

Gemeinsame Abituraufgabenpools der Länder**Pool für das Jahr 2018****Aufgabe für das Fach Englisch****Kurzbeschreibung**

Kompetenzbereich	Schreiben (nicht-literarischer Text)
Anforderungsniveau	erhöht
Aufgabentitel	Elizabeth Warren Speech
Material	Redeauszug, 992 Wörter, 2 Auslassungen
Quellenangaben	Warren, E. (2015, 28. September). Senator Elizabeth Warren's speech on racial inequality in full. <i>The Guardian</i> . Zugriff am 01.12.2016 von https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/sep/28/senator-elizabeth-warrens-speech-black-lives-matter .
Hilfsmittel	ein- und zweisprachige Wörterbücher ein Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache

1 Aufgabe

Aufgabenstellung

- 1 Outline the main ideas Senator Warren focuses on in the extract from her speech. (30 %)
- 2 Analyze how Senator Warren tries to persuade the audience of her position. (30 %)
- 3 Choose **one** of the following tasks: (40 %)
 - 3.1 Comment on whether the policy of affirmative action could help right some of the wrongs mentioned in Warren's speech.
or
 - 3.2 You are an exchange student at an American high school and have just listened to Warren's speech in class. In her speech she quotes Congressman John Lewis: "Sometimes it is important to cause necessary trouble." (ll. 64-65)
Discuss this quotation in an article for the school magazine.

Material**Senator Elizabeth Warren: Speech on racial inequality (2015)**

This is an extract from a speech on civil rights in support of Black Lives Matter¹ given by Democratic Senator Elizabeth Warren at the Edward M. Kennedy Institute in Boston, Massachusetts on September 27, 2015.

A half-century ago, when Senator Kennedy spoke of the Civil Rights Act, entrenched, racist power did everything it could to sustain oppression of African Americans, and violence was its first tool. Lynchings, terrorism, intimidation. The 16th Street Baptist Church.² Medgar Evers. Emmett Till.³ When Alabama Governor George Wallace stood before the nation and declared

5 during his 1963 inaugural address that he would defend “segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever,” he made clear that the state would stand with those who used violence.

But violence was not the only tool. African Americans were effectively stripped of citizenship when they were denied the right to vote. The tools varied – literacy tests, poll taxes, moral 10 character tests, grandfather clauses⁴ – but the results were the same. They were denied basic rights of citizenship and the chance to participate in self-government.

The third tool of oppression was to deliberately deny millions of African Americans economic opportunities solely because of the color of their skin. [...]

15 In the same way that the tools of oppression were woven together, a package of civil rights laws came together to protect black people from violence, to ensure access to the ballot box, and to build economic opportunity. Or to say it another way, these laws made three powerful declarations: Black lives matter. Black citizens matter. Black families matter.

Fifty years later, we have made real progress toward creating the conditions of freedom – but we have not made ENOUGH progress.

20 Fifty years later, violence against African Americans has not disappeared. Consider law enforcement. The vast majority of police officers sign up so they can protect their communities. They are part of an honorable profession that takes risks every day to keep us safe. We know that. But we also know – and say – the names of those whose lives have been treated with callous indifference. Sandra Bland. Freddie Gray. Michael Brown.⁵ We’ve seen sickening 25 videos of unarmed, black Americans cut down by bullets, choked to death while gasping for air – their lives ended by those who are sworn to protect them. Peaceful, unarmed protestors have been beaten. Journalists have been jailed. And, in some cities, white vigilantes with weapons freely walk the streets. And it’s not just about law enforcement either. Just look to the terrorism this summer at Emanuel AME⁶ Church. We must be honest: Fifty years after John 30 Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr. spoke out, violence against African Americans has not disappeared.

