership in the context of the need to form a militia. Since the USA has a standing army, this is no longer necessary.
- Criminals have very easy access to guns; even legally owned guns can easily be stolen and used in illegal ways.
- Suicides can be reduced if guns are not so easily available.
- Accidents caused by guns in the hands of children can be reduced if guns are not present in so many households.

Arguments against stricter gun laws:

- Stricter gun laws would not reduce deaths; countries with very strict gun laws like Mexico have even higher rates of deaths through gunshots.
- People need to be allowed to own firearms for self-defense; people feel a lot more secure when they have a gun in their house.
- Background checks into the mental health of potential gun buyers are an infringement on that person's privacy and can lead to the stigmatization of mentally ill people as violent.
- Stricter gun laws would infringe on the personal right to own guns which is secured by the 2nd amendment.
- Criminals will always get ahold of a gun if they want to.
- A person who wants to commit suicide will find another way if a gun is not available.
- Gun-related accidents can be prevented by secure locks, and through educating children to handle guns safely.

2.

Individuelle Lösungen.

3.

Mögliche Lösung:

"Guns don't kill – people kill". This is one of the slogans used by the NRA to contradict the claims that stricter gun laws would reduce the number of injuries and deaths in the USA. Here are some facts: according to recent statistics, there are about 270 million guns in the USA, that is 88 per 100 citizens. This is the highest ratio in the world. Between 1999 and 2013, more than 460,000 people died of gunshots. About 270,000 of those were suicides, almost 175,000 were homicides, and almost 10,000 were accidents.

People opposed to stricter gun laws will say that there is no connection. For example, it is often said that people who want to commit suicide will find another way if no gun is available. However, it is possible, if not likely, that many of the suicide victims might have had time for second thoughts, or might have been deterred by the difficulty of finding another way to kill themselves, if a gun had not been available.

The number of homicides is equally shocking. Not all of them are committed by hardened criminals. A fight between a woman and her partner in which the emotions are heated, for example, can result in a blood bath if a gun is available, while it may not end as badly if there is no gun. In fact, statistics say that the risk for a woman to be killed in a domestic dispute is 500 times higher if a gun is available.

Last, not least, there are the accidental deaths. Law-abiding citizens may own a gun and mean no harm, but they might forget to lock their gun away safely. Their children may get hold of their gun and accidentally cause horrible harm, to themselves or to others who are present.

Surely, guns by themselves don't kill, it is always a person who pulls the trigger. But it seems to be a lot harder to be tempted

to pull that trigger if no gun is available in the first place. Therefore, I think that much stricter laws should regulate how many guns are sold in the USA, and who should be allowed to own one. It is my belief that thousands of lives could be saved every year.

8 Listening: What has legalizing marijuana brought us?

→🎧 A 1.4 Audioskript: siehe Mediencode y2t6c8

1.

1 E, 2 I, 3 B, 4 A, 5 H, 6 D, 7 C, 8 G, 9 F

2.

Mögliche Lösung:

- Oncologists warn that smoking marijuana may also lead to lung cancer.
- Many police officers favor the legalization of marijuana because people who are otherwise petty criminals who get busted because of selling marijuana could do this legally, and the police could concentrate on the more serious cases of drug-dealing.
- Smoking marijuana can help with tics and Tourette syndrome.
- Growing and selling marijuana could be a chance for many formerly petty criminals to legally become entrepreneurs and start a business selling and growing cannabis.
- Smoking cannabis can lead to nausea.

3.

- ... eine Absenkung des Intelligenzquotienten und eine Veränderung des Gehirns, das für das Langzeitgedächtnis zuständig ist.
- ... die Behandlung der Nebeneffekte von Chemotherapie bei Krebspatienten, das Anregen von Appetit bei HIV/AIDS-Patienten und die Kontrolle der Ticks bei Menschen mit dem Tourette-Syndrom.
- ... es für Inspiration sorgt.
- ... große Firmen sofort den Markt übernehmen und dieser nun von zehn Menschen dominiert wird, die die kleinen Unternehmen vom Markt drängen.
- ... es Geld einbringt und viele Jobs dadurch entstehen.

4.

Mögliche Lösung:

People should enjoy the legal consumption of cannabis but not overdo it – if used too much, it is harmful, and it is still a drug!

9 Focus on words: What's up in the USA?

Across:

- interfere
- corporate
- tackle
- escalate
- verify
- threat
- plummet

Down:

- unprecedented
- grieve
- devastating
- resume
- compelled
- alienated
- deterrence

Topic 5

THE ENVIRONMENT – GIVE EARTH A CHANCE

1 Showing commitment

pros	cons
Raising people's awareness to environmental problems organizing something unusual may have a long-term effect. This may create a sense of community. People get more information than in their daily lives where routine makes them push environmental problems to the back of their minds. Repeating such an event year by year makes sure problems are not forgotten.	People should always be aware of problems to be tackled – not just for a day. It is true that environmental problems affect us all, but every individual can make a contribution every day. Shouldn't people be interested in their environment without awareness days reminding them of what the problem is? People show interest for one day, then they go on living as before.

2 Focus on words: Word families

- to deliver; Lieferung
 - to emit; Ausstoß
 - to respond; Antworten
 - to simulate; Simulation
- elimination; eliminieren
 - determination; bestimmen
 - similarity; ähnlich
 - sustainability; nachhaltig
 - prediction; voraussagen
 - significance; bedeutend, wichtig
- congested; Verstopfung, Stau
 - preferable; Vorlieben
 - informative; Information
 - predictable; vorhergesehen
 - convenient; Bequemlichkeit
- Oberflächlich betrachtet ...
 - Aber wie sieht es aus mit ...?
 - ... wie viele Lieferfahrzeuge benötigt werden, um ...
 - Eigenartigerweise (Seltsamerweise) ...
 - Es widerspricht auch Daten anderer Forscher, die aufzeigen, dass Einkäufe im Internet zwischen 2001 und 2011 um das Sechsfache gestiegen sind.
 - Aber ...
 - Jedenfalls (Auf jeden Fall) ...
 - insgesamt
 - frühere
 - Das legt die Vermutung nahe, dass ...

