

Abschluss2023

MSA Klasse 10 Nordrhein-Westfalen



Realschule Typ B · Gesamtschule EK · Sekundarschule

Englisch LCT Zusatzaufgaben

Englisch

Hörverstehen Zusatzaufgaben



Teil 1: The Irish War of Independence

(Audiotrack: QR-Code rechts / Hörtext S. 320)

You are going to hear a speech about the Irish War of Independence.

- ▶ First read the tasks.
- ▶ Then listen to the speech.
- ▶ While you are listening, tick the correct box **or** write down the information needed.
- ▶ At the end you will hear the speech again.
- ▶ Now read the tasks. You have **90 seconds** to do this.

- ▶ Now listen to the speech and do the tasks.

1. The Irish prime minister ...
 - a) ☐ believes that he has fundamentally influenced modern Irish history.
 - b) ☐ says that he is very happy about the chance to speak about a fundamental turning point in modern Irish history.
 - c) ☐ says that modern Irish history is full of turning points and milestones.
2. According to the prime minister ...
 - a) ☐ glorifying the Irish War of Independence is wrong because of the immense hardship it caused to many people.
 - b) ☐ the Irish War of Independence caused more suffering and death than most or perhaps all other wars before or after it.
 - c) ☐ the Irish War of Independence is something the Irish can be proud of despite the horrible suffering it caused to many people.
3. The Irish War of Independence ...
 - a) ☐ took place in the Middle Ages.
 - b) ☐ is often regarded as the most significant act of resistance by the Irish against the British.
 - c) ☐ took place when Britain first invaded and occupied Ireland.
4. The Easter Rising ...
 - a) ☐ was the only act of Irish resistance to British rule before the War of Independence.
 - b) ☐ is a famous act of Irish resistance to Britain which took place only a couple of years before the Irish War of Independence.
 - c) ☐ took place in 1619.
5. Name two highly important consequences of the Irish War of Independence.

6. The Irish War of Independence ...
 - a) ☐ solved the conflict between Ireland and Britain once and for all.
 - b) ☐ created more problems than it solved between Ireland and Britain.
 - c) ☐ caused a new problem between Ireland and Britain.

7. After the Irish War of Independence ended ...

- a) ☐ Northern Ireland was divided into two separate parts.
- b) ☐ the newly founded Republic of Ireland had the opportunity to pave their streets.
- c) ☐ a new violent conflict began which continued for more than 70 years.

8. Explain how the prime minister compares major historical events with important things that happen in our individual lives.

Teil 2: Radio Show

(Audiotrack: QR-Code S. 308 / Hörtext S. 320)

You are going to hear a radio show.

- ▶ First read the tasks.
- ▶ Then listen to the radio show.
- ▶ While you are listening, tick the correct box **or** write down the information needed.
- ▶ At the end you will hear the radio show again.
- ▶ Now read the tasks. You have **90 seconds** to do this.

- ▶ Now listen to the radio show and do the tasks.

1. According to the show host Cora, ...

- a) ☐ people living outside Scotland are not generous when it comes to money.
- b) ☐ the Scots believe that people living in the UK but outside Scotland are miserly.
- c) ☐ lots of people in the UK who are not Scottish themselves think that Scots are miserly.

2. Colin ...

- a) ☐ is proud to be from Northern Ireland but he has negative feelings about people from other parts of the UK.
- b) ☐ is angry and unhappy about people from other parts of the UK reacting in negative ways when they learn that he is from Northern Ireland.
- c) ☐ often reacts in a negative way when he sees the faces of people from other parts of the UK.

3. Colin ...

- a) ☐ is surprised that many people living in other parts of the UK still associate old stereotypes like bomb attacks and civil war with Northern Ireland.
- b) ☐ says that bomb attacks and civil war have been part of everyday life in Northern Ireland since the late 1990s up until now.
- c) ☐ says that there had been a lot of hatred and violence between Catholics and Protestants in many different parts of the UK up until the late 1990s.

4. Name (at least) two characteristics that many tourists associate with the Irish in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

5. Cora ...

- a) ☐ does not agree at all with what Colin said about Ireland and the Irish.
- b) ☐ only partly agrees with what Colin said about Ireland and the Irish.
- c) ☐ completely agrees with what Colin said about Ireland and the Irish.

6. Simon ...

- a) ☐ argues that there are basically two common stereotypes about the Scottish: one has to do with miserliness while the other one has to do with bagpipes and kilts.
- b) ☐ finds it very annoying that he often gets negative reactions to his strong Scottish accent.
- c) ☐ says that it is the most natural thing for somebody from Scotland to wear a kilt and play the bagpipes.

7. Name the two things that Simon says about Wales and the Welsh.

8. Cora ...

- a) ☐ asks her listeners to actively fight against the annoying stereotypes people from different parts of the UK have about each other.
- b) ☐ encourages her listeners to accept the annoying stereotypes people from different parts of the UK have about each other.
- c) ☐ argues that the stereotypes people from different parts of the UK have about each other do not matter at all because they are not serious.

Hörverstehenstexte



Teil 1: The Irish War of Independence

(Audiotrack: QR-Code rechts / Aufgaben S. 2)

Dear members of this great parliament, dear viewers and listeners at home or elsewhere, dear fellow Irishmen and Irishwomen,

In my capacity as the prime minister of the Republic of Ireland I feel deeply honoured today to have the opportunity of commemorating, together with all of you, an event which influenced modern Irish history so fundamentally that it can undoubtedly be called a turning point or milestone. What I am talking about is the Irish War of Independence, which took place almost exactly 100 years ago, namely from 1919 to 1921. Unfortunately, like most or perhaps all wars, the Irish War of Independence was characterised by horrible human suffering and extensive loss of human life on both sides. In this respect, the Irish War of Independence is something that should not be celebrated or glorified, of course.

However, to fully understand the background of, and the reasons for, this war, one needs to put it in its historical context. The conflict between the British and the Irish dates all the way back to the Middle Ages, when Britain first invaded and occupied the island of Ireland. For many centuries after this invasion large parts of the native Irish population suffered some kind of political and economic oppression by the British rulers. In fact, there had been numerous forms of resistance to British rule in Ireland even before the Irish War of Independence. One well-known example of this resistance was the Easter Rising in 1916. The Irish War of Independence, however, is often described as the most comprehensive and most effective act of resistance against British rule throughout the long-standing conflict between Britain and Ireland.

I will not enlarge on particular details of this war like, for example, how many people were killed when and where or who took revenge on whom as a result. Instead, my focus is on the social and political consequences of this war. When most military operations had ended and the Anglo-Irish Treaty had been signed in 1921, one of the most important results was the creation of the so-called Irish Free State, the tremendous historic significance of which is mirrored in the fact that this Irish Free State was the first truly independent Irish state in recorded history and included a territory covering more than three quarters of the island of Ireland. The other significant result of the Anglo-Irish