



# Baden-Württemberg

MINISTERIUM FÜR KULTUS, JUGEND UND SPORT

## Zentral gestellte Klassenarbeit Hörverstehen 2013/14 – Englisch

### Berufsoberschule (SO/TO/WO)

#### Hinweise für Fachlehrerinnen und Fachlehrer

#### 1. Durchführungshinweise

<b>Arbeitszeit</b>	<b>45 Minuten (8.00 Uhr bis 8.45 Uhr)</b> 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.
<b>Aufgaben</b>	<b>1 Nahrungsmittelverschwendung</b> <b>2 Plastische Chirurgie</b> <b>3 Technische Entwicklungen der Zukunft</b>  Die Schüler erhalten Aufgabenblätter, auf denen sie die Lösungen direkt eintragen. Konzeptpapier soll zur Verfügung gestellt werden.
<b>Hilfsmittel für die Schüler</b>	Keine
<b>Hinweise</b>	<b>Insgesamt maximal 3 Wortangaben</b> durch die Fachlehrkraft. Die Schülerinnen und Schüler hören jeden Text <b>zwei Mal</b> . Zwischen dem ersten und zweiten Hören ist eine angemessene Pause einzuhalten. <b>Vor dem ersten Hören lesen die Schülerinnen und Schüler die jeweilige Aufgabenstellung durch.</b> Die Dauer der Einlesezeit vor dem ersten Hören wird durch die Fachlehrkraft bestimmt und orientiert sich an der Länge der zu lesenden Aufgabenstellung.  <b>Während des Hörens dürfen Notizen gemacht werden.</b>



## 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	<b>15,0</b>	<b>4,0</b>	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				



### 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 worldwide food waste. We've asked our listeners to comment on this issue. Let's see what they have to say:

Here is Tom's email. Tom's from Dayton, Ohio:

**Tom**  
**(1)**

Globally, over 30% of the world's food supply is wasted. We humans produce enough food waste to feed 3 billion people. For example, the annual food waste in Italy could feed all of Ethiopia's undernourished population. The annual food waste in France is enough to feed the entire population of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Just five per cent of the United States' food waste could feed 4 million people for one day. United Nations' Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon has expressed his concern that although there is enough food in the world, millions of people are still starving – and unless we take action now, this waste will endanger our entire planet.

Rhode Island resident Peter has quite an interesting point of view:

**Peter**  
**(2)**

Food waste is a global shame, especially in a world in which over a billion people are starving. And yet: everybody is waiting for somebody else to take action. Can we send our leftovers to starving children in Africa? No, that's clearly not a permanent or sustainable solution. The problem in Africa is food loss. The amount of food lost per year in sub-Saharan Africa could feed 48 million people. Due to poor harvesting facilities and a lack of storage capacity, good food is lost in the fields before it even has a chance to reach peoples' bellies.

Here's a phone call from Abigail:

**Abigail**  
**(3)**

The Western world's overconsumption of food is affecting global food prices and has two negative consequences: The more we in the West consume, the greater global demand for food becomes – and the higher food prices rise globally. That means that people in developing countries can't afford the food they produce. Let's imagine a pile of bananas, grown and produced in a developing country, transported all the way across the globe to a Western country just to be wasted there.

Don from California says:

**Don**  
**(4)**

The increasing changes to our climate affect the world's agriculture and thus, the production of food. Floods, droughts and other increasingly irregular climate patterns will only worsen in future. More and more farmers are being forced to grow genetically modified crops as well as to spray pesticides to ensure the survival of their harvest even though they know that this will affect the loss of biodiversity.



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Now we have another phone call. This time from Jennifer:

**Jennifer**  
**(5)**

Sometimes I think that the global food waste scandal is a self-perpetuating system. We, the consumers, have become accustomed to such high standards that we only accept perfect looking fruit and vegetables in our supermarkets. Our choices affect the entire food production chain and force farmers to toss out perfectly good fruit and vegetables because of the way they look.

437 words

<http://www.digital-development-debates.org/issues/10-hunger/for-responsibility/stop-wasting-food/17.09.2013>, 20:06 Uhr

**Aufgabe 1: Lösungsvorschlag**

1	Mit den jährlich anfallenden Nahrungsmittelabfällen in Italien und Frankreich könnte man ... <i>die unterernährte Bevölkerung Äthiopiens und die gesamte Bevölkerung der Demokratischen Republik Kongo ernähren.</i>
2	Verantwortlich für den Verlust von Nahrungsmitteln in Afrika sind ... <i>schlechte Erntemaschinen und mangelnde Lagermöglichkeiten.</i>
3	Übermäßiger Nahrungsmittelkonsum in der westlichen Welt hat zur Folge, dass ... <i>die Nachfrage und die Preise steigen und die Produzenten sich die eigenen Nahrungsmittel nicht mehr leisten können.</i>
4	Um ihre Ernte in Zukunft zu sichern müssen viele Landwirte ... <i>gentechnisch verändertes Saatgut anpflanzen und Pflanzenschutzmittel anwenden.</i>
5	Sowohl Verbraucher als auch Erzeuger tragen zur weltweiten Nahrungsmittelverschwendung bei, weil ... <i>Verbraucher nur makelloses Obst und Gemüse kaufen und deswegen schon die Erzeuger äußerlich nicht perfekte Lebensmittel wegwerfen.</i>



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## **Aufgabe 2: Tapescript**

**Anne Orbach:** Hello, I'm Anne Orbach Today I'm talking to Sarah Burge. She made headlines last week when she gave her seven-year-old daughter £7,000 worth of vouchers towards cosmetic surgery which she can use when she reaches the age of 16.

