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TEXT 1

Just three percent of world's ecosystem remain intact, study suggests.

Bringing back animals to their natural habitat might expand areas of undamaged ecosystems, scientists say.

1

5

10

15

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40

Just three percent of the world's land remains ecologically intact with healthy populations of all its native animals, plant species and undisturbed territory, a new study suggests. These fragments of wilderness are totally unharmed by human activities. [1] In some parts of the world such as Australia, however, there are hardly any intact areas left because invasive alien species such as cats, foxes, rabbits, goats and camels have had a negative effect on native populations of wildlife.

Previous analyses identified most wilderness areas by using satellite images that showed whether plants and trees were still intact. Because they only looked at these images, scientists estimated that 20 to 40 percent of the Earth's surface is little affected by humans. However, the scientists behind the new study argue that forests, savannah and tundra can appear healthy on satellite images but that, on the ground, vital animal species are missing. An elephant for instance creates natural clearings in forests and spreads seeds. [2] Wolves can control populations of deer and elk in the northern hemisphere. "Much of what we regard as intact territory has actually lost species that have been hunted by people, or died because of invasive species or disease," says Dr Andrew Plumptre, the lead author of the study. According to him this is fairly scary, because it shows how unique places like the Serengeti are, which actually have fully functioning ecosystems.

The new study combines maps of human damage to nature with maps showing where animals have disappeared from their original habitats or are too few in number to maintain a balanced ecosystem.

The maps for the research featured the homes of 7,000 species both in the year 1500 AD and today. [3] Most of the data was for mammals, but it also counted in some birds, fish, plants, reptiles and amphibians. The analysis did not include Antarctica.

"We're now in the 2020s, which have been declared *UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration* by the United Nations, but it all focuses on plants and habitat," Plumptre says. "Let's also think about restoring animal species. [4]" The researchers suggest reintroducing a small number of important species to some damaged areas, e. g. elephants or wolves. "This move could restore up to 20 percent of the world's land to ecological intactness. Of course, we will have to make sure they can survive there". Plumptre mentions the successful reintroduction of wolves into Yellowstone National Park, which helped transform the ecosystem.

The new study also points out that many sites with outstanding ecological integrity are located in territories that are managed by native communities. This has been confirmed by a recent UN report saying that indigenous peoples of Latin America are by far the best guardians of the regions' forests. "Their deforestation rates are up to 50 percent lower than elsewhere. [5]" Myrna Cunningham, a native of Nicaragua, explains: "Indigenous peoples have a different concept of forests. [6] They are seen as a space where we live and that is given to us to protect for the next generations." The UN report confirmed that supporting these peoples is particularly crucial now. Scientists are warning that the Amazon is nearing a tipping point where it switches from rainforest to savannah, risking the release of billions of tons of carbon into the atmosphere.

In January 2020, more than 50 countries committed to halt the destruction of the natural world by protecting almost a third of the planet by 2030. [7] In order to reach this goal, suitable measures still need to be discussed and taken. "Putting effort into conserving the remaining intact places is crucial," Plumptre says. "They are so rare and special, and show what the world was like before humans had any major impact, helping us measure how much we've lost."

Adapted from:

Carrington, Damian. Areas of Intact Ecosystem May Expand with Animal Reintroductions, Scientists Say [online available on: <https://www.theguardian.com>]

Carrington, Damian. Indigenous Peoples - UN Report [online available on: <https://www.theguardian.com>]

FORESTS AND THEIR ECOSYSTEMS

PART I: Reading

TASK 1

Read the text *Just three percent of world's ecosystem remain intact, study suggests*.

Are sentences **1-9** 'True' (T) or 'False' (F)? Choose 'Not in the text' (N) if there is not enough information to answer 'True' or 'False'.

Tick (✓) the correct answer.

	T	F	N
1 Australia has been able to preserve their original species.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Satellite images show precisely if an ecosystem is intact.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 In the northern hemisphere, the number of deer increased over the last decades.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 The new study compares data from centuries ago with recent data.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 The study left out a part of the world.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 The UN has dedicated the present decade to re-establishing natural habitats.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Native species do not fight against each other if reintroduced in small numbers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 A report proved that native peoples are excellent at protecting forests.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 A number of countries promised to stop the destruction by the end of the century.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(9)

TASK 2

Look at the text *Just three percent of world's ecosystem remain intact, study suggests*. Five sentences have been removed from the text. Choose the correct gap (1-7) in the text for each of the sentences below (A-E).

Write the correct number of the gap behind each sentence.
Be careful: There are **two gaps** which you do **not need to use**.

A They are not seen as a place where you take out resources to increase your money.

B That way we can build up these areas where we've got ecologically intact territories.

