Erste Staatsprüfung für ein Lehramt an öffentlichen Schulen
— Prüfungsaufgaben —

Fach: Englisch
Einzelprüfung: Sprachprakt.Aufgabe-Textprodukt. Ab. A
Anzahl der gestellten Themen (Aufgaben): 1
Anzahl der Druckseiten dieser Vorlage: 5

Bitte wenden!
Examination paper overview

Overall topic: Discrimination

There are two different writing tasks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Points</th>
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<tr>
<td>Task 1: Gender violence</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Task 2: Affirmative action</td>
<td>Essay</td>
<td>350</td>
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You will be assessed on task fulfilment (including length), coherence, linguistic range, stylistic appropriateness and accuracy.

Please start each task on a separate page in your booklet.

Indicate after each text the approximate number of words you have written. Note that 10% plus or minus is acceptable.
Task 1 (email)
A US colleague has sent you the email and New York Times article below. Write a response, commenting on the violent incident described.

(250 words)

Task 2 (essay)
 Critics claim that affirmative action in favour of women in the field of employment, such as the introduction of quotas for women in managerial positions, amounts to reverse sexism or discrimination against men. Write an essay outlining your position on this issue.

(350 words)

Text 1

To: sandra.mueller@web.de
From: arthur.smith@aol.com
Date: 2014.06.31
Subj: campus violence against women

Hi Sandra:

How is life treating you? I hope you’re enjoying uni and don’t have too many essays to correct.

Here’s an article about the appalling shooting spree at the University of California that has created quite a bit of media hype in the States. Many of my female colleagues and students are afraid to go out alone at night, and spend a lot of money on taxis, just to avoid crossing the park in the dark. Is gender violence a big issue in Germany, too?

Do let me know what you think about these hate crimes. What could possess a madman to do such a thing?

Best
Arthur
Campus Killings Set Off Anguished Conversation About the Treatment of Women

A deadly attack by a gunman obsessed by grievances toward women near the campus of the University of California, Santa Barbara, has touched off an anguished conversation on campus and on social media about the ways women are perceived sexually and the violence against them. The rampage in May 2014 left six people and the gunman dead and 13 wounded. Many here are urging others to consider the implications of the attack. And they are also thinking about the catcalls, leers and the fears of sexual violence that have them traveling in packs and carrying pepper spray in their purses.

Of course, they say, a lewd look is not the same as a sexual assault. An unwanted comment is not the same as a gunshot. But many women interviewed and commenting online said they believed that some of the attitudes toward women expressed by the gunman, Elliot O. Rodger, in his perverse manifesto of rage and frustration reflect some views that are echoed in the mainstream culture.

This conversation comes as college administrators nationwide are confronting increased attention, including from the White House, over reports of sexual abuse against female students.

For many women in Santa Barbara, the attacks were like a nightmare caricature of the safety concerns they deal with regularly on a campus where a high-profile gang rape previously prompted widespread concerns about safety and where an outsize reputation for alcohol-fueled parties led some to wonder if the beachside campus culture in any way played into the violence. In dozens of interviews, women voiced concerns about incessantly hearing jokes about rape or what physical features make a woman desirable. At some parties, several women said, their buttocks have been grabbed at the entry door. "I do live in fear — this is a difficult part of our reality," said Maddie Clerides, 19, a sophomore majoring in global studies. Ms. Clerides said she was not alone in her worries. After the shootings, many women left the campus in fear or at the urging of their parents. "We don't walk in groups because we like being in cliques; we have real concerns," she said. "We're doing everything we can to be safe, but there's no doubt that this is scary. We don't invite this on ourselves by the way we look."
The conversations have also exploded on social media, with hundreds of thousands of people using the hashtag #yesallwomen to discuss violence against women and reveal deep-seated feelings of anger and horror at the sexual expectations and violence directed at women. On Twitter and Facebook, women voiced their own experiences with verbal and physical harassment and abuse. There were postings from some who said they wore fake wedding rings to avoid advances from men and others who said that saying no to a man "was only the start of negotiation." Several others wrote about being told by boyfriends and husbands that they deserved being abused. They spoke of law enforcement and school administrators ignoring pleas for help.