Critics blame the industry and media for fostering body hatred. Today, many teens suffer from psychological problems due to their negative body image. Sarah, did you mind being criticised for giving your daughter these vouchers?

**Sarah Burge:** I'm happy to confront my critics; I'm a professional person and partner in a cosmetic surgery company. For me cosmetic surgery is no different from if I were, for example, a car manufacturer, ordering a car for my daughter when she is 18.

**Anne Orbach:** What does your company specialise in?

**Sarah Burge:** We specialise in reconstructive surgery and offer medical services to victims of all kinds of accidents. I'd like to emphasise that our surgeons work free of charge in Africa helping disfigured people.

**Anne Orbach:** I'm interested in you talking about people in other countries who need reconstructive surgery because I'm aware of ordinary women and men who feel they are damaged in some way. Even though from the outside they look lovely, that is not their inner experience. What if a person is perfectly lovely on the outside but doesn't feel body stability?

**Sarah Burge:** Beauty is on the inside, not the outside, that is true, but that doesn't change how you feel when you look in the mirror. I think beauty comes in all different shapes, sizes and ages. I'm just here to point people who don't feel good about themselves in the right direction.

**Anne Orbach:** We've turned the body into a product and I feel troubled by that, not particularly for my generation - although we feel we have to look 30 when we're in our 60s - but I really feel for youngsters who are growing up without feeling body stability at all.

**Sarah Burge:** I get thousands of emails from people who are not happy with the way they look, and for the majority of people I've spoken to, there's always something they would change. I'd like to put a question to you, Anne, is there anything that you would change, given the opportunity? Or are you completely happy with yourself?

**Anne Orbach:** I'm bound to be influenced by images like everyone else, but I'm also a woman of a certain age and I think that's important for me to accept. Before plastic surgery became an industry - when it was still a medical speciality - and somebody had a nose or breasts they really couldn't live with, for some of these people an operation did solve the problem. But now, if we look at Argentina, health plans there entitle you to get plastic surgery done every two years. It's a notion of body modification, you start with one and then you have another and yet another. That's a different idea, isn't it?



**Sarah Burge:** I agree – obviously when you see the benefits of one surgical procedure you think, what can I have done next? But I admit that you can get carried away- yes, you can.

**Anne Orbach:** There are huge amounts of misery on the one hand and profit on the other. May I ask when you had your first surgery?

**Sarah Burge:** I had my first operation at the age of seven. I was born with a sticking-out ear which I considered to be a deformity. Then I had plastic surgery because of a man. I was 29 and he almost killed me. He smashed my cheekbone and jaw, my eye sockets. I was slashed with scissors. I looked terrible and I lived in isolation for six years until I decided to take control. I didn't have any money, so I took myself through university and nursing, until I ended up with my own consulting rooms in Harley Street. I then put a business proposal to leading plastic surgeons: I said, you put me back together again and if I'm happy with the results, I can refer patients to you.

**Anne Orbach:** Will you carry on having surgery in future?

**Sarah Burge:** Probably. I had a facelift two weeks ago.

**Anne Orbach:** Well, I think I'm terribly old-fashioned in that I wish girls and boys could grow up feeling confident in their bodies. I look at kids a lot and they're all so beautiful and so different, and it makes me so angry that they come to feel they are inadequate and need to look more and more like each other.

Sarah, unfortunately we've come to the end of our programme. Thank you very much for joining us.

748 words

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2011/jun/17/the-conversation-cosmetic-surgery/print>



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**Aufgabe 2: Lösungsvorschlag (10 VP)**

1	Wie machte Sarah Burge Schlagzeilen? <i>Sie schenkte ihrer 7-jährigen Tochter Gutscheine für Schönheitsoperationen in Höhe von 7000 Pfund, die sie ab 16 einlösen kann.</i>	(2 VP)
2	Mit welcher Aussage tritt sie ihren Kritikern entgegen? <i>Sie meint, dass es nichts anderes sei, als wenn ein Autohersteller seiner Tochter ein Auto für den Zeitpunkt ihrer Volljährigkeit bestellt.</i>	(2 VP)
3	Was sagt sie über die Arbeit ihrer Chirurgen in Afrika? <i>Sie operieren entstellte Menschen kostenlos.</i>	(1 VP)
4	Wofür steht der Begriff ‚body stability‘? <i>Schönheit kommt von innen und nicht von außen, d.h. sie ist unabhängig von Alter, Figur und Größe</i>	(2 VP)
5	Welchen Einfluss hat die argentinische Regelung hinsichtlich plastischer Chirurgie auf das Verhalten der Menschen? <i>Schönheitsoperationen werden zur Gewohnheit.</i>	(1 VP)
6	Wie finanzierte Sarah Burge früher ihre eigenen plastischen Operationen? <i>Überweisung ihrer eigenen Patienten an plastische Chirurgen im Tausch gegen die Operationen.</i>	(1 VP)
7	Was ärgert Anne Orbach an der heutigen Jugend? <i>Sie sind mit sich unzufrieden und wollen alle gleich aussehen.</i>	(1 VP)