3 Another environmental problem

- Space debris is the collection of human-made objects in earth orbit, such as old satellites and fragments from collisions. As of December 2016, five satellite collisions have resulted in generating space waste.
- A, B and C are correct.
- It poses a danger to working satellites and manned spacecraft.
 - Space trash travels at great speed, so even small pieces can penetrate spacecraft and damage them.
- Since 1957, there have been more than 4,900 space launches.
 - Consequence: More than 18,000 tracked objects can be found in space – 94% are space debris.
 - Experts suppose there are many more objects in space which can simply not be tracked.
 - Removal is required in order to stop an increase in space debris.

- e.Deorbit is a planned European Space Agency active space debris removal mission developed as a part of their Clean Space initiative. The launch is planned for 2023 on board a Vega launch vehicle. (source: wikipedia)

How it works: Nets will be used to catch debris and remove it from space.

4 Mediation: A green city?

Mögliche Lösung:

What makes Freiburg "green"?

- a lot of green space in and around Freiburg: forests, vineyards, biotopes
- the city does a lot to not pollute the environment: Sustainability is very important.
 - refers to the avoidance and reduction of CO₂ emissions
 - major contribution by very efficient public transport
 - sources of energy: wind, sun, water
 - goal: to be climate-neutral by 2050
 - basis of waste disposal: recycling
 - since 2016: recycling quota = 69% = higher than what the federal government requires
 - amount of household waste per capita below average

5 Improving your style: Environmental organisations

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 fierce | 6 alarming |
| 2 seriously | 7 regularly |
| 3 widely | 8 strong |
| 4 late | 9 often |
| 5 noticeably | |

Mögliche Lösung:

name: Friends of the Earth
foundation: 1969

goals:

- campaigning to address the economic and development aspects of sustainability
- campaign areas: forests and biodiversity, climate justice, desertification, nuclear power, water, consumption and intensive meat production

name: Environmental Working Group (EWG; USA)

foundation: 1993

goals:

- specializes in research and advocacy in the areas of toxic chemicals, agricultural subsidies, public lands, and corporate accountability
- non-profit organization; mission: use the power of public information to protect public health and the environment

6 Analysing cartoons: More waste

Mögliche Lösung:

1. description:

- man standing in front of a bottle bank
- on the bottle bank it says: white bottles, brown bottles, nuclear waste
- man looks confused: nuclear waste?

2. message:

- problem of nuclear waste disposal
- safe places are needed but difficult to find
- possible message: There is no safe place to store nuclear waste, so you may as well put it in a bottle bank, and it doesn't make any difference. Nuclear waste is a problem which can't be solved.

3. opinion:

Individuelle Antworten.

7 Nuclear power

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 decarbonisation | 6 approach |
| 2 devastating | 7 viable |
| 3 feasible | 8 abundant |
| 4 crucial | 9 needs |
| 5 poses | 10 Alongside |

8 Spot on grammar: The passive

- active: But humans are changing the climate system.
passive: But the climate system is being changed by humans.
- active: Some gases in our atmosphere, mainly CO₂, trap heat emitted from the earth's surface.
passive: Heat emitted from the Earth's surface is trapped by some gases in our atmosphere, mainly CO₂.
- active: Human activities, especially burning fossil fuels, have increased the level of these greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
passive: The level of these greenhouse gases in the atmosphere has been increased by human activities, especially burning fossil fuels.
- active: The International Panel on Climate Change has developed a number of scenarios for future greenhouse gas emissions.
passive: A number of scenarios for future greenhouse gas emissions has been developed by the International Panel on Climate Change.

9 Spot on grammar: Passive voice constructions

1.

Man sagt/glaubt, dass mein Nachbar Giftmüll in seinem Garten entsorgt hat.

2.

- Plastic bags usage is thought to have already dropped by 50%.
- Renewables are said to have accounted for 30% of GB's energy in 2016.
- Ecological farming is thought to have already changed consumers' health awareness.
- Tourists are said to have left more litter than ever on southern beaches in 2016.
- Carbon emissions are thought to have contributed enormously to global warming over the past few years.

3.

Mögliche Lösungen:

- Plastics are said to have caused the death of many sea creatures.
- Public transport is thought to have improved the air quality.

10 Plastic bags

1.

- trigger
- precious
- circulation
- charge
- sensible
- carrier

2.

Individuelle Antworten.

11 Preparing a five-minute talk

1. description:

- customer in an airport shop; many planes in the background polluting the air
- conversation between the saleswoman and the customer
- saleswoman offers a bag for life
- tries to convince the customer to make a contribution to the protection of the environment
- bag for life: maybe part of the retail price is donated to some environmental project; maybe it is a reusable bag (to be used throughout one's life)

2. message:

- If part of the retail price (or even all the money) is used for a good cause, this is basically a good initiative.
- On the other hand: Does it make sense to buy a bag for life when at the same time you are going to board a flight which pollutes the air? The environmental damage is much bigger than if you use a throw-away bag for example.

3. other environmental problems:

- airplanes pollute the air - problem: People go by plane even when travelling only short distances.
- flights are relatively cheap: This leads to increasing numbers of flight passengers and to an increase in emissions
- bags: Plastic bags end up in the oceans where they do not decompose. Fish mistake them for food.

Topic 6

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

1 Robositter

1.

Mögliche Lösung:

clean up, cook meals, work in the garden, do homework with children, lift heavy objects, play games, walk dogs, ...

2.

Mögliche Lösung:

Introducing iMate

The only friend you'll ever need.

Tired of cleaning up after dinner parties? Sick of taking the dog for a walk in the rain? Had enough of learning Pythagoras theory with your son? Don't worry – help is on the way. The iMate isn't just a helper robot, it is part of your family. iMate has a vocabulary of over 60,000 words, speaks 10 languages, and comes with access to thousands of apps and games for kids of all ages. iMate is never tired or bored and is happy to help wherever he can. And if there is something he cannot do, then simply go online and download an update from our extensive database.

2 Spot on grammar: S-genitive

- It's the consumers' decision whether to buy the iPal or not.
- The roboter's functions are varied.
- Its intercommunicative functions have already been tested in China.
- The children's reactions were mixed.
- The scientists' opinions about the iPal diverge as well.

