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## Auszug aus:

*Presenting in English (SEK II)*

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**Presenting in English****6.44****Vorüberlegungen****Kompetenzen und Unterrichtsinhalte:**

- ◆ Die Schülerinnen und Schüler lernen, zu ihnen bekannten Themen Kurzreferate zu verfassen.
- ◆ Texte aus Zeitungen und Magazinen vertiefen die Textarbeit und unterstützen einen aktuellen Bezug innerhalb der Referate.
- ◆ Das Fördern der Sprechfertigkeit steht dabei im Vordergrund.

**Anmerkungen zum Thema:**

Im **Abitur** werden die Schüler im Rahmen der Kolloquiumsprüfungen aufgefordert, einen (z.B. in Bayern) zehnminütigen Vortrag zu einem vorher gewählten Schwerpunktthema zu halten. Da vielen Schülern das freie Sprechen in der Fremdsprache erfahrungsgemäß schwerfällt, bietet die vorliegende Einheit die Möglichkeit, das Erarbeiten von Referaten und den Vortrag einzüben.

Im Folgenden werden zwei Texte aus zwei verschiedenen Themengebieten vorgestellt: **Globalisation** und **International Peacekeeping**. Zu jedem der beiden Texte finden sich Assignments. Anhand dieser Assignments sollten die Schüler in der Lage sein, nach einer 30-minütigen Vorbereitungszeit das Referat zu halten. Voraussetzung ist, dass beide Themengebiete im Unterricht besprochen worden sind.

**Hinweis:** In Abweichung zum gewohnten Aufbau entfällt bei dieser Unterrichtseinheit der Abschnitt "Unterrichtsplanung". Auf den Einsatz der mitgegebenen Materialien wird dafür im Folgenden kurz eingegangen.

"Cutting Carbon Means More than Fancy Bookkeeping" (vgl. **Texte und Materialien M 1**) beschreibt, auf welche Art und Weise Zahlen und Statistiken unter Umständen eine gute Wirkung nach außen erzielen können: Das letzte Kohlekraftwerk in Oregon soll 2020 geschlossen werden. Dass der Rohstoff aber in Länder exportiert wird, deren Emissionsregulierungen weniger straff sind als die Oregons, erscheint in keinem Bericht.

**Lösungsvorschläge** zur Arbeit mit diesem Text finden sich unter **Texte und Materialien M 2**.

"Activists: Syrian Troops Widen Shelling" (vgl. **Texte und Materialien M 3**) erläutert den UNO-Einsatz in Syrien.

**Lösungsvorschläge** zu den Assignments werden auf **Texte und Materialien M 4** mitgegeben.

**Presenting in English****6.44****Texte und Materialien – M 1<sub>(1)</sub>****Cutting Carbon Means More than Fancy Bookkeeping***By Bryan Walsh*

- 1 You don't get much greener than Oregon. The Pacific Northwestern state is home to Portland – the capital of American progressivism – and is a leading booster of alternative energy, with laws mandating that the state's major utilities produce a quarter of their electricity from renewable sources by 2025. In addition, Oregon is blessed with bountiful and carbon-free hydroelectric power, which is one reason its per capita carbon emissions are half that of the national average. Coal power has all but disappeared from Oregon – the state's last coal-fired power plant, outside the coastal town of Boardman, is set to close by 2020.

- But the picture is a little more complicated than that. Even as Boardman is set to shutter its plant, the town is weighing the construction of a huge new coal-export facility, one of several that  
 10 have been proposed in the Pacific Northwest to help export Powder River Basin coal from Montana and Wyoming to the energy-hungry markets of Asia. If all the proposed ports were to be built, more than 150 million tons of carbon-intensive coal could be exported from the Northwest, nearly 50 % more than the U.S.'s coal export total last year. Even as American coal consumption declines to its lowest level since 1986 – thanks to tougher air-pollution regulations and cheap  
 15 natural gas from shale deposits – we could end up sending more of the stuff abroad.

- That's the dirty secret of cutting carbon. Oregon – and America – may be getting off coal, but if it just ends up being burned elsewhere, the climate won't be any better off. According to an analysis released this month by the Breakthrough Institute (BTI) – a nonpartisan think tank – many developed countries that appear to be reducing their greenhouse-gas emissions may be playing  
 20 this same bookkeeping game, essentially relocating their carbon footprint to other nations in the form of outsourced manufacturing or exported fuel. To put it more bluntly, they're cheating – and the rest of the world is paying the price.

- Balancing carbon output and economic growth is a hard thing to do. The goal in any decarbonization effort is to reduce the quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> that's emitted for every unit of economic  
 25 output generated. The world needs to decarbonize at the rate of about 4 % a year until 2050 in order to keep atmospheric carbon concentration at the 450-parts-per-million level that scientists broadly agree is required to prevent serious climate change.

- BTI analyzed energy data from 1971 to 2006, drawn from 26 developed countries, and found that we're nowhere near that magic 4 %. The annual decarbonization rate has been about 1.3  
 30 % since the 1980s, and only a handful of countries have been close to 4 %. That group includes Sweden, which has decarbonized at 3.6 % a year, mostly by replacing oil-burning power plants with nuclear and hydro after the oil shocks of the 1970s. France has managed to decarbonize at 2.8 % a year by following a similar route, phasing out oil power in favor of state-sponsored nuclear and hydro.  
 35 France and Sweden are not alone in the decarbonization points they're putting on the board. The BTI report shows that Ireland and Britain have managed to decarbonize rapidly too – at 3.2 % and 2.8 % a year respectively. But in both those cases, the scores have been much more a matter of shifting from carbon-intensive agriculture and manufacturing than of moving to cleaner power. Manufacturing as a share of British GDP declined from 28 % in 1971 to 11 % in  
 40 2006, more than double the average decline in the other nations that are part of the 34-member Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. Imports as a share of British GDP rose from 21 % in 1971 to 30 % in 2000 – but the carbon created by those imported goods and services is off the U.K.'s books.



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