One woman began using the hashtag on Saturday as a response to the hashtag #notallmen, which had been used to argue that men should not be universally portrayed as sexist aggressors. So yes, women on social media said over and over again, not all men are harassers, but all women have experienced such harassment. Even as the hashtag continued to be one of the top trends on Twitter, with more than one million postings, there was considerable backlash, with some saying it portrayed men unfairly and urging a more universal message. The user credited with beginning the hashtag apparently shut down her account after saying that she had been repeatedly harassed online over the weekend.

Jill Dunlap, a director of the Women’s Center at the University of California, Santa Barbara, said that she hoped the online discussions would help fuel a wider dialogue on campus. Ms. Dunlap said, “It has just been accepted as fact that women cannot walk alone at night. Now people are saying, ‘Well that’s not really fair, that’s not what we call equality.’ We’re seeing more people say you don’t have to accept it or be polite. It opens up a conversation of how to really change cultural expectations.”

Yet when Ariana Richmond, a sophomore with a double major in global and feminist studies, organized a march to voice anger about the attack and “all other acts of violence and disrespect towards women that have taken place this year,” just a handful of supporters showed up, and Ms. Richmond claimed she was accused of “reverse sexism.” “The hardest issue for anyone to talk about is misogyny, and that’s what this is — we face harassment every day that stems from the same thing,” she said. “We’ve become so desensitized to it that we don’t even flinch most of the time. But these are real threats directed against women, and we have to call this what it is: a hate crime directed against women.”

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Anzahl der gestellten Themen (Aufgaben): 1
Anzahl der Druckseiten dieser Vorlage: 2

Bitte wenden!
A copy of Shakespeare’s First Folio has been discovered lying unacknowledged in the collections of the Bibliothèque d’agglomération de Saint-Omer, after it was mistakenly catalogued as an eighteenth-century book.

The excitement of the librarian who made the discovery is understandable, and one of the chief experts in the field, Professor Eric Rasmussen, has authenticated the copy and called it “magnificent” — a rare accolade for such a discovery. [...] The newspapers have duly reached for the estimated price such a book might go for at auction – £4 million, maybe — and the Independent has described the First Folio as being like the “Holy Grail for Shakespearean scholars”. [...] The Holy Grail is meant to be a unique artefact. Individual copies of the First Folio can be, too, for different reasons. From every existing copy there is meant to be something to be learnt – from annotations, stop-press changes and the like. [...] But First Folios are actually more glamorous than genuinely rare. Of something in the region of 800 copies that were printed in 1623, the Saint-Omer brings the number of survivors up to 233. That makes it less of a rarity than another of Saint-Omer’s major treasures, a Gutenberg Bible, which maybe had a print run of 180 copies, not to mention the library’s collection of manuscripts. [...] In other words: Shakespeare First Folios are not the rarest of all rarities, wonderful though the news of another one is. [...] Many plays of the same period were never printed – or emerged under different titles, making it difficult to keep track of them. It is probably a safe bet that few of these apparently ephemeral entertainments and masques, as well as comedies, histories and tragedies, were lost masterpieces on a par with King Lear. But all the same, out of selfish curiosity if nothing else, I wouldn’t mind having a few of them back – maybe even instead of a 234th First Folio.

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—— Prüfungsaufgaben ——

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Einzelprüfung: Sprachprakt.Aufgabe-Textprodukt. Ab. A

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

Bitte wenden!
Overall topic: Technology and society

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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.

Use your own words.

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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Anzahl der gestellten Themen (Aufgaben): 1
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Bitte wenden!
Der folgende Text ist ins Deutsche zu übersetzen:

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 Pullum⁴ 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

Die Quellenangabe und der unterstrichene Begriff sind nicht zu übersetzen!
Bei der Fertigung der Reinschrift der Übersetzung für Korrekturzwecke bitte jede zweite Zeile freilassen!