

# Musterlösungen für die Prüfungsaufgaben Abitur

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Autor: Ulrich Bauer

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## Aufgabe I

### I. Questions on the text

#### 1.

ASBO stands for anti-social behaviour order and is a relatively new legal tool. It enables the police and local authorities to force a number of restrictions on individual offenders. An ASBO can be obtained either in a civil hearing or following a criminal conviction. Restrictions might include barring somebody from entering a certain neighbourhood, using public transport or mobile phones. It is fairly easy to obtain an ASBO because hearsay evidence, for instance, is allowed in court.

The following kinds of offence may lead to an ASBO:

- Troublemaking like teenagers playing loud music or somebody howling like a werewolf in public. Generally speaking, one can say that ASBOs are often obtained for offences too minor to be criminal.
- Being suspect of serious criminal activity without the police being able to prove it. A suspected drug dealer, for example, can be banned from using the most important tool of his trade – his mobile phone.

#### 2.

ASBOs have been welcomed in British society for a number of reasons:

- Anti-social behaviour has increased in Britain over the past decades. Many people are fed up with this sort of behaviour and do not believe that existing remedies are effective enough.
- Members of Parliament are pleased because they are sick of hearing stories from their constituents about teenagers terrorizing the neighbourhood and not being able to do anything about it. The police also welcomed ASBOs because they could not do much against low-level offences.
- The general public is glad something is being done against offenders and offences that many believe are a nuisance.

#### 3.

Many things can go wrong with ASBOs. Sometimes there is no solid evidence against the suspected offender, just suspicions or even hearsay. Under “normal” legal procedures, a

suspected drug dealer could not easily be restrained from using a mobile phone. Normally the police would have to supply enough evidence to convince a judge that an order to stop the suspect from using a mobile phone is justified. With an ASBO, things are much easier for the police: their suspicion is enough.

ASBOs are used too frequently and without due considerations like “hard” evidence and witnesses. Cases like these would have no chance in court but are quite successful as ASBOs. Only one in seventy ASBO applications gets turned down.

#### 4.

By using the example of terrorism to introduce his article about ASBOs, the writer wants to point out how important he considers the topic to be. In his opinion, the war on terror and the war on anti-social behaviour have a lot in common. The headline “Taking liberties” has at least two meanings. On the one hand it stands for a state that is taking liberties away from its citizens, on the other hand it is an expression for somebody twisting the facts. For the author, both meanings are true in the context of ASBOs.

He holds the opinion that both the war on terrorism with the possibility of locking up suspects without a proper trial and the war on anti-social behaviour with the possibility of putting severe restrictions on people without proper evidence are a dangerous threat to Britain’s judicial system.

#### 5.

This is a non-fictional text, a feature article in a magazine. It is intended for “informed” readers.

What is typical for a feature article here?

- The length of the article.
- The depth of information.
- The multitude of examples.
- Clearly stated opinions.

The article is aimed at the “informed” reader because

- It supposes that the reader knows at least a little about the topic.
- It tries to make its point by supplying information rather than prefabricated opinion.

#### 6.

“Britons are lucky people, and complacent ones.” In the context of the article, the writer wants to express two things: Britons are lucky in so far as they have the privilege of enjoying age-old civil liberties and they consequently take them for granted. They are complacent because they do not realize that these liberties can be undermined by the government. The writer wants to alert his readers to this possibility.

## II. Composition

### 1.

In discussing the problem of permanent surveillance – which is particularly widespread in Britain – the following points that can endanger our privacy may be mentioned:

- With permanent surveillance – especially CCTV – a mass of data is collected that may be used not only for fighting crime but for creating “personal behaviour profiles” of most citizens.
- Although data may be collected and stored with the intention of fighting crime these data can be used for other purposes.

One of the basic ideas of democracy and the rule of law is that each citizen enjoys his / her own private sphere which the state should not infringe upon.

### 2.

Fighting the reasons for crime is considered to be the best way to fight crime by many people. The following arguments are often used in this context:

- For most crimes a number of general reasons can be identified, e.g. social conditions (inequality, a climate of violence etc.) and personal conditions (family background, personal experiences, socialization etc.).
- The concept of fighting the reasons for crime argues that people do not commit crimes because they are “evil” but because they are influenced by social and personal conditions.
- If one “fights” these conditions by improving them one can drastically reduce the number of crimes.

