Erste Staatsprüfung für ein Lehramt an öffentlichen Schulen
— Prüfungsaufgaben —

Fach: Englisch (Unterrichtsfach)

Einzelprüfung: Sprachprakt. Aufgabe - Textproduktion

Anzahl der gestellten Themen (Aufgaben): 1
Anzahl der Druckseiten dieser Vorlage: 3

Bitte wenden!
Examination paper overview

Overall Topic: Ownership and Sharing

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<td>Formal letter</td>
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<td>Article for student magazine</td>
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You will be assessed on task fulfilment (including length), coherence, linguistic range, stylistic appropriateness und accuracy. You should use your own words as much as possible; in other words, do not simply copy from the source text.

Please start each task on a separate page in your booklet, leaving a blank page in between tasks.

Indicate after each text the approximate number of words you have written. Note that 10 % plus or minus is acceptable.

Task 1

Read the text below.
Write a letter to your local community centre trying to persuade the centre to provide online support for a *Cookisto* scheme in your area.
Do not summarise the text as you will be sending it with your letter.

(200 words)

Task 2

Write an article for a student magazine entitled “Today’s smart choice: don’t own - share”.

(300 words)

Fortsetzung nächste Seite!
Cookisto: a new Greek way of getting dinner

Theopi Skarlatos, BBC News, Athens 22 September 2013 (abbreviated)

One way of getting dinner is buying food and cooking it. But what if someone in a nearby street has cooked more than they need and is ready to share it for a small fee? It's already happening in the Greek capital and will soon be starting in London.

Once Marilena Zachou has got the kids off to school, she starts cooking. Today it's moussaka. When she's finished, she uploads details of the dish on a website, and waits for orders. At least five other people in the Athens district of Marousi will be sharing her family's evening meal. By midday the entire dish has been sold.

This ritual is not unique to Zachou: it's happening across Athens. Office workers, students and busy parents connect online with local cooks who provide them with a meal for less than they would pay anywhere else. In Athens, the price is usually between three and four euros.

This has led to Cookisto, an online community of amateur cooks and hungry city dwellers. Zachou is now a Cookista, with a profile on the Cookisto website, and her meals are rated every day. Apparently her moussaka has "no excess oil, is always made with the highest quality products, and tastes just perfect." She is, according to those who eat her food, a five-star chef.

The site has already attracted 12,000 cooks in Athens. What began as a master's degree business plan for entrepreneurship student Michalis Gkontas has now become a reality in crisis-stricken Greece, and is due to launch in London next month.

"It is a win-win situation," says the 26-year-old Gkontas. "The cooks get to earn a little extra, while locals get nutritious home-cooked dishes for less than the price of a takeaway."

For Zachou, the money she makes from Cookisto is much needed income. "But it's not all about money," she says. "I feel we are pulling together in the crisis. Many students are struggling to make ends meet. I've been there... fed up of eating bread and takeaways. I can provide them with food their mothers would cook, and for very little."

It's part of what Sydney-based consultant Rachel Botsman calls the "revolution" of collaborative consumption, or the sharing economy. Since the global financial meltdown, "people have reverted to old market behaviour that involves trust - swapping, sharing, renting, bartering", she says. "Sites like Cookisto generate the social glue of trust between strangers."

Exactly which dishes make Londoners' mouths water will become clear in the next few weeks when Cookisto makes its first foray into the UK.
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Erste Staatsprüfung für ein Lehramt an öffentlichen Schulen

— Prüfungsaufgaben —

Fach: Englisch (Unterrichtsfach)

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Bitte wenden!
A number of obituaries of Doris Lessing, who died on Sunday, at the age of ninety-four, mentioned that when she learned she had won the 2007 Nobel Prize in Literature her response was, “Oh, Christ.” She said, “Oh, Christ,” and waved her hand at the reporters who had staked out her home in London, shooing them away.

“The whole thing is so graceless and stupid and bad mannered,” Lessing said. Her name had been floated for years; the Nobel committee had made it clear to her that she was never going to win. Now it had apparently had a change of heart, tying her up with interviews and ceremonies and speeches just as she was getting ready to start another book.

We tend to expect certain things of people who win big prizes. First, there should be surprise, even shock, chased by a flicker of disbelief. That disbelief should soon give way to pleasure, but unchecked pleasure in the flush of success can be unseemly, embarrassing to witness. The idea is to be collected, gracious, and sincere, to thank all of the people who helped you on your way to this, the most important moment of your life.

Winning the Nobel Prize was not the most important moment of Doris Lessing’s extraordinary and prolific life, and it seems as though some of her critics won’t forgive her for not pretending that it was. These are many of the same people who pick at Lessing for refusing to call her best-known work, The Golden Notebook, a feminist book. But the uncompromising and unapologetic way in which she conducted both her private life and her writing life should speak for itself. [...] The pugnacious bravado, the fascination and fury with politics, the death of the British Empire (Lessing refused to become a dame, because there was no longer any Empire to be Dame of), the apparent total lack of fear of failure – what Lessing needs now is a top-notch biographer.

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Bitte wenden!
Task 1 (250 words)
A fellow student has sent you an e-mail with an attached article from the Economist. Respond to her e-mail.

To: max@familystein.net
From: cathaas@google.com
Subject: self-driving cars

Dear Max,

Remember how we took that class together on sci-fi films? In one of those films, *Minority Report*, Tom Cruise's character has a car that drives itself, and you and I got into an argument over whether or not those would be invented in our lifetime. Well, I guess you were right after all. (See attached article.)

I had no idea that scientists would figure out how to build a driverless car so quickly! I certainly can't imagine owning one, can you?

Hope all is going well with you. See you in class on Friday.

All the best,
Cat
“In the self-driving seat: Google is miles ahead of its rivals in the race for autonomous motoring”
The Economist
May 31st 2014
From the print edition

“TO GOOGLE” is now in broad usage as a verb for retrieving information from the internet. If the tech giant has its way, “I Googled” will become a standard reply to the question, “How did you get here?” On May 28th Google said it would build 100 prototype driverless cars devoid of pedals, steering wheel or controls save an on/off switch. It is the next stage in its apparent quest to be as ubiquitous on the road as on computer screens.

People have dreamed about driverless motoring since at least the 1930s, but only in recent years have carmakers such as Mercedes-Benz and Volvo given the matter more thought, kitting out test cars with the sensors and sophisticated software required to negotiate busy roads. Google has roared ahead by designing a driverless car from the ground up.

But bringing autonomous motoring to the world is proving harder than Google had envisaged. It once promised it by 2017. Now it does not see production models coming out before 2020. The technology is far advanced, but needs shrinking in size and cost—Google’s current test cars, retrofitted Toyota and Lexus models, are said to be packed with $80,000-worth of equipment.

Google’s latest efforts may have as much to do with convincing the public and lawmakers as refining the technology. The firm stresses the safety advantages of computers being more likely than humans to avoid accidents. The cars will have a top speed of just 25mph and a front end made of soft foam to cushion unwary pedestrians. The benefits could indeed be huge. Driving time could be given over to working, snoozing or browsing the web. Rather than suffer all the costs of owning a car, some people may prefer to summon a rented one on their smartphones whenever they need it. However, the issue of liability in the event of a driverless car crashing has yet to be resolved.

Turning cars into commodities may not be good news for traditional carmakers. But reinventing motoring as a service fits neatly with Google’s plans to become as big in hardware as in software. And unlike car firms, which talk vaguely of becoming “mobility providers”, Google has pots of cash to make that a reality and no worries about disrupting its current business. Google admits it still has “lots of work to do”. But one day Googling to the shops may be a common activity.

Task 2 (350 words)

For an essay competition entitled ‘Visions of the Future’ write a formal essay that answers the following question: How will technology change society in the next twenty years?
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Bitte wenden!
The world’s elite speaks English, so universities around the world are not only teaching English, but increasingly, teaching in English. A new report from the British Council and Oxford University’s department of education highlights the trend and unsurprisingly finds that English as a medium of instruction is on the rise at all levels of education. But it is most pronounced at the post-secondary level. […]

Even traditional institutions are increasingly teaching in English, especially at the graduate level. Students are particularly keen on English in inherently global subjects, including science and business. It is possible to get a master’s degree or even a PhD in some subjects at, say, the University of Copenhagen, Denmark’s most prestigious institution, without knowing a lick of the language of Kierkegaard. (Undergraduate classes remain mostly in Danish.) In 2011 Sofie Carsten Nielsen, then an opposition member of parliament, argued that universities should do even their internal business in English, to encourage foreign scholars resident there to take a bigger role in the university. […]

Geoff Pullum¹ is right to say that this is all very lucky for English, which just happened to be on top of the global pile of languages when mass communications technology (and then cheap travel, mass tourism and the internet) came on the scene. Had all of this happened two hundred years ago, universities the world over would be rushing to offer master’s programmes in French. The success of English has nothing to do with it being particularly flexible, practical, easy, logical, or any of the other old stereotypical characteristics ascribed to it. English was just in the right place at the right time. […]

A single language for global communication is a wonderful thing, particularly well suited to universal topics like mathematics. But it comes with a cost. That cost cannot be wished away, but needs a clear-eyed analysis from policy-makers at universities and in parliaments. To embrace English, as Denmark does, or to fight for the survival of the national language in academic life, as Israel does? The choice is not an easy one.

Slightly adapted from The Economist, May 7, 2014

¹ Geoffrey Keith „Geoff“ Pullum, British-American linguist, co-author of The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language.