3 Listening: The second machine age

→ A 1.5 Audioskript: Mediacode y2t6c8

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a) our world ... our jobs | f) humans and machines |
| b) a low end job/a job nobody wants | g) great wealth ... high unemployment/joblessness |
| c) 360 | h) the best cancer specialists ... top-class education ... the best art |
| d) if they were made by a person | |
| e) computer software | |

4 Machines with morals: true or false?

- true: "In one survey, 76% of people agreed that a driverless car should sacrifice its passenger rather than plough into a kill 10 pedestrians. (ll. 29–32)
- false: "When people were asked whether they would buy a car controlled by such a moral algorithm, their enthusiasm cooled." (ll. 39–43)
- true: "...the best way to make sure driverless cars are as safe as possible was through government regulation. But the surveys found most people objected to the idea." (ll. 55–59)
- true: "...self-interest weighs more heavily than the greater good." (ll. 95–97)

5 Crossword: GMOs? OMG!

Across:

- contain
- unnatural
- labelling
- ingredients
- consumer
- wildlife

Down:

- packaging
- healthier
- sustainable
- pest
- pressure
- modified

6 Connectives

- However; one the one hand ... on the other hand; but; although; yet
- because; that's because
- consequently; therefore
- consequently; therefore
- however; but; one the one hand ... on the other hand; although; yet
- consequently; however; but; therefore; on the one hand ... on the other hand; although; yet
- consequently; therefore
- However; one the one hand ... on the other hand; but; although; yet
- for example
- However; one the one hand ... on the other hand; but; although; yet
- However; one the one hand ... on the other hand; but; although; yet
- However; one the one hand ... on the other hand; but; although; yet

7 Listening: The hidden risks of smartphones

→ A 1.6 Audioskript: Mediacode y2t6c8

1.

- metadata
- tracking
- collect and keep
- law/act

2.

- the numbers he had called/texted
 - his location
 - the date and duration of the calls
- She compares it to a goldmine.
- It tracks and analyses the run. It also tells you when you need to buy new trainers and locates the nearest store for you.
- They exploit the fact that customers want convenience.
- You have to allow the app access to your data.

3.

Individuelle Antworten.

8 Focus on words: 1984

1.

- dust (l. 6)
- surface (l. 22)
- to squeeze (*Lösung nicht im Text*)
- simultaneously (l. 46)
- assumption (l. 55)
- to reveal (l. 58)

2.

- a) seldom (l. 12)
- b) to gaze (l. 17)
- c) to emphasize (l. 27)
- d) instant (l. 40)
- e) vast (l. 59)
- f) grimy (l. 59)

3.

- a) handsome (l. 10)
- b) beneath (l. 19)
- c) frail (l. 26)
- d) blunt (l. 29)
- e) vast (l. 59)

9 Science and technology in literature

Individuelle Antworten.

10 Science & Technology: Both sides of the coin

Mögliche Lösungen:

1. Domestic robots

pro	con
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - robots can help children or people that are old or disabled - robots are never tired or frustrated - robots can help busy parents with their children - robots can give people time to do other things - we are faced with an aging population, so labour will be short in the future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - people will become lazy - people might become too reliant on machines - the robots' lack of emotion can affect a child's development - close interpersonal relationships might decrease - communication and communication skills skills (within the family) might decrease

2. Autonomous vehicles

pro	con
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - autonomous vehicles can increase road safety by cutting out human error - autonomous vehicles cannot drink and drive - autonomous vehicles are modern and therefore more environmentally friendly - ideally, you can work on the way to the office or your place of work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - autonomous vehicles cannot be trusted to make moral decisions - autonomous vehicles are very expensive to buy and maintain - there may be a problem with a mix of autonomous vehicles and traditional cars on the road - some people like driving and this will be taken away from them - children and teenagers might be more tempted to drive without permission - people just spend more time on their smart phones

3. GMOs

pro	con
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GMOs can solve famine problems - GMOs are resistant to environmental dangers such as drought and heat - GMOs can be designed to last longer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GMOs are not natural - GMOs may cause diseases or allergies - An increase in GMOs may lead to more people not knowing what is in their food

4. Surveillance

pro	con
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CCTV can help the police find missing people and identify criminals - surveillance is there for our safety - surveillance deters criminals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - surveillance does not guarantee our safety - people do not like being observed - it is not always clear when and where we are being watched, and by whom

11 Analysing cartoons

Mögliche Lösungen:

Cartoon 1:

The cartoon shows someone holding a scanning device and scanning five people, all of which have barcodes on their foreheads. All of the people have a blank look on their faces and a quite unhappy facial expression. They also seem to be under some form of trance. The message could be that thanks to constant data collection by companies like Google or government institutions, people are becoming more observed and controlled by companies or the state, so much so that we are entering a scenario similar to that described by Orwell in 1984.

Cartoon 2:

The cartoon shows a storyboard in which a man is preparing some food and talking about the benefits of genetically-modified food, repeatedly saying it is safe. The woman he is talking to does not look impressed and asks him if there are genetically-modified food in whatever he is cooking, to which he replies 'I don't want you to know'. The message is that people are still sceptical about genetically-modified products and also have the feeling that some companies do not admit to using such ingredients in their products.

**Topic 7
CONSUMERISM –
LIVING IN A MATERIAL WORLD**

1 Reading: Minimalism

- 1.
- b) 983 – The average size of a US home in 1950 was 983 square feet.
- c) 2,480 – The average size of a US home in 2011 was 2,480 square feet.
- d) 1950 – In 1950 the size of the average family in the western world was 3.37; in 1950 the average size of a US home was 983 square feet.
- e) 2.6 – The size of the average family in the western world is 2.6 people today.

2.

- He said he wasn't interested in living in a cold, empty apartment.
- He asked who wanted to live with only a handful of things.
- He said he hadn't really known where to start.
- He claimed that he had literally counted everything he owned.
- He explained that it wasn't that he wanted to own only 100 things.
- He admitted he had started this experiment as a joke.
- He said that he guaranteed you had much more than you thought.
- He mentioned that even when he took a critical look at his list, he saw that he actually used everything he owned.
- He said that maybe he'd have 200 or 500 things sometime next year.

3.