It is difficult, however, to come up with empirical proof that this concept works in reality. Although there are enough data to show that there is a positive relationship between bad living conditions and a high crime rate, crimes also occur in much better social and personal conditions.

### 3.

A suitable work of literature may be used as an example and should be discussed.

### 4.

Assuming that a teenager got an ASBO for annoying his neighbours by constantly playing loud music, the lawyer might come up with the following arguments in his final speech:

- The defendant is very young.
- His family did not teach him social responsibility and being considerate.
- Teenagers often do not realize how loud the music actually is to “grown-up” ears.
- It is questionable that a time in detention would really help the defendant change his behaviour.
- It will probably be better to send the teenager to a number of sessions with an adviser.
- He should also help his neighbours in some form, e.g. do their shopping for a couple of weeks or work in their garden.
- The court should give the defendant another chance.

## III. Translation

Tony Blair redet unaufhörlich von Respekt, aber es gibt nur wenige Personen die mehr dafür getan haben, den Respekt, den die staatlichen Organe der Öffentlichkeit entgegenbringen sollten, zu untergraben. Besonders deutlich wird dies im Verhalten der Polizei, die allmählich immer gewaltsamer wird, und von der Vorstellung besessen ist, dass wir alle schlimme Finger sind so lange wir nicht das Gegenteil beweisen. Wir leben heutzutage in einem Land, in dem jedermann für die harmlosesten Vergehen festgenommen und gezwungen werden kann, Teil der DNA-Datenbank der Regierung zu werden.

Wir leben in einem Land, in dem Jungs zur Seite genommen und befragt werden, weil sie versucht haben, Rosskastanien von Kastanienbäumen, die auf öffentlichem Grund stehen, herunterzukriegen. In dem eine Großmutter, die von ihrem Nachbarn beschuldigt wurde, einen Ball, der in ihren Garten gekickt wurde, nicht zurück gekickt zu haben, festgenommen und gezwungen wurde, ihre DNA zu überlassen.

Dies scheint alles nach einer ziemlich überraschenden Abneigung gegen die Menschen in Großbritannien auszusehen. Die vorherrschende Vorstellung über Großbritannien im politischen Establishment ist zutiefst pessimistisch und meines Erachtens falsch. Natürlich haben wir Probleme mit einheimischem Terrorismus, einer zunehmenden Unterklasse und Minderheiten, die sich nicht integrieren wollen; aber das ist eine andere Baustelle.

Großbritannien ist auch eine Erfolgsgeschichte, und einer unserer politischen Führer sollte auf die Idee kommen, das Land für seine Anpassungsfähigkeit und tiefe Kraft zu beglückwünschen.

## Aufgabe II

### IV. Questions on the text

1.

The meeting between Nick and the narrator takes place in a pub in central London where they had met before. This time, however, it is a coincidence that the narrator visits the pub. She happens to pass the pub and decides to have a drink there.

2.

The narrator calls Nick her “one and only adulterous lover”. They had an intensive affair that ended two years ago and haven’t met since. They were both married and they met and made love in “dark corners and cheap hotels”.

3.

Although Nick and the narrator haven’t met for two years it really is “as if no time had passed”. The narrator’s first reaction upon realizing that it is Nick in the pub is “that old sadomasochistic cocktail of lust and anger and loneliness” beginning to spread through her system again. She goes up to him the way she used to. They spend the evening like they used to and are surprised when the barman announces closing time. On the way to the tube station they kiss, want to have sex and consider spending the night together in a hotel.

4.

The narrator very much wants to sleep with Nick but refuses to have sex with him because it would trouble her too much emotionally. “I couldn’t deal with the emotions of before and after”.

She feels emotionally disturbed about her decision. She remembers “highly charged sexual moments” and thinks of “all the things we hadn’t done”. She is furious at herself “for not having seized a precious few hours of joy” and for worrying too much about “faithfulness and propriety, and getting home before dawn”.

5.

The surprise is that the narrator goes „home“ to the wrong place – to the place where she and her husband Peter used to live.

She doesn’t find the key to the house in her handbag but remembers that she hid a key under a brick. She wonders why Peter didn’t leave a light on for her. She opens the bedroom door, hoping not to wake Peter. It is only then that she realizes something is wrong: “I stared in horror feeling everything, my own sense of identity, swirling madly”. The furniture in the bedroom has changed and there is a woman sleeping beside Peter. The narrator realizes she’s “a ghost” in that house.