¹ Black Lives Matter – international activist movement, originating in the African-American community in the US, that campaigns against violence towards black people

² 16th Street Baptist Church – here: reference to church bombing, carried out by white terrorists

³ Medgar Evers, Emmett Till – African Americans who became victims of racist violence

⁴ grandfather clause – a racist law restricting voting rights

⁵ Sandra Bland, Freddie Gray, Michael Brown – African Americans who died by police actions or while in prison

⁶ AME – African Methodist Episcopal, a church in the southern United States with one of the oldest black congregations; Ms. Warren alludes to a racist shooting in 2015 during a prayer service, which killed nine black churchgoers.

And what about voting rights? Two years ago, five conservative justices on the Supreme Court gutted⁷ the Voting Rights Act, opening the floodgates ever wider for measures designed to suppress minority voting. Today, the specific tools of oppression have changed – voter ID laws, racial gerrymandering⁸, and mass disfranchisement⁹ through a criminal justice system that disproportionately incarcerates black citizens. The tools have changed, but black voters are still deliberately cut out of the political process.

Violence. Voting. And what about economic injustice? Research shows that the legal changes in the civil rights era created new employment and housing opportunities. In the 1960s and the 1970s, African-American men and women began to close the wage gap with white workers, giving millions of black families hope that they might build real wealth.

But then, Republicans' trickle-down economic theory¹⁰ arrived. Just as this country was taking the first steps toward economic justice, the Republicans pushed a theory that meant helping the richest people and the most powerful corporations get richer and more powerful. I'll just do one statistic on this: From 1980 to 2012, GDP continued to rise, but how much of the income growth went to the 90% of America – everyone outside the top 10% – black, white, Latino? None. Zero. Nothing. 100% of all the new income produced in this country over the past 30 years has gone to the top ten percent. [...]

Back in March, I met an elderly man at the First Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama. We were having coffee and donuts in the church basement before the service started. He told me that more than 50 years earlier – in May of 1961 – he had spent 11 hours in that same basement, along with hundreds of people, while a mob outside threatened to burn down the church because it was a sanctuary for civil rights workers. Dr. King called Attorney General Bobby Kennedy, desperately asking for help. The Attorney General promised to send the Army, but the closest military base was several hours away. So the members of the church and the civil rights workers waited in the sweltering basement, crowded together, listening to the mob outside and hoping the U.S. Army would arrive in time.

After the church service, I asked Congressman John Lewis about that night. He had been right there in that church back in 1961 while the mob gathered outside. He had been in the room during the calls to the Attorney General. I asked if he had been afraid that the Army wouldn't make it in time. He said that he was “never, ever afraid. You come to that point where you lose all sense of fear.” And then he said something I'll never forget. He said that his parents didn't want him to get involved in civil rights. They didn't want him to “cause trouble.” But he had done it anyway. He told me: “Sometimes it is important to cause necessary trouble.”

The first civil rights battles were hard fought. But they established that Black Lives Matter. That Black Citizens Matter. That Black Families Matter. Half a century later, we have made real progress, but we have not made ENOUGH progress. As Senator Kennedy said in his first floor speech, “This is not a political issue. It is a moral issue, to be resolved through political means.” So it comes to us to continue the fight, to make, as John Lewis said, the “necessary trouble” until we can truly say that in America, every citizen enjoys the conditions of freedom.

Thank you.

992 words

Warren, E. (2015). Senator Elizabeth Warren's speech on racial inequality in full. *The Guardian*, 28 September, 2015.

⁷ to gut – to remove the organs of an animal; here: to abolish

⁸ gerrymandering – to establish a political advantage for a particular party or group by manipulating electoral district boundaries

⁹ disfranchisement – to take away the right to vote

¹⁰ trickle-down economic theory – term to describe the belief that if high-income earners gain an increase in salary, then everyone in the economy will benefit

2 Erwartungshorizont

Teilaufgabe 1

Outline the main ideas Senator Warren focuses on in the extract from her speech.