Mögliche Lösung:

Hi,

I really enjoyed your column and it got me thinking about how much stuff I have in my own life. I started to count my things, as you did, but I quickly stopped when I realized how much time it would take. To be honest, I don't like the term 'minimalism' as it sounds so cold and clinical, but I certainly think this movement is a good way of inspiring people to declutter and maybe save some money. On the other hand, whereas it's quite an easy thing to do for a single person, I think it'd be difficult for families. (102 words)

4.

Mögliche Lösung:

- What is a minimalist lifestyle?

It is a lifestyle with fewer possessions.

Minimalists often reject consumerism.

A minimalism lifestyle is about cutting down on waste.

- When and where did it originate?

Minimalism began as a western art movement post WWII and draws influences from Japanese tradition.

The majority of minimalism was in paintings and architecture.

In recent years, the trend of minimalism as a lifestyle has appeared.

- What are the 'rules' of minimalism?

Minimalists only have things in their life that bring them value or have a purpose.

Some minimalists try to live with a limited number of possessions.

- What are the advantages and disadvantages?

advantages	disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can save money and space. Having fewer possessions to look after could give you more free time. You will create less waste. You are more flexible. You have less to lose. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It may take a very long time to decide what you need and don't need. A lot of waste can be produced by people decluttering. <p>Minimalism is not realistic for families with children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your life might have little variety. It could make us all the same.

5.

*Mögliche Lösung:***Introduction:**

Nowadays the minimalism movement has become a real trend, with blogs, podcasts and films on the subject being read, listened to and watched by millions. In today's world of mass consumerism, debt and landfills full of waste, the idea of living with fewer possessions seems attractive for many people.

Transition:

But what are the pros and cons of living a minimalist lifestyle?

Main part:

advantages / disadvantages (see above)

Conclusion:

It is clear that many people are turning to a minimalist lifestyle as a way of avoiding overconsumption, overspending and producing a lot of waste. On the one hand, the movement is positive and even necessary, but on the other hand there is a danger that it will take away our individualism. In my view. ...

2 Analysing cartoons*Mögliche Lösungen:*

Cartoon A:

The cartoon shows a man and a woman speaking. The man is holding some kind of machine and is explaining it to the woman. He is saying "It's a gadget for buying gadgets over the net." The man looks excited about the gadget whereas the woman looks very sceptical. The message of the cartoon is that nowadays there is a gadget for everything and people can always be persuaded that they just 'need' to have it without even thinking about the purchase properly.

Cartoon B:

The cartoon shows a large dump truck, dumping rubbish in a rubbish dump, or landfill. Upon first look, the truck looks like a normal truck, but upon closer look it is clear to see that the truck has the shape of a shopping trolley. The message of the cartoon is that the majority of the products that people buy end up on the rubbish dump. The cartoon can be linked to the difference between the circular and linear economy and the production of waste.

3 Spend less: Revision of tenses

1.

- will-future
- present progressive
- present perfect simple
- simple past
- present perfect progressive
- simple past
- present progressive
- simple present
- will-future

2.

Mögliche Lösung:

- I believe more people will turn their back on consumerism in the future. (will-future)
- I am currently trying to declutter. (present progressive)
- I have saved a lot of money since I stopped shopping so much. (present perfect simple)

- d) Thanks to consumerism people have been accumulating more debt than ever. (present perfect progressive)
- e) Consumerism is more prevalent in richer countries than poorer countries. (simple present)

4 Listening: Advertising

→🎧 A 1.7 Audioskript: Mediencode y2t6c8

1.
 - a) C, b) A, c) B, d) B, e) A
2.
 - a) a cartoon
 - b) actual snacks
 - c) high-density items ... calories
 - d) the British Obesity Society
 - e) over-consume
 - f) an obesity
 - g) specific foods/foods that have been advertised
 - h) the time spent watching TV ... the type of ad

5 Reading: The circular economy: true or false?

1.
 - b) True: "Marketers are talented people, these are some of the most creative people on the planet. We need them to be part of this change." (ll. 29-33)
 - c) False: "... for marketing departments that want to build brand loyalty, circular economy business models have advantages." (ll. 43-46)
 - d) True: "... the circular economy isn't just another "green" thing, which they've typically struggled to sell, says Ridley." (ll. 53-55)
 - e) False: "There are a few early examples of brands' marketing initiatives for a world with dwindling resources." (ll. 66-68)
 - f) True: "... a major shift to circularity requires people to change their behaviour." (ll. 82-84)
2.
 - a) Asset sharing is where more than one person or company shares resources of some kind.
 - b) Brand loyalty is when consumers repeatedly buy products from the same company.
 - c) Sustainability is about using resources in a responsible way and putting in place processes that can be used in the long term.
 - d) If resources are dwindling, then they are becoming scarcer.
 - e) A take-back scheme is when companies or shops allow the customers to return used goods, sometimes in return for money or a discount on future purchases.

6 Time to get creative

Lösungsbeispiel: running shoes

Product name: O-Zone
 Tag line: Running for the Planet
 The new O-Zone is not only lightweight and comfortable, but it is made from 100% recycled materials, meaning you can run with a real spring in your step and a clear conscience. Get fit, feel good and do something good for the environment. The upper material is made from 60% recycled plastic bottles and 40% recycled fibers, and the sole is completely made from recycled rubber and foam. But the best thing is that when

you've run your O-Zones into the ground, we'll take them back, grind them down, and use the materials to make the next generation – meaning your shoes will never die.

7 Reading: Dear Jeremy

2.

Mögliche Lösung:

 - You could look for a new company that matches your point of view.
 - Leave the company and offer your services as a freelancer.
 - Speak to your boss and talk openly about your feelings and wishes.
 - Take a sabbatical or extended leave and think about what is important for your future career.

8 Preparing a questionnaire

Individuelle Lösungen.