6.

“Turning thirty” for many people means leaving their youth behind and starting adult life. The narrator remembers the time five years ago when she herself turned thirty. “Meeting Nick tonight had brought that troubled young woman back to me”. She realizes that the situation she lives in now – being thirty-five, single and living in a shared flat – is not what she had hoped for. She’d rather go back five years and lead a different life.

7.

The reader sees everything through the narrator’s eyes. It is only at the very end of the story that the reader realizes the narrator has come home to the wrong place. The reader knows just as much as the narrator and is as much surprised as she is.

## V. Comprehension

1.

If one looks at TV as one of the most influential mass media, one can come to the conclusion that a fairly realistic picture of gender roles in modern society is presented there.

- A lot of TV series have women protagonists that are either single and pursue a career or are married and have both a family to look after and a job. The best known examples for the first category are probably the four women in "Sex and the City". Examples for the second category can be found in "Desperate Housewives".
- The large number of women protagonists in popular TV series both reflects social reality and has an influence on it by presenting role models.

2.

In discussing the pros and cons of faithfulness in the context of genders, one might use the following arguments:

- Traditionally it was mainly men who expected their wives to be faithful. This had something to do with the concept of "possessing" a wife in a patriarchal society, but also to make sure who the father of the children was.
- Another aspect of faithfulness is the Christian idea of love and marriage for life ("until death do us part").
- In modern societies, this idea no longer prevails. A lot of people marry, get divorced and marry again or just have another partner without marriage, i.e. they have more than one partner in their adult lives. If being faithful is still expected, it's only as long as the relationship lasts.
- Some people do not believe in the idea of being sexually faithful to one partner. They see it as a restriction of their personal freedom.

3.

A suitable work of literature may be used as an example and should be discussed.

4.

In advising a newcomer on the advantages and disadvantages of life in a shared flat, one can point out the following:

a) Advantages:

- There is always company.
- Life in a shared flat is cheaper than living alone.

b) Disadvantages:

- There might be personal conflicts.
- Conflicts about who does the washing up, the shopping etc. are likely.
- There is only a limited amount of privacy.
- It is possible that people living in the shared flat change frequently.

## VI. Translation

Pubs sind eine kulturelle Besonderheit Großbritanniens; sie sind die geselligen Treffpunkte, um Alkohol zu trinken, und sie sind oft der Brennpunkt des Gemeinwesens, insbesondere in Dörfern und kleinen Städten.

Das Trinken von Alkohol in Pubs hat eine lange Geschichte im Vereinigten Königreich und reicht zurück bis zum römischen England, als Gasthäuser geöffnet wurden, damit müde Reisende Erfrischungen während ihrer langen Reisen kaufen konnten. Als die Römer gingen hatten sich die Anfänge des modernen Pub bereits durchgesetzt. Während des frühen Mittelalters begann die Nachfrage nach Gasthäusern in dem Maße zuzunehmen, wie Pilgerfahrten und Reisen beliebter wurden. Im Jahr 1393 erließ König Richard II ein Gesetz, das alle Gastwirte verpflichtete, Schilder vor ihren Pubs aufzustellen. Sollten sie es nicht tun riskierten sie, das Recht, Bier zu verkaufen, zu verlieren. So entstand das „Pub-Schild“; die meisten Schilder enthielten eher Bilder als Worte, da die Mehrzahl der Pubbesucher

Analphabeten waren. Auch heutzutage hängen über den Türen vieler britischer Pubs noch immer dekorative Schilder.

In der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts wurden die Öffnungszeiten der Wirtshäuser mit dem Recht, Alkohol auszuschenken, eingeschränkt. Der Licensing Act von 2003 ermöglicht es den Pubs jedoch, bei der Gemeindeverwaltung Öffnungszeiten ihrer Wahl zu beantragen. Es sollte in diesem Zusammenhang jedoch beachtet werden, dass sich die Gesetze hinsichtlich der Öffnungszeiten in Schottland vom Rest des Vereinigten Königreichs unterscheiden, und die Pubs dort ganz allgemein flexiblere Öffnungszeiten haben.

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Autor: Ulrich Bauer

Redaktion: Simone Senk