C They can be mainly found in parts of the Amazon and Congo tropical forests, east Siberian and northern Canadian forests and tundra, and the Sahara.

D They were provided by the *Red List of Threatened Species*, published by the *International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUC)*.

E This is why these peoples' voices should be heard in all global initiatives relating to climate change, biodiversity and forestry.

(5)

Struktur:



Just three percent of world's ecosystem remain intact, study suggests

- Zeile: 3-7 There are hardly any ecologically intact areas left on our planet.
- 8-17 Satellite pictures might not show the problem because they say little about missing species on the ground.
- 18-22 material used for the new study
- 23-29 Reintroducing animal species such as wolves or elephants can help to restore damaged areas.
- 30-38 Native communities care for their forests and should be supported according to the UN.
- 39-43 A lot of countries agreed on protecting almost a third of our planet by 2030.

Aufgaben: PART I: READING

Bei allen Aufgaben ist **sehr genaues** Lesen erforderlich!

Task 1

READ THE TEXT **Just three percent of world's ecosystem remain intact, study suggests**

ARE SENTENCES 1-9 TRUE OR FALSE? IF THERE IS NOT ENOUGH INFORMATION TO ANSWER 'TRUE' OR 'FALSE', CHOOSE 'NOT IN THE TEXT'. TICK (✓) THE CORRECT ANSWER.

Lies dir zuerst den Satz durch und suche dann die entsprechende Textstelle, die Auskunft über diese Aussage gibt. In folgenden Zeilen findest du Hinweise zur Lösung:

1. Zeile 5-7
2. Zeile 8-12
3. -----
4. Zeile 20
5. Zeile 22
6. Zeile 23-24
7. -----
8. Zeile 32
9. Zeile 39



Task 2

LOOK AT THE TEXT **Just three percent of world's ecosystem remain intact, study suggests**. FIVE SENTENCES HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE TEXT. CHOOSE THE CORRECT GAP (1-7) IN THE TEXT FOR EACH OF THE SENTENCES BELOW (A-E).

Hier sollst du die Sätze (A-E) den jeweiligen Lücken im Text (1-7) zuordnen. Lies sehr gründlich, damit du sie genau zuordnen kannst.

Beachte, dass für zwei Lücken im Text kein passender Satz vorhanden ist. Sieh dir zunächst alle Lücken sehr genau an und entscheide dann, welcher Satz am besten zu welcher Lücke passt.

Task 3

HERE ARE FOUR TEXTS ABOUT LIFE IN THE WOODS. READ THEM AND MATCH THEM WITH THE STATEMENTS 1-9 BELOW. CHOOSE THE CORRECT TEXT (A-D) AND WRITE ITS LETTER IN THE BOX.

Lies zuerst die 'Statements' weiter unten gründlich durch, schau dir dann die Texte an und filtere schon einmal beim Lesen, welche Aussagen zu den Texten passen könnten. Überprüfe dann beim nochmaligen Lesen, zu welchem Text die Aussagen jeweils passen. Du brauchst dazu nicht jedes einzelne Wort zu verstehen. Beachte, dass die Texte mehr als einmal ausgewählt werden können.

Task 4

VERWENDEN SIE DEN FOLGENDEN TEXT UND BEARBEITEN SIE DIE AUFGABEN (1-6) STICHPUNKTARTIG AUF DEUTSCH.

Bei der Sprachmittlung sind stichpunktartige Antworten möglich und es wird keine wörtliche Übersetzung verlangt. Dennoch solltest du sehr genau antworten, um die volle Punktzahl zu erhalten. Verwende dabei stets nur Informationen aus der Textvorlage, auch wenn du eigene Ideen zur Beantwortung der Fragen haben solltest.

legacy - Vermächtnis, Erbe

less rapidly – weniger schnell

saplings – Bäumchen

Lösungsheft:

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Lösungen 2022 FORESTS AND THEIR ECOSYSTEMS

PART I: READING

TASK 1

1 F 2 F 3 N 4 T 5 T 6 T 7 N 8 T 9 F

TASK 2

A	B	C	D	E
6	4	1	3	5

TASK 3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C	B	A	D	C	D	B	C	A

TASK 4

- 1 weil sie langsamer/weniger schnell wachsen
- 2 Baum/Bäume ohne Schädlinge/unerwünschte Insekten oder Krankheiten
- 3 wer zuerst kommt, mahlt zuerst/wird zuerst bedient
- 4 es reduziert den/weniger Wettbewerb um Mineralstoffe/Nährstoffe und Wasser
- 5 zweimal (so groß wie) der Wurzelballen
- 6 versehentliches Abmähen/Abschneiden wird vermieden
Tiere werden von den Zweigen/vom Fressen der Zweige abgehalten/Verbiss wird verhindert