Topic 8
WOW – THE WORLD OF WORK

1 Word stars

1.

a way of making a social contribution the main social mechanism for distributing income a key source of status	work	the main way most people meet their material needs a key source of identity
engagement in paid work marks the passage to maturity		
2.

reduce the need to work organisation of productive and socially beneficial activities outside the formal economy	hopes	leave us free for other things culture
---	--------------	---
3.

producing consumer goods with limited uses and life spans	dubious social utility of new jobs	providing services for people who require help only because they are so busy working
unsustainable nature of a system that depends on continuous economic expansion to maintain employment levels		

2 Adjectives and adverbs

1.
 - b) frequently portrayed
 - c) firmly drawn
 - d) socially beneficial
 - e) increasingly dazzling
 - f) profoundly political
 - g) increasingly unreliable

2.

*Individuelle Antworten (analog zum Beispiel).***3 Slogans***Individuelle Antworten (analog zum Beispiel).***4 Say it politely***Mögliche Lösung:*

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing with regard to the internship you are currently offering on your company's web page. Could you possibly let me have more details about the job?

Please find attached my CV. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me.

I look forward to hearing from you soon. Many thanks for your time.

Yours faithfully,

(name)

5 Focus on words: Trade unions

- a) funding: It's the only word having something to do with money, not with strikes.
- b) criminalise: It's the only verb and does not directly refer to "law".
- c) political levy: All the other words refer to people.
- d) support: It's the only verb which does not express a wish or an expectation.
- e) breach: It does not fit in because it does not say anything about an election/a vote.
- f) trade union duties: It is about trade unions in the first place, not about work.
- g) audit: It doesn't refer to strike actions.
- h) scale: It expresses the extent of something, but does not refer to strikes in general.
- i) including: It doesn't refer to quantities.
- j) labour: This is a political party, not a public sector like the three other words.

6 Analysing cartoons: Women in the world of work

1.

There are two people at work – a woman and a man. They are both having a break and meet at the water dispenser. The caption reads: "I don't mind working for a woman. I do, however, hate being paid like one." Obviously it is the man saying this. Listening to him, the woman is not amused.

2.

By saying this, the man makes it clear that he deserves a higher salary than his female colleagues. This is an attitude which is not acceptable. Why should men earn more than women in the same job? The point the cartoonist is making is the gender pay gap must be closed.

3.

*Individuelle Antworten.***7 International Awareness Days**

1.

Equal Pay Day:

- dedicated to raising awareness of the gender pay gap
- 2017: April 4 in the United States

- date symbolises how far into the year women must work to earn what men earned in the previous year
- The exact day differs both by year and by country.
- 2016: average salary for females in the United States = 79% of that of the average male

International Workers' Day:

- also known as Labour Day in some countries
- also known as May Day
- a celebration of labourers and the working classes promoted by the international labour movement
- a national public holiday in many countries worldwide

International Youth Day (IYD):

- designated by the United Nations
- purpose: to draw attention to certain cultural and legal issues with regard to youths
- first IYD: 12 August 2000 (from then on: annually on 12 August).
- an opportunity for governments and others to draw attention to youth issues worldwide
- during IYD: concerts, workshops, cultural events, and meetings involving national and local government officials and youth organizations take place around the world.
- past slogans: 2014: Youth and Mental Health / 2015: Youth and Civic Engagement / 2016: the Road to 2030: Eradicating Poverty and Achieving Sustainable Consumption and Production

2.

*Individuelle Antworten.***8 Cultural awareness: A test**

1.

a) B, b) A, c) A, d) B, e) A, f) A, g) A, h) A, i) B, j) B

2.

*Individuelle Antworten.***9 Spot on grammar: Present perfect progressive or simple?**

1.

- a) I have been working after school in a supermarket for two years now where I stock the shelves.
- b) The strike has been going on for three weeks and will cause considerable economic damage.
- c) My mother has never been interested in IWD.
- d) In Germany, many companies have voluntarily introduced quotas for women.
- e) Intercultural awareness has never been more important than in our globalized world.
- f) Many Britons have been insecure since the Brexit vote.
- g) Automation has already destroyed many jobs.

2.

*Individuelle Antworten.***10 Writing: Globalisation**

1.

- a) The world began to appear smaller: Before Columbus's discoveries it seemed to be really large, after his discoveries the size was referred to as medium.
- b) Industrialisation along with multinational companies made the world smaller.

- c) After medium and small, the world is now described as tiny – an extremely small world where we are all “next-door neighbours”.

2.

Mögliche Lösung:

- Fast communication via the internet enables us to react/respond in real time.
- We can talk to each other using Skype: People living on different continents can speak to each other and see each other at the same time. The costs are rather low.
- Video conferencing means people do not have to travel around the globe to talk and make decisions.
- ...

3.

Mögliche Lösung:

Faster and bigger means of transportation (e.g. huge container ships) and the internet and mobile communication are said to have considerably accelerated the process of globalisation. This is why companies could start acting globally.

11 Writing: News for free?

Mögliche Lösung:

The internet offers an enormous amount of information – most of it does not cost anything. This has gradually led to consumers expecting to get everything for free on the internet: information, songs, films, pictures, etc. When buying things like clothes online, consumers hope to get them at a lower price than in high-street stores. In regard to news, is it justified that it can be consumed free of charge?

pros:

- Information should be available to everyone free of charge and should not depend on whether people can afford it or not.
- Freedom of information is a basic law in Germany.
- The internet enables readers to compare news on a wide scale – this would not be possible if we had to pay for every single news source.
- Newspapers need money, but they can make it through advertising. So offering newspaper articles for free does not necessarily mean no profit for publishers.

cons:

- No paywall may affect the quality of online newspapers: Consumers want to be informed in real time, so journalists are under pressure because competition is enormous. This may lead to inadequate news coverage.
- Consumers/readers have to find out for themselves if what they read is serious news coverage or not. News appear to be vague sometimes. Normally the rule is: If you have to pay for news, you may expect serious and reliable information.
- Paying for news may lead to higher salaries for journalists which in turn is an incentive for them to work hard and responsibly.

Weighing the pros and cons it is hard to say whether online papers should be free of charge or not. All in all, the market largely regulates itself: There are online papers like Spiegel

Online which offer most of their articles free of charge. But at the same time they offer in-depth articles that must be paid for. This seems to be the best way of answering the question whether online journalism should be free.

