



Baden-Württemberg

MINISTERIUM FÜR KULTUS, JUGEND UND SPORT

Zentral gestellte Klassenarbeit Hörverstehen 2014 – Englisch (Nachtermin)

Berufsoberschule (SO/TO/WO)

Hinweise für Fachlehrerinnen und Fachlehrer

1. Durchführungshinweise

Arbeitszeit	45 Minuten (8.00 Uhr bis 8.45 Uhr) Die Schülerinnen und Schüler dürfen die Prüfung erst um 8.45 Uhr beenden. Wenn es bei mehreren Klassen räumliche oder personelle Engpässe gibt, kann die Hörverstehensaufgabe auch in Teilgruppen nacheinander durchgeführt werden. Dadurch verlängert sich die Durchführungszeit. Es muss sichergestellt sein, dass die einzelnen Gruppen keinen Kontakt miteinander haben.
Aufgaben	1 Zuwanderung 2 Resozialisierung 3 Hilfe für Entwicklungsländer Die Schüler erhalten Aufgabenblätter, auf denen sie die Lösungen direkt eintragen. Konzeptpapier soll zur Verfügung gestellt werden.
Hilfsmittel für die Schüler	Keine
Hinweise	Insgesamt maximal 3 Wortangaben durch die Fachlehrkraft. Die Schülerinnen und Schüler hören jeden Text zwei Mal . Zwischen dem ersten und zweiten Hören ist eine angemessene Pause einzuhalten. Vor dem ersten Hören lesen die Schülerinnen und Schüler die jeweilige Aufgabenstellung durch. Die Dauer der Einlesezeit vor dem ersten Hören wird durch die Fachlehrkraft bestimmt und orientiert sich an der Länge der zu lesenden Aufgabenstellung. Während des Hörens dürfen Notizen gemacht werden.



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2. Korrekturhinweise

- Die Note der Hörverstehensaufgabe wird gemäß unten stehender Tabelle mit der Gesamtpunktezahl für alle Aufgaben ermittelt.
- Wenn die Schülerlösung beliebig viele Aussagen und Informationen enthält, die für die korrekte Lösung irrelevant sind, kann die volle Punktzahl nicht vergeben werden. Dies gilt auch für eine nicht vollständige Lösung.

Notentabelle

In der Hörverstehensaufgabe können insgesamt 30 Punkte erreicht werden, die nach folgender Tabelle in Noten umgerechnet werden.

Bei der Erstellung einer eigenen Hörverstehensaufgabe sind auch andere Gesamtpunktezahlen möglich. Die Benotung muss sich jedoch an der Struktur der vorgegebenen Notentabelle (50% der Gesamtpunktezahl = 4,0) orientieren, da keine Sprachleistungen auf Englisch erfolgen.

Punkte	Note	Punkte	Note	Punkte	Note
30,0	1,0	19,5	3,1	9,5	5,1
29,5	1,1	19,0	3,2	9,0	5,2
29,0	1,2	18,5	3,3	8,5	5,3
28,5	1,3	18,0	3,4	8,0	5,4
28,0	1,4	17,5	3,5	7,5	5,5
27,5	1,5	17,0	3,6	7,0	5,6
27,0	1,6	16,5	3,7	6,5	5,7
26,5	1,7	16,0	3,8	6,0	5,8
26,0	1,8	15,5	3,9	5,5	5,9
25,5	1,9	15,0	4,0	5,0	6,0
25,0	2,0	14,5	4,1	4,5	6,0
24,5	2,1	14,0	4,2	4,0	6,0
24,0	2,2	13,5	4,3	3,5	6,0
23,5	2,3	13,0	4,4	3,0	6,0
23,0	2,4	12,5	4,5	2,5	6,0
22,5	2,5	12,0	4,6	2,0	6,0
22,0	2,6	11,5	4,7	1,5	6,0
21,5	2,7	11,0	4,8	1,0	6,0
21,0	2,8	10,5	4,9	0,5	6,0
20,5	2,9	10,0	5,0	0,0	6,0
20,0	3,0				