Bildungsstandards Die Schülerinnen und Schüler können ...	Aufgabenerfüllung
Leseverstehen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ die Hauptaussagen und deren unterstützende inhaltliche Einzelinformationen erfassen Schreiben <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Informationen strukturiert und kohärent vermitteln Text- und Medienkompetenz <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ sprachlich und inhaltlich komplexe nicht-literarische Texte verstehen und strukturiert zusammenfassen 	<p>Es wird erwartet, dass die Prüflinge in einem kohärenten und strukturierten Text die Hauptaussagen des Redeauszugs darstellen.</p> <p>Inhaltliche Aspekte</p> <p>racial inequality in the 1960s</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ three tools of oppression: physical violence, denial of basic rights of citizenship, denial of economic opportunities ◆ new civil rights laws intended to end inequality situation in 2015 ◆ violence and particularly police brutality have not disappeared ◆ new tools of oppression are used to restrict voting rights ◆ 1960s / 1970s are seen as a period of more economic justice ◆ Republican economic policy of the 1980s set an end to more economic opportunities for blacks; instead the rich became richer and the wealth gap between rich and poor widened again

Teilaufgabe 2

Analyze how Senator Warren tries to persuade the audience of her position.

Bildungsstandards Die Schülerinnen und Schüler können ...	Aufgabenerfüllung
Leseverstehen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ explizite und implizite Aussagen von Texten sowie deren Wirkungspotenzial erkennen und einschätzen ◆ die inhaltliche Struktur eines Textes nachvollziehen und Gestaltungsmerkmale in ihrer Wirkung erfassen Schreiben <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Informationen strukturiert und kohärent vermitteln 	<p>Es wird erwartet, dass die Prüflinge Warrens Rede in einem kohärenten und strukturierten Text analysieren. Dabei erkennen sie den bewussten Einsatz verschiedener Gestaltungsmittel, die die Zuhörer von der Position Senator Warrens überzeugen sollen.</p> <p>Die aufgestellten Thesen werden anhand von treffenden Textbeispielen belegt.</p> <p>Mögliche Aspekte</p> <p>content and structure of the speech</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ group of three as central element in structure:

Text- und Medienkompetenz

- ◆ mithilfe [...] inhaltlichen, stilistisch-rhetorischen Wissens nicht-literarische Texte aufgabenbezogen analysieren, deuten und die gewonnenen Aussagen am Text belegen

Sprachbewusstheit

- ◆ über Sprache gesteuerte Beeinflussungsstrategien erkennen, beschreiben und bewerten

◆ speech goes from past to present and back to past

◆ reference to “three tools of oppression”

→ clear structure, easy to follow, showing improvement and ongoing problems

◆ use of drastic examples (II. 3-4, I. 24, I. 29) and quotes (II. 5-6, II. 69-70), personal anecdotes (II. 49 ff.) → to present problem in black-and-white terms, to catch attention and to involve audience emotionally

◆ use of facts and figures (“From 1980 ... percent.” (I. 45 ff.)) → to underline her competence and to support her ideas

◆ appeals to the audience directly at the end (I. 70)

language

◆ group of three / repetition: “segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever” (II. 5-6), “Black lives matter. Black citizens matter. Black families matter” (I. 17, II. 66-67) → to emphasize central aspects

◆ questions: “And what about ...?” (I. 32, I. 38) → to make audience feel involved

◆ personal pronoun “us” → she is part of the audience, the American people

◆ alliteration: “Violence. Voting.” (I. 38) → by linking democratic rights and racism she shows mismatch

◆ anaphora: “Black ... ” (I. 17, II. 66-67) → strong focus on the civil rights issue

◆ metaphor: “Supreme Court gutted ... Act.” (II. 32-33) → she admits shortcomings of the justice system

Teilaufgabe 3.1

Comment on whether the policy of affirmative action could help right some of the wrongs mentioned in Warren’s speech.

Bildungsstandards	Aufgabenerfüllung
Schreiben <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ sich argumentativ mit unterschiedlichen Positionen auseinandersetzen Text- und Medienkompetenz <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ bei der Deutung eine eigene Perspektive herausarbeiten und plausibel darstellen 	Es wird erwartet, dass die Prüflinge einen kohärenten und strukturierten Kommentar verfassen, ob bzw. inwieweit positive Diskriminierung dazu beitragen kann, die Gleichstellung von Schwarzen und Weißen voranzubringen. Dabei beziehen sie sich auf die Rede Warrens und gelangen zu einer begründeten persönlichen Stellungnahme.
	Mögliche Aspekte

- ◆ Textvorlagen unter Berücksichtigung von Hintergrundwissen in ihrem historischen und sozialen Kontext interpretieren

- arguments in favour of affirmative action
- ◆ might encourage more black men and women to join the police force and reduce or minimize racism within law enforcement agencies (II. 21-28)
 - ◆ could raise awareness of racism in many areas, to counteract economic imbalance (II. 44-46)
 - ◆ could be seen as a peaceful / non-violent tool on the path to equality
 - ◆ *Black Lives Matter* campaigns have the same aims as affirmative action, as they also try to raise awareness and reduce racism.
 - ◆ Civil rights laws to guarantee equal rights are not efficient enough in practice (II. 14-19) → additional affirmative action policies could help enforce equal rights

arguments against affirmative action

- ◆ could discriminate against whites → increases tensions between whites and minorities
- ◆ might not change people's prejudices but intensifies them → even more violence (II. 30-31)
- ◆ cannot enforce fair voting rights (II. 32-37)

Teilaufgabe 3.2

You are an exchange student at an American high school and have just listened to Warren's speech in class. In her speech she quotes Congressman John Lewis: "Sometimes it is important to cause necessary trouble." (II. 64-65)

Discuss this quotation in an article for the school magazine.

Bildungsstandards	Aufgabenerfüllung
Die Schülerinnen und Schüler können ...	
Schreiben <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ sich argumentativ mit unterschiedlichen Positionen auseinandersetzen ◆ Informationen strukturiert und kohärent vermitteln ◆ Textsorten zielorientiert in eigenen Textproduktionen situationsangemessen verwenden 	Es wird erwartet, dass die Prüflinge in Form eines Artikels Lewis' Aussage kritisch diskutieren. Unter Einhaltung der formalen Anforderungen an einen Artikel (z.B. Überschrift, klare Strukturierung, überwiegend <i>formal register</i> , einzelne informelle Elemente möglich, auf Zielgruppe abgestimmter Einsatz sprachlicher Mittel) erläutern sie, was unter <i>necessary trouble</i> zu verstehen ist, diskutieren positive und negative Implikationen des Zitats und gelangen zu einer begründeten Stellungnahme.
Text- und Medienkompetenz <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ bei der Deutung von Texten eine eigene Perspektive herausarbeiten und plausibel darstellen 	Mögliche Aspekte positive aspects

- ◆ necessary trouble means “good” trouble, to stand up for what is right, fair and just
 - ◆ it has a positive effect on society, arouses awareness of obvious injustice, grievances
 - ◆ supportive media coverage helps to inform and mobilize more people
- reference to examples
- ◆ John Lewis's non-violent fight as a civil rights activist
 - ◆ Black Lives Matter campaigns for equal rights and opportunities
 - ◆ various protest movements and campaigns (Trade unions, Greenpeace, Occupy, PETA etc.)
- negative aspects / alternatives
- ◆ trouble can become aggressive, destructive, disturbing
 - ◆ it might cause violence, tension and rejection
 - ◆ it is more constructive to take an active part in politics, contact your congressmen or local political authorities
 - ◆ social and political education, information, de-escalation as more successful strategies

3 Bewertungshinweise

Andere als im Erwartungshorizont ausgeführte Lösungen werden bei der Bewertung der Prüfungsleistung als gleichwertig gewürdigt, wenn sie der Aufgabenstellung entsprechen, sachlich richtig und nachvollziehbar sind.