Test 1

Reception – Reading

1 Understanding the text

1. false (ll. 14–15): “wasteful, polluting, oil-dependent aspects of farming industry”
2. false (ll. 20–22): “water containing a mixture of potassium, nitrogen and other nutrients”
3. true (ll. 26–27): “would take three times as long in open soil”
4. false (ll. 29–30): cereals cannot currently be grown vertically
5. false (l. 33): “requires no pesticides or fungicides”
false (ll. 21–22): “a mixture of ... nutrients flows down each tray”
6. false (ll. 37–38): “The Soil Association ... refuses to recognise hydroponic plants as organic ...”
7. right (ll. 45–49): “Growing Underground ... two ... former air-raid shelters under Clapham High Street to house a commercial hydroponic farm.”
8. true (ll. 58–61): “... the plants ... will be ... thanks to minimal transport some of the freshest”
9. false (ll. 68–70): “... watches a large tractor on a screen in his office. It has no driver but is manoeuvring itself ...”
10. true (ll. 93–96): “... big data, machinery, climatology and agronomy all combining to increase productivity and reduce labour costs.”

Production – Writing

2 Text-based composition

Mögliche Lösung:

The quotation means that modern industrial farming is associated with quite some problems. It is said to be “wasteful, polluting and oil-dependent”. The text praises vertical farming or multilayer hydroponics as the best way to solve these problems. According to the text, this new method of farming “requires no pesticides or fungicides”, which means it is not polluting. It also uses “much less water” which makes it less wasteful. And last but not least, the fact that it uses “much less energy” makes vertical farming less oil-dependent. But which other problems associated with agribusiness have to be tackled?

Agribusiness is often associated with GMF. Due to a steadily increasing world population, more and more food is needed. GMF supporters say, it is the only way to reliably guarantee enough food to feed the world. However, GMF is criticized for its unknown side effects which is why another way of guaranteeing food security might be more than welcome. Agribusiness is not chemical-free. Fertilizers and herbicides are used to ensure crops grow. Many people nowadays try to avoid agribusiness produce because of these chemicals and turn to organic produce. But demand for organic food is sometimes higher than the supply. Agribusiness also means food is grown in areas which are not really optimal – in areas with not much rainfall. This is why the

irrigation of the fields requires a lot of water. But scientists have more than once predicted that water is one of the most precious resources becoming scarce – which may eventually lead to people fighting for water.

On the one hand, agribusiness seems to be a safe way to guarantee the worldwide food supply. On the other, however, this goal can only be reached under conditions which harm the environment and finally the consumer. This is why it would be good to have an alternative with no downsides. It remains to be seen whether urban or vertical farming is the answer. (320 words)

3 Composition

Lösungsvorschlag 1:

The result of the survey certainly shows that the internet plays an important role in people's life. They think they can't do without internet access even when they are on holiday. It is generally thought that this is a sign of addiction. People, however, don't see it that way, they say their online behaviour is normal. But many companies ask their employees to try digital detox. It might be a good idea to at least try this during your holiday.

But as the survey shows, the vast majority of people doesn't even think of doing so. What can we conclude from this?

- People are somehow addicted to the internet without even knowing.
- People feel being connected is an important thing – not being connected makes them feel bad and they fear missing out on things which may not even be important.
- Due to the internet people have lost their connection with real things like nature. The virtual world counts more than a room overlooking the sea.
- People are no longer able to switch off – in both senses of the word – which may make some people sick.
- ...

The result of the survey clearly shows that people's behaviour has changed enormously. Along with the real world, people need to have their virtual world with them. Even during their holidays people are not willing to do without internet access in order to relax and enjoy nature. But people are free to choose: There are already hotels with no internet access at all. We should give it a try to see how it feels.

Lösungsvorschlag 2:

It cannot be denied that there is a general increase in average world temperatures. Scientists, however, have differing opinions on whether this is man-induced or just a natural development.

What arguments do they put forward?

supporters:

- Scientific research is clear: We humans are changing the climate.
- Carbon emissions are responsible for global warming and man in turn is responsible for carbon emissions.
- There are two main emission sources: industries and transport – man-made without doubt.
- We have grown rich on pollution. Now the time has come to fight against the processes that threaten to destabilize our climate. We owe this to future generations.
- ...

critics:

- There had already been rising temperatures before industrialisation (which is blamed for a major contribution to climate change) started.
- The climate has always been subject to changes – there were ice ages, for example followed by warmer periods in times with no industries or cars.
- Rising temperatures are misused to make people feel guilty about their behaviour and to influence them.
- ...

Well, it is hard to decide. All in all, the truth can probably be found somewhere in the middle. On the one hand, rising temperatures speak for themselves. Even though they may be rising without man having a hand in the matter, we must admit that man's activities are certainly accelerating the process of climate change and global warming.

Test 2

Reception – Reading

1 Understanding the text

1. false (ll. 14–17): "Britain has seen a 10.4% decline in real wages, which is a bigger fall than any other advanced country, apart from Greece."
2. false (ll. 25–27): "Businesses ... cut staff perks, like paid breaks, when the national living wage was introduced." wrong (ll. 32–34): "... six months after its introduction, the national living wage was failing to provide the basic needs of low-paid households."
3. true (l. 55): "... businesses ... look again at their business models."
4. true (ll. 68–69): "... stories this year about robots stealing our jobs."
5. false (ll. 85–86): "... the patients only had to be treated with paracetamol as a painkiller after."
6. false (ll. 89–90): "... there are concerns about their safety."
7. true (ll. 95–97): "Technology [...] is not creating as nearly as many jobs as it did in the past."
8. false (ll. 101–102): "Automation these days has more to do with services."

Production – Writing

2 Text-based composition

Mögliche Lösung:

In the text it says robots are "carrying out operations with groundbreaking precision" (ll. 82–83). An example of it is the first kidney transplants in the UK which "were so accurate, the patients only had to be treated with paracetamol as a painkiller after." (ll. 85–86). In surgery, robots are certainly welcome because it is all about "life or death". Therefore it is great to rely on the precise and accurate work of robots. In other fields, robots are mainly labour-saving. Here are some examples to illustrate this:

- robots as carers/nurses: They can do repetitive jobs in old people's homes (like bringing people the daily newspaper or something to drink). And they can assist when it comes to lifting people.
- robots as teachers: They can read out texts in language classes and thus provide pupils with a native speaker's

- voice; and they can also correct them and improve their pronunciation
- robots in warfare: They can save soldiers' lives when replacing them in risky operations/missions, for example when it comes to exploring dangerous areas.
 - robots on construction sites: Robots are expected to do building work in the future. Robots on construction sites mean less hard work for building/construction workers – however, fewer workers will then be needed.