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3. Lösungshinweise

Aufgabe 1: Tapescript

Ron: Hello and welcome to our programme *Current Issues* here on Channel *FreshAir*. My name is Ron Clover and today our topic is immigration. We've asked our listeners to comment on this issue. Let's see what they have to say:

Here is Tom's email. He is from London:

Tom (1)	Immigration does not in itself endanger Europe, but when it happens very rapidly and on a very large scale it has negative effects. That is what's been happening in Europe. In several European countries the immigrant and ethnic minority population is rising to 15% or even 20%. Many large towns such as Birmingham, Malmö and Marseilles, already have a 40% ethnic minority. This sudden and largely unplanned demographic shift has damaged trust between citizens and has generated racial tension and even riots in some countries.
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Southend resident Peter has quite an interesting point of view:

Peter (2)	There is, of course, good immigration, too. Let me just point to the ambition of many young migrants to learn and their willingness to do dirty or under-paid jobs that few local people want to do, like jobs in the care profession, for example.. I'm fully aware of the fact that these benefits would have to be very large to compensate for the cultural and social disruption caused by over-rapid immigration.
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Here is a telephone call from Abigail:

Abigail (3)	In my opinion, mass immigration increases inequality since it adds to urban congestion which increases pressure on public services and available housing. The Government should try to solve urban problems quickly in order to avoid incidents which have occurred in cities like Bedford and Manchester. This development has spread all over Europe.
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Don from Oxford says:

Don (4)	Some Europeans feel immigration is a threat, but they're wrong. Far from endangering European society, immigration can revitalise it. Europe is in decline. If there was no immigration and no measures were taken against the problem of overaging, over the next decade, the workforce in Europe would shrink, thus making it harder to pay for the pensions, and for health and social care of the growing numbers of elderly people.
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Last but not least, let's turn to Jenny from Crawley:

Jennifer (5)	The interaction between newcomers and native Europeans can be very fruitful. As a growing volume of research shows, people can come up with solutions to problems faster and better if they think differently. If ten people think alike, their ten heads are no better than one. Cultural diversity can give a huge boost to businesses and organizations, as places like London and Silicon Valley show. To make the most of the potential of diverse societies, we need to ensure that everyone can fully participate in society.
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**Aufgabe 1: Lösungsvorschlag**

1	Der schnelle und ungeplante demographische Wandel hat dazu geführt, dass ... <i>sich die Bürger misstrauen, Rassenkonflikte (und Unruhen) entstehen.</i>
2	Einwanderung ist positiv zu sehen, weil, ... <i>junge Einwanderer lernwillig und bereit sind, schmutzige oder unterbezahlte Arbeiten zu verrichten.</i>
3	In Städten führt Masseneinwanderung zu ungleichen Lebensbedingungen, da ... <i>durch die Überfüllung öffentliche Dienstleistungen stärker in Anspruch genommen werden und Wohnraum fehlt.</i>
4	Ohne Zuwanderung und ohne Maßnahmen gegen Überalterung besteht die Gefahr, dass ... <i>die Zahl der Arbeitnehmer in Europa sinkt und somit die Renten, Gesundheits- und Sozialfürsorge für die wachsende Zahl älterer Menschen nur schwer zu bezahlen sind.</i>
5	Kulturelle Vielfalt bringt Unternehmen voran, weil ... <i>unterschiedlich denkende Menschen, schneller bessere Lösungen für Probleme finden als Menschen aus demselben Kulturkreis.</i>

Aufgabe 2: Tapescript

TIM IBRAHIM: Hi, Rufus! I believe you've experienced the work we do from both sides — first as an offender and now working to help offenders. Tell me more...

RUFUS LAVERLOTT: Hi, Tim! Yes, I was in prison several times, although I don't really want to go into detail about that. Then, two years ago, after coming out of prison, I was asked to join what they call their "Youth Justice in Action" team. Now I work full-time, supporting prisoners and former offenders aged between 18 and 40. What about you?

