

# **Abiturprüfung 2011**

## **ENGLISCH**

als Grundkursfach

– Aufgabenteil –

**Arbeitszeit: 210 Minuten**

Der Prüfling hat *e i n e* Textaufgabe seiner Wahl zu bearbeiten.

**WORKSHEET: What Keeps Us In Touch, Drives Us Apart**

maximum number of points attainable

**I. Questions on the text**

Read all the questions first, then answer them in the given order.  
Use your own words as far as is appropriate.

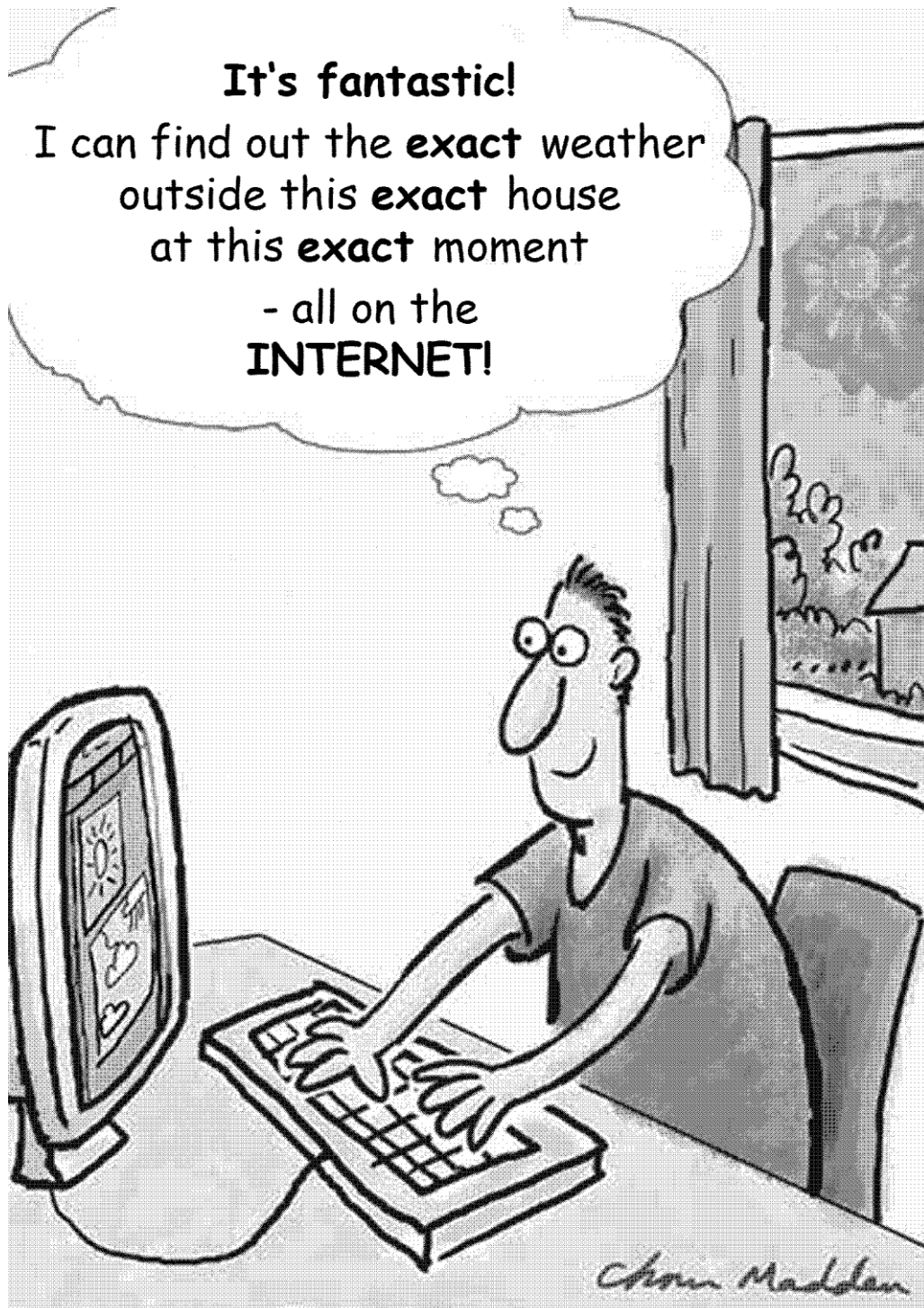
1. Explain what provoked John Freeman to write *The Tyranny of Email*. **10**
2. Sum up the benefits of using emails as a means of communication. **10**
3. Examine the negative aspects of modern tools of communication. Structure your findings logically. **30**
4. Analyse how the author uses language to stress the dangers of modern means of communication. Choose three different examples and explain in each case which dangers they illustrate. **20**
5. Take a closer look at the last paragraph (ll. 59-64) and examine its purpose. **10**

**II. Composition****40**

Choose **o n e** of the following topics. Write about 150 to 200 words.

1. The American computer expert and teacher Clifford Stoll argues in his most famous book that computers should be banned from all classrooms. Do you agree?
2. Social networking sites – blessing or curse? Write an article for your school magazine.

3. Describe and comment on the cartoon.



From: <http://www.chrismadden.co.uk/computer-cartoons/internet-weather.html>

PLEASE TURN OVER

**III. Translation****40**

Translate the following text into German:

Eventually, someone will come up with software that greatly eases the burden of managing a high volume of e-mail. But in the meantime, we perhaps should look to the past and see what tips we might draw from prolific letter writers in the pre-electronic era who handled ridiculously large volumes of correspondence without being crushed.

We all can learn from H. L. Mencken (1880-1956), a journalist and essayist<sup>1</sup>. Whether the post brought 10 or 80 letters, Mencken read and answered them all the same day.

Yet at the same time that Mencken teaches us the importance of avoiding overnight e-mail indebtedness<sup>2</sup>, he also reminds us of the need to shield ourselves from incessant distractions during the day when individual messages arrive. The postal service used to deliver mail twice a day.

Today's advice from time-management specialists is to keep our e-mail software off, except for twice-a-day checks.

From: Randall Stross, "Struggling to Evade the E-Mail Tsunami", in:  
*The New York Times*, April 20, 2008

**Annotations:**

1 essayist

*Essayist*

2 indebtedness

*here: backlog*

**WORKSHEET: That's Not A Job!**maximum number of  
points attainable**I. Questions on the text**

Read all the questions first, then answer them in the given order.  
Use your own words as far as is appropriate.

1. Why is Guy convinced that he made the right decision when he became a mime artist? **10**
2. Examine how Guy feels about his success. How does he present himself to Richard and Neal? **20**
3. Describe how Guy presents his home county Surrey, his hometown Dorking and its inhabitants. **10**
4. Analyse how Richard and Neal are portrayed. Take the narrative perspective into account. **20**
5. Describe Guy's meeting with the school careers advisor. Show how humour is created in this scene. **20**

**II. Composition****40**

Choose **o n e** of the following topics. Write about 150 to 200 words.

1. "Dreams are hard to grasp at the best of times. But what's the harm in trying?" Do you agree?
2. Is state support for the arts in times of a financial crisis a waste of money?

PLEASE TURN OVER

3. Analyse the cartoon and comment on its message.



"I'm starting to question life *before* death."

From: <http://www.snapshots.net/funny-cartoons/search-viewer.aspx?id=1173>

**III. Translation****40**

Translate the following text into German:

Between now and the end of September, hardly a week will go by when there isn't an arts festival somewhere around the country.

When cities see the rewards reaped elsewhere from arts festivals, they naturally want a piece of the action for themselves. In 2008, Liverpool's year-long festival as European Capital of Culture<sup>1</sup> pumped £800m into the local economy, while 2009's Manchester international festival gave the city a £35.7m boost.

What can't be measured, of course, is how much happiness is generated by such events – even by local, low-key events, which are generally free and family friendly. The most astonishing sight at the opening of last year's Greenwich and Docklands Festival<sup>2</sup> in London was not the miraculous spectacle of the French theatre company Ilotopie<sup>2</sup> walking on water, but the wide smiles on every face in the crowd, a group of individuals transformed into a community by the experience of sharing something unique and unexpected.

From: Lyn Gardner, "Open Season for the Arts Festival", in: *The Guardian*, April 18, 2010

**Annotation:**

1 European Capital of Culture

*Europäische  
Kulturhauptstadt*

2 Greenwich and Docklands Festival, Ilotopie

*do not translate*