As can be seen from the examples above, technology and automation will be labour-saving on the one hand. On the other, however, this development will eventually lead to job losses. This is going to be a huge problem for future governments. This is why in some countries the introduction of an unconditional basic income is already being discussed in order to leave nobody behind.

3 Composition

Lösungsvorschlag 1:

A profoundly work-centered society – what is meant by this? It means that work seems to play the leading role in our lives. We dedicate most of our time to it and many people live to work rather than work to live.

So what are the advantages and disadvantages that such a life implies?

advantages:

- job = source of identity (People who identify with their job find this rewarding and satisfying which in turn makes them committed and reliable employees – a win-win situation.)
- paid job = financial independence
- job = source of status (People who hold down a regular job are socially accepted whereas unemployed people are often discarded.)

disadvantages:

- job = time-consuming (People whose jobs are the center of their lives miss out on their social lives.)
- Being work-centered may eventually lead to burnout.
- People think their job is their social contribution. This is partly true but also an example that living in a work-centered world can also make people more self-centered.

It becomes clear that there are as many advantages as disadvantages of life in a work-centered society. That means people have to find out how they want to live: Living to work or working to live. The decision will lead to a life in which your job plays the main role or not.

Lösungsvorschlag 2:

Globalisation is a very controversial development. It has been accelerated by the advances in transportation and telecommunications but still there are supporters and critics. But the question is whether there are more winners than losers.

winners:

- globally acting companies (worldwide production and trade mean higher profit margins)
- developing countries (Many see globalisation as a positive force to fight poverty.)
- consumers (Globalisation increases competition which leads to lower prices as well as a vast range of goods.)

losers:

- workers in developing countries (On the one hand: They get jobs. On the other: They have to work under bad conditions.)
- environment: Companies avoid environmental standards to be met in Western industrialised countries.)
- domestic workforce: Outsourcing contributes to higher unemployment rates in industrial countries.)

In conclusion, it is almost impossible to say that the winners outnumber the losers. There are always two sides to everything which is also true for globalisation. It certainly depends on where and how you live if you see yourself as a loser or a winner of globalisation.

Test 3

Mögliche Lösungen:

Partner A

1.

Cartoon 1:

- A soldier in uniform and with a helmet is sitting on the ground, holding a sign that says, "Please give. Drones stole my job." He looks unshaven, his eyes are turned upwards and he looks desperate.
- A passer-by is throwing a coin into his cup.
- The soldier was made redundant by drones; they take on work such as steering missiles, exploring, and spying, which had been done by humans before.

Cartoon 2:

- One man is sitting at a desk in an office cubicle in an open-plan office.
- Another is standing in the adjoining cubicle, looking over the divider, and is speaking to the man sitting at his desk.
- A small air-plane like device is flying over their heads.
- There is a caption which tells us what the second man is saying to the first: "It used to be a lot easier to goof off before the company started using office drones."
- The cartoon points to the possible use of drones for surveillance and, more negatively put, for spying on people. In the situation depicted here, the drone is filming the workers so that the bosses can check how hard everyone is working in their individual cubicles. By extension, it points out that drones can be used to spy on people in all kinds of situations. They are more flexible and cannot be dodged as easily as surveillance cameras which are situated in a fixed position.

Drones are not only used in military contexts, but also ...

- for aerial photography (sporting events) etc. (for use in journalism, map making, etc.)
- delivery of mail-order goods
- for gathering information in disaster areas (e.g. after earthquakes)
- for searching for and rescuing lost persons
- in agriculture for monitoring crops
- for inspecting power lines, etc.
- for monitoring wildlife
- for patrolling borders and other uses in law enforcement and surveillance
- storm tracking

Benefits include ...

- high risk tasks can be performed with no risk to human lives (of those performing the task)
- fast execution of tasks
- high precision
- flexibility; drones can have access to places humans cannot get to

Risks include ...

- danger from falling drones
- danger to privacy
- use of collected data difficult to control
- loss of jobs
- danger of artificial intelligence becoming harder to control

Partner B

1.

Cartoon 1:

- Two men are standing in an office, observing how a third man is kicked hard in his behind by a robot.
- There is a caption that tells us what one of the two men is saying to the other: "You're right ... that robot certainly has increased productivity around here."
- The cartoon plays with the idea of increasing productivity. Normally, robots are used in the workforce because they can often work harder and faster, and at the same time with greater precision than human beings, they need no breaks and working conditions need not be adapted to human needs, and thus productivity can be increased. In the cartoon, however, the robot is used as an overseer who kicks the human worker and thus makes him work harder, which serves to bring across the real point in a humorous way.

Cartoon 2:

- A man is lying in a hospital bed, an IV attached to his arm. He looks very scared.
- Next to the bed we see a robot, who is wearing a nurse's cap. The robot is holding a tray with a gigantic syringe on it. The display on the robot's chest says, "Good morning."
- The cartoon points to the fact that robots are being developed for use in caretaking and nursing. The work in these areas can be hard and demanding, both physically and emotionally. Robots can provide the physical strength and are not affected by the emotional aspects that come with caring for very sick people. On the other hand, they cannot cater to the need of patients for empathy and human contact. The words "Good morning" on the robot's display are an indication of the fact that while robots can be programmed to emulate human behaviour, they will remain machines and can never replace real human contact. The huge syringe obviously scares the patient, and the robot cannot empathize with him.

Benefits:

Robots can ...

- do hard and dangerous work that could be damaging to human beings,
- work in environments that would be inhospitable to humans,
- do boring and repetitive work,
- fill jobs for which there is a shortage of human workers,
- work with great and reliable precision, they do not shake or tremble or get distracted (danger of human error is limited to the problem of programming errors),

- work long hours without need for breaks and vacation, thus maximising output and, consequently, profits,
- can be used as household helpers (vacuum-cleaners, lawnmowers) and save us time in our everyday lives,
- be pets that help lonely people and prevent or aid in the treatment of depression.