IBRAHIM: Well, for the past year, I've been working in London for the charity Catch22 on a new project called "Inspire Resettlement". We run training programmes for 15- to 19-year-old offenders in prison. When they're released, we help them rejoin the community by finding them work, or training opportunities.
Tell me, does being an ex-offender mean you are accepted more easily by the people you work with?

LAVERLOTT: Not necessarily. Prison life in South Africa is determined by gang membership, and each gang has its own rituals and beliefs. If you don't belong to one of them, you're regarded as a nothing. And an ex-offender like me is viewed with a lot of scepticism.

IBRAHIM: Gangs are a massive problem in Britain, too, especially "postcode gangs". They're called this because they control particular areas. A large number of the people we work with are



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involved in gangs, which are like their extended family. We try to offer alternatives to that lifestyle. What programmes do you offer?

LAVERLOTT: Inside prison, we offer literacy courses, and we support inmates psychologically with the problems they face both inside and outside prison. We also organise regular meetings in which we discuss their goals and aspirations and the reality of life in South Africa today. And, of course, it's entirely voluntary — nobody forces convicts to work with us.

IBRAHIM: I think that's important. We keep our prison sessions informal because many of our young people have had bad experiences in the classroom. But we can only achieve so much in prison — the real work begins out in the Community.

LAVERLOTT: Yes, I agree. Ex-offenders in South Africa typically go back into their communities where there is poverty, unemployment and little opportunity for education. They're driven to crime again and again because of a lack of opportunities. Our social workers may help the former offenders to break this vicious circle.

IBRAHIM: We also work in some really deprived areas in the east of London. Most of the young people I work with are from poor backgrounds. I worry that the situation is going to get even worse with the current lack of jobs for young people.

LAVERLOTT: Hasn't the change of government in Britain improved things?

IBRAHIM: Well, the current coalition does support the rehabilitation of offenders. But it's also making huge budget cuts to reduce the public deficit. So, we are losing many community jobs. The government wants to see value for money, which means it's introducing a funding system of "payment by results".

LAVERLOTT: We don't receive any government funding at all, although we're now trying to. But how does the "payment-by-results" system work?

IBRAHIM: We must meet certain targets set by our funders. We must show that our offenders have been involved in, for example, a positive activity in the community, an apprenticeship, a job or a place in education for at least six months.

LAVERLOTT: That's hard! We work with partner organizations who supply skills we don't have. For example, mentors help ex-offenders with interview skills, writing a CV or with job applications.

IBRAHIM: We use mentors from all walks of life. But it's hard finding male mentors for our young people. Luckily, there are employers willing to help ex-offenders. Anyway, what's your success rate like?

LAVERLOTT: Currently, it's about 60 per cent, which is why the prisons support us. In fact, the prison wardens always give us positive feedback and as long as we have the finances, I'll continue to do this work. What about you?

IBRAHIM: My project finishes in December 2013, and I'm not sure what comes next. But I would definitely work with young offenders in the future. It's been nice talking to you, Rufus. Good luck with your work!



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LÖSUNGSVORSCHLAG**(10 VP)**

1	Wie hilft das Projekt "Inspire Resettlement" Jugendlichen, die aus dem Gefängnis entlassen werden? (1 VP) <i>Es unterstützt ihre Wiedereingliederung, indem es bei der Suche eines Arbeits- oder eine Ausbildungsplatzes hilft.</i>
2	Welche Angebote können junge Insassen im Gefängnis in Südafrika wahrnehmen? (3 VP) <i>Lese- und Schreibkurse</i> <i>Psychologische Unterstützung bei Problemen, (die Insassen innerhalb und außerhalb des Gefängnisses haben)</i> <i>Gesprächsrunden über Ziele und Wünsche von Gefangenen</i>
3	Warum ist die Betreuung nach der Entlassung in den Gemeinden so wichtig? (3 VP) <i>Ex-Häftlinge treffen in ihren alten Gemeinden auf Armut und Arbeitslosigkeit und nur wenig Bildungschancen. Deshalb werden sie wieder rückfällig.</i>
4	Wie funktioniert das „payment for results“ System? (3 VP) <i>Um Gelder zu bekommen, muss nachgewiesen werden, dass die Ex-Häftlinge sich für mindestens sechs Monate positiv in der Gemeinde engagieren, einen Arbeits- oder Ausbildungsplatz, oder eine Stelle in einer Bildungseinrichtung haben.</i>

Aufgabe 3: Tapescript**Susan:**

Good morning ladies and gentlemen. I'm Susan Gates and here with us at BBC Radio Two is Bjørn Lomborg. Mr. Lomborg is professor at the Copenhagen Business School, where he is studying environmental problems and solutions using the best available analytical methods. Mr. Lomborg is going to talk to us today about clever ways to advance the welfare of people in less developed countries. Now I'd like to hand over to professor Lomborg.

Lomborg:

Thank you, Susan.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

A very good morning to you all. If you had \$75 billion to spend over the next four years and your goal was to advance human welfare, especially in the developing world, how could you get the most value for your money?

Over the past year, more than 50 experts prepared research on nearly 40 investment projects ranging from armed conflicts and natural disasters to hunger, education, and global



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warming. The teams identified the costs and benefits of the smartest ways to spend money within their area. In early May, many of them travelled to Denmark to convince the expert panel of the power of their investment projects.

The single most important investment, according to the panel, would step up the fight against malnutrition. New research for the project by John Hoddinott of the International Food Policy Research Institute focuses on an investment of \$3 billion annually. This would make it possible to finance a range of measures, including the provision of vital nutrients, treatment for diseases like worms and diarrhoea, and programs which aim to change people's behaviour. All these measures could reduce chronic under-nutrition by 36% in developing countries.

In total, such an investment would help more than 100 million children to start their lives without stunted growth or malnourishment. And comprehensive study now shows that such measures would stay with them for life: their bodies and muscles would grow faster, their learning abilities would improve, and they would pay more attention in school. Studies show that, decades down the line, these children would be more productive, make more money, have fewer kids, and begin a circle of continuous improvement.

Expanding tuberculosis treatment and childhood immunization coverage are two other health investments that the expert panel supports. Similarly, a \$100 million annual increase in spending to develop a vaccine against HIV/AIDS would generate substantial benefits in the future.

The expert panel's findings also point to the need of investing roughly \$2 billion annually in research and development to increase agricultural output. Not only would this reduce hunger by increasing food production and lowering food prices; it would also protect biodiversity, because higher crop yields would mean less deforestation. That, in turn, would help in the fight against climate change, because forests store carbon.

Another priority for investment is the establishment of effective early-warning systems for natural disasters in developing countries. For less than \$1 billion a year, this would alleviate both direct and long-term economic damage, possibly securing some \$35 billion in benefits.

The \$75 billion budget chosen for the Copenhagen Consensus project is large enough to make a real difference, but small enough that we must choose – as in the real world – the projects that can achieve the most good. The expert panel's list shows us that there are many clever solutions waiting to be implemented.

Thank you for your attention.

555 words

http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2012-05-28/news/31877131_1_investment-proposals-expert-panel-child-deaths



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Aufgabe 3: Lösungsvorschlag

(10 VP)

Bereich	Maßnahmen
Ernährung	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unterernährung bekämpfen• Nahrungsmittelbereitstellung• Verhaltensänderung schulen
Gesundheit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wurmbehandlung• Durchfallerkrankungen• Behandlung von Tuberkulose• Immunisierung in der Kindheit• Impfung gegen AIDS
Neuentwicklungen	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$2 Milliarden für Forschung und Entwicklung in der Landwirtschaft• Frühwarnsysteme für Naturkatastrophen