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### **Aufgabe 3: Tapescript**

Good morning and welcome to Channel FRESH AIR. I'm Terry Gross. In the future, computers may be able to interface with your mind, cars may drive themselves and scientists may be able to grow new kidneys and other organs.

My guest today is Michio Kaku. Michio Kaku has written a new book about scientific innovations that are currently being developed, based on the rapid advances in computers, biotechnology and artificial intelligence. It's called "Physics of the Future: How Science Will Shape Human Destiny and Our Daily Lives by the Year 2100." Mr. Kaku is a professor of theoretical physics at the City University of New York.

Michio Kaku, welcome to FRESH AIR. Let's take a look at some of the inventions you think might be ready for use within the next 30 years. Why don't we start with Internet contact lenses.

**MICHIO KAKU:** That's right. With the rate at which we are miniaturizing the Internet, it'll soon be inside our contact lenses. So you blink and you go online. If you talk to somebody you'll see their biography appear right next to their name. And if they speak Chinese to you, you'll see instantaneous translation of Chinese into English. Now, of course, the first people to buy these contact lenses will be college students studying for their final examinations. They will simply blink and see all the exam questions right in their contact lenses.

**GROSS:** Wait, wait, wait. If these contact lenses are so great, won't they see all the answers too?... (laughing)

**KAKU:** Well, I'm a professor and it means that we'll have to change the way we test our students. No longer will students have to memorize long strips of information, they will have to understand concepts and principles. And, in future, actors and actresses - will never forget a line. They'll simply see all their lines right inside their contact lenses. Now, these things already exist in some form. Some time ago, I took a film crew down to Fort Benning, Georgia to look at the military's version of these Internet lenses. You place the lens on your helmet, you flip the tiny lens down, and you immediately see the internet map of the battlefield. Enemy forces, friendly forces, artillery, armour, aircraft, all these things you see right inside your eye.

And prototypes have already been made, even a prototype of an Internet contact lens. And so, eventually, everyone will have one and will be part of our lives. Everything we see around us will be annotated, footnoted and we'll love it.

**GROSS:** One of the things you write about is how our minds, our brains might in the future be able to communicate with artificial intelligence. To be quite honest, I have no idea how that would work.



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**KAKU:** Well, it'd work on several levels. Brown University has already taken stroke victims who are paralyzed, put a chip into their brains and connected the chip to a laptop computer. These individuals can now read e-mails, write e-mails, surf the Web, play video games, guide their wheelchairs. Anything you can do on a computer they can do as well, even though they're trapped inside a paralyzed body. And we can also use this technology to control robotic arms.

**GROSS:** Now that's what I call innovation!

**KAKU:** Yes, in Japan, they've actually connected a robot called ASIMO - one of the world's most advanced robots in the world - to an engineer by means of a helmet. With this helmet the engineer can actually control the upper body motions of the robot. And this could also be the future of space programmes. It'd be much better to put robots on the moon and have them mentally connected to scientists on Earth.

**GROSS:** Thank you for the moment, Mr. Kaku. Now, if you've just joined us, my guest today is Michio Kaku. He's a theoretical physicist and author of the new book "Physics of the Future: How Science Will Shape Human Destiny and Our Daily Lives by the Year 2100." We'll be taking a short break now and then we'll talk some more. This is Channel FRESH AIR.

689 words

<http://www.npr.org/>

**Aufgabe 3: Lösungsvorschlag**

Erfindung	Einsatzmöglichkeiten
Kontaktlinsen mit Internet-zugriff	(5 VP) <b>Gesprächspartner:</b> <i>beim Blinzeln geht man online</i> <i>Biografie der Sprechenden wird eingeblendet</i> <i>simultane Übersetzung von Fremdsprachen</i>  <b>Studenten</b> können auf Prüfungsfragen zugreifen  <b>Schauspieler</b> können Rollentexte ablesen  <b>Militär:</b> <i>Aufstellung im Schlachtfeld und Truppenverteilung wird sichtbar</i>
Mikrochip	(5 VP) <b>Schlaganfall-Patienten:</b> <i>Chipimplantat im Gehirn ermöglicht Computer- und Internetnutzung</i> <i>sowie die Steuerung von Geräten (Rollstuhl, Roboterarme)</i>  <b>Raumfahrt:</b> <i>Roboter im Weltraum sind mit Wissenschaftlern auf der Erde verbunden</i>