Drawbacks:

Robots ...

- cannot replace human beings because they do not have emotions,
- need a constant supply of power,
- fill jobs in production that were formerly filled by humans, thus causing unemployment especially in the field of work that needs little qualification,
- cannot learn from experience, i.e. will repeat a mistake if they are programmed to perform inadequately,
- are expensive to make and to maintain,
- can cause destruction if they get into the wrong hands,
- may become too smart (danger of artificial intelligence surpassing human intelligence).

Discussion task:

Mögliche Lösung:

Greatest achievement:

- Robots in production, because they free human capacities for more creative work, and maximise profit; the profit created by the use of robots could be used to create a social system in which people are provided for without needing work in production to employ unskilled workers.
- Robots as pets can help prevent loneliness and depression without a person (possibly elderly or handicapped) having to take on the responsibility of caring for a living creature.
- Robots in space can explore areas that are inaccessible to humans and further our knowledge immensely.
- Household robots can improve our everyday lives and set free a lot of energy that we can use for productive and creative work, or just for relaxing and thus doing something for our health.
- Drones can take over delivery services; if they run on green energy this can reduce carbon dioxide emissions by taking goods off the road.

Dangers/risks:

- Robots completely replace humans in the workforce, create immense numbers of unemployed people, and thus poverty and misery.
- Robots can be used extensively in caring professions, thus depriving patients of the human contact that is essential to our well-being.
- Robot pets can be used so humans can avoid the responsibility of caring for people who are lonely, often the elderly; we do not feel the need to care for them ourselves.
- Robots can be developed to be either more intelligent than humans, they can eventually take over control of the world, or they are controlled by an evil mastermind and thus control the world.
- Drones can spy on us everywhere because they can be very small and get in through windows and small cracks. Data collected this way can be used to our disadvantage.
- Drones that are used in the military can select their own targets and be extremely destructive in a possibly uncontrollable way.

Test 4

Listening comprehension

1 Satzergänzungen

→ A 1.8 Audioskript: Mediencode y2t6c8

- ... farbige Menschen gefährdeter sind, wenn die Mehrheit der Polizisten, denen sie begegnen, weiß ist.
- ... sie die Waffe sehen, die er in der Hand hält, und sie darauf reagieren. Die Hautfarbe spielt keine Rolle.
- ... auf einen Schwarzen, der eine Waffe hält, schneller schießen als auf einen Weißen mit einer Waffe in der Hand.
- ... auch Polizisten, die einer ethnischen Minderheit angehören, Rassenurteile haben können.
- ... sie die Einstellung haben, etwas beweisen zu müssen und zeigen zu müssen, dass sie das Sagen haben.

2 Offene Fragen

→ A 1.9 Audioskript: Mediencode y2t6c8

- mehr als 60% (der gesamten Cashewnuss-Produktion wird in Indien verarbeitet); eine halbe Million Tonnen Cashewnüsse werden angebaut
- eine Million Menschen sind an der Verarbeitung beteiligt; 200.000 Menschen sind am Anbau beteiligt
- Sie verdienen weniger als 30 Pence täglich. Ihre Hände werden durch die Säure der Nüsse, die bei der Verarbeitung entsteht, dauerhaft geschädigt. Sie können sich teilweise die Schutzhandschuhe nicht leisten.
- Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria, Elfenbeinküste, Ghana, Vietnam, Brasilien: Sie gehören zu den ärmsten Ländern der Welt. Sie haben keine andere Einkommensquelle, im Gegensatz zu den Ländern, die andere Nüsse anbauen.
- Das unfaire und missbräuchliche Praktiken innerhalb der Lieferkette angewendet werden, hauptsächlich von Supermärkten.
- Die Lieferanten können nur durch Supermärkte an den Verbrauchermarkt herankommen, da diese den Markt bewachen. Sie zwingen Lieferanten, für Dinge zu bezahlen, die unangemessen sind und zahlen nicht den versprochenen oder korrekten Betrag für die Ware.
- Die Kürzungen werden an die Zulieferer der Zulieferer weitergegeben, und sie landen letztendlich bei den Arbeitern und Bauern, wo dies in sehr schlechten Arbeitsbedingungen resultiert.

3 Mediation

→ A 1.10 Audioskript: Mediencode y2t6c8

Momentane Probleme in Bezug auf Wasser und Wasserversorgung weltweit:

in vielen in Entwicklungsländern gibt es immer noch keinen ausreichenden Zugang Wasser und sanitären Anlagen; schlechte Wasserqualität in vielen Teilen der Welt; Konflikte aufgrund des Wassers/Streit um Wasser; Der Klimawandel bringt Risiken mit sich – die Sicherstellung der Versorgung mit Wasser ist gefährdet/unsicher.

Auswirkung der Unterversorgung mit Wasser auf die Menschen in Entwicklungsländern:

Ohne Zugang zu sauberem Wasser und sanitären Anlagen ist es schwierig, der Armut zu entkommen. In vielen Ländern sind Frauen und kleine Kinder dafür zuständig, täglich Wasser beschaffen, was sie davon abhält, in die Schule zu gehen.

Der Zugang zu Wasser ist einer der grundlegenden Bestimmungsfaktoren für die zukünftigen Entwicklungschancen einer Familie oder einer Gemeinde.

Entwicklung in den nächsten Jahren:

Es gibt eine Zunahme an gewalttätigen Konflikten, die aufgrund der Unterversorgung mit Wasser entstehen. Die Konflikte finden nicht auf nationaler Ebene statt, sondern zwischen ethnischen Gruppen, Bauern und Hirten, zwischen Städten.

Es wird befürchtet, dass diese Konflikte mit steigender Bevölkerung weiter zunehmen werden, da die Nachfrage nach dem knappen Wasser steigt.

Herausforderungen für die Regierungen der Welt:

Gesetzlich gibt es ein Anrecht auf Wasser. Die Regierungen müssen dieses Menschenrecht umsetzen und schützen. Sie müssen Bedingungen schaffen, die auch den Menschen in den armen Ländern den Zugang zu Frischwasser und sanitären Anlagen gewährleistet.

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