3.1 Inhaltliche Leistung

3.1.1 Anforderungsbereiche und Gewichtung der Teilaufgaben

Die inhaltliche Leistung wird für jede Teilaufgabe gesondert bewertet. Für die Ermittlung der Gesamtnote für die inhaltliche Leistung sind die Einzelnoten für die Teilaufgaben gemäß folgender Tabelle zu gewichten:

Teilaufgabe	Anforderungsbereiche	Gewichtung
1	I und II	30%
2	II	30%
3	III	40%

3.1.2 Hinweise zur Bewertung

Teilaufgabe 1

Die Leistungen werden mit „gut“ (11 Punkte) bewertet, wenn die Prüflinge ...

- ◆ in einem kohärenten und klar strukturierten Text die Hauptaussagen der Rede darstellen.

Die Leistungen werden mit „ausreichend“ (05 Punkte) bewertet, wenn die Prüflinge ...

- ◆ in einem kohärenten und ansatzweise strukturierten Text einige Hauptaussagen der Rede darstellen.

Teilaufgabe 2

Die Leistungen werden mit „gut“ (11 Punkte) bewertet, wenn die Prüflinge ...

- ◆ in einem kohärenten und klar strukturierten Text Warrens Einsatz von Gestaltungsmitteln in der Rede analysieren,
- ◆ deren mögliche Wirkung auf die Zuhörerschaft deuten,
- ◆ ihre Aussagen mit treffenden Belegen untermauern.

Die Leistungen werden mit „ausreichend“ (05 Punkte) bewertet, wenn die Prüflinge ...

- ◆ in einem kohärenten und noch strukturierten Text Warrens Einsatz von Gestaltungsmitteln in der Rede ansatzweise analysieren,
- ◆ deren mögliche Wirkung auf die Zuhörerschaft ansatzweise deuten,
- ◆ einige ihrer Aussagen in Ansätzen mit Belegen untermauern.

Teilaufgabe 3.1

Die Leistungen werden mit „gut“ (11 Punkte) bewertet, wenn die Prüflinge ...

- ◆ einen kohärenten und klar strukturierten Kommentar unter Bezugnahme auf den Text erstellen und zu einer klar begründeten Stellungnahme gelangen.

Die Leistungen werden mit „ausreichend“ (05 Punkte) bewertet, wenn die Prüflinge ...

- ◆ einen kohärenten und noch strukturierten Kommentar unter teilweiser Bezugnahme auf den Text erstellen und zu einer in Ansätzen begründeten Stellungnahme gelangen.

Teilaufgabe 3.2

Die Leistungen werden mit „gut“ (11 Punkte) bewertet, wenn die Prüflinge ...

- ◆ Argumente sachgerecht und zielführend formulieren und ein begründetes Fazit ziehen, das sich plausibel aus den Ausführungen ergibt,
- ◆ dabei die formalen Anforderungen an die Textsorte Artikel einhalten.

Die Leistungen werden mit „ausreichend“ (05 Punkte) bewertet, wenn die Prüflinge ...

- ◆ Argumente in Ansätzen sachgerecht und noch zielführend formulieren,

- ◆ ein Fazit ziehen, das sich insgesamt noch nachvollziehbar aus den Ausführungen ergibt,
- ◆ dabei formale Anforderungen an die Textsorte Artikel ansatzweise einhalten.

3.2 Sprachliche Leistung

Die Bewertung der sprachlichen Leistung erfolgt ausschließlich für die gesamte Aufgabe. Dabei sind die „Hinweise zur Bewertung der sprachlichen Leistung“ zugrunde zu legen.

3.3 Gewichtung von inhaltlicher und sprachlicher Leistung

Inhaltliche Leistung und sprachliche Leistung (jeweils bezogen auf die gesamte Aufgabe) sind zur Bewertung der Gesamtleistung im Verhältnis 40 % : 60 % zu gewichten.

Eine ungenügende sprachliche oder inhaltliche Leistung schließt eine Note des jeweiligen Prüfungsteils von mehr als drei Punkten aus. Für alle Prüfungsteile wird diese Regelung jeweils getrennt angewendet.

4 Hinweise zur Aufgabe

Sprachliche Fehler in der Textvorlage wurden entsprechend der geltenden Norm korrigiert.