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Auszug aus:

*Klausur mit Erwartungshorizont: London - home to many
different cultures*

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Titel:

**Englischsprachige Klausur zur Textanalyse mit
Musterlösung und Erwartungshorizont**

London - home to many different cultures

Bestellnummer:

55591

Kurzvorstellung:

- Diese Englischklausur für den direkten Einsatz im Unterricht behandelt die Weltmetropole London.. Das Arbeitsblatt enthält neben dem zu analysierenden Text Aufgaben inkl. Musterlösungen und einen Erwartungshorizont für einfache und gerechte Benotungen.
- Text, Aufgaben und Lösungen sind komplett in englischer Sprache!

Inhaltsübersicht:

- Didaktische Hinweise
- Text inkl. Aufgaben zur Analyse und Übersetzung
- Erwartungshorizont

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E-Mail: info@School-Scout.de

London - home to many different cultures

5 Britain, and, above all, its capital city, have changed dramatically in the last fifty years. Today, Caribbean and Indian music, food and culture are a part of everyday life in London and some other English regions. On their arrival in London, most foreign visitors immediately notice the city's great cultural mix. Ethnic minorities now make up one fifth of the capital's population. The two largest ethnic groups in London are African Caribbeans and Asians from India and Pakistan.

10 The first immigrant ship with nearly 5000 Jamaican immigrants arrived in Britain in 1948. During the following ten years, immigration from the West Indies increased. British industry needed workers, especially for low-paid jobs. With great poverty and high unemployment at home, thousands of West Indians saw a chance of a better future in Britain. Those who settled in London worked mainly in public transport. Immigration from India and Pakistan also began shortly after the Second World War, but greater numbers of Asians came in the 1960s and 15 1970s. The first immigrants from the Commonwealth suffered terrible racial discrimination. They had to work very long hours for little money and lived in poor housing. Life in Britain is a lot easier for the offspring of those early immigrants who consider Britain their home. Also, mixed marriages are becoming more common.

20 Today, there is a growing black and Asian middle class and people from the West Indies and Asia are represented in politics, music, sport and on TV and radio. Racial attacks and discrimination are still a problem but stricter laws in the last twenty years have offered greater protection.

25 However, statistics show that there is still inequality, especially at work. In London, there is sixty per cent unemployment among black males aged 16 to 24, nearly three times as much as among young white males in this age group. Whites in London earn on average almost twice as much as ethnic minorities. While Asians are relatively well represented in professional jobs, the number of West Indians in these positions is low. Both Blacks and Asians are underrepresented in top management and in the city's police force.

Adapted from: READ ON 6/ 1996

Solutions:

Note: The solutions given to questions 2a and 2b are possible answers. Of course one might answer them differently.

1 a: In what ways has Britain changed in the last 50 years regarding immigration?

A cultural melting-pot has developed in Britain, especially in London in the last couple of decades. Its results influence daily life in many ways. A lot of immigrants came from the West Indies, India and Pakistan. Especially since the late 1990s, many non-European immigrants have come to Britain. However, one of the most common reasons to come to Britain are study purposes. In 2011 for example, almost a quarter of a million people migrated to Britain to attend university and almost half of migrants to Britain only plan to stay a year or two.

1 b: Why did so many people from the West Indies come to Britain?

Due to the growth of British economy, the nation faced a lack of workers, especially blue collar-workers. That attracted a great number of blacks from the West Indies, who had been confronted with poor living conditions at home.

1 c: Compare the situation of the first immigrants with the situation of their grandchildren.

The living conditions of black British citizens have slowly improved, as nowadays members of ethnic minorities are more and more tolerated in British society. There are better opportunities in education and jobs. Nevertheless the problem of racial discrimination is still a serious one these days.

2. Give your opinion on the following statement:

2 a: Some people are for immigration, others are against it.

The acceptance of immigration depends very much on the economic and general condition of a state. There are times, when a nation lacks workers, while there are others, in which the immigrants might be considered a financial burden for society. Xenophobia is a strong factor and opponents of immigration are often afraid of sharing or losing something (i.e.: jobs, welfare, their cultural identity).

Advocates of immigration are often simply well aware of the fact that in the modern world immigration is a matter of fact, with which society has to arrange itself and which it should consider as a given chance to gain greater cultural experience.

2 b: What is your opinion

I am in favour of immigration as I consider it to be part of our daily life and think it should be seen as such, so the question is not *if* immigration should be welcomed but *how* immigration is to be dealt with.

Integration of foreign people in our society should be eased by helping them to become acquainted with the new country and its people. We also should develop more interest in immigrants and find out what we can learn about their culture and their way of living.

3: Translation

Heutzutage steigt der Anteil der Farbigen und Asiaten in der Mittelschicht, und Menschen von den Westindischen Inseln und Asien sind in der Politik, der Musik, im Sport sowie in Funk und Fernsehen vertreten. Rassistische Übergriffe und Diskriminierung sind weiterhin ein Problem, aber die schärferen Gesetze der vergangenen zwanzig Jahre haben [den Immigranten] größeren Schutz geboten.

Dennoch belegen Statistiken, dass es noch immer Ungleichheit gibt, insbesondere auf dem Arbeitsmarkt. In London beträgt die Arbeitslosenquote unter den männlichen Farbigen zwischen 16 und 24 Jahren 60 % - damit ist sie fast dreimal so hoch wie unter den Weißen in dieser Altersgruppe. Weiße verdienen in London im Durchschnitt fast zweimal so viel wie Angehörige ethnischer Minderheiten. Während Asiaten relativ gut in den Facharbeiterberufen vertreten sind, ist die Zahl der Menschen von den Westindischen Inseln in diesen Positionen sehr gering. Sowohl Schwarze als auch Asiaten sind unterrepräsentiert im leitenden Management und bei den Polizeikräften der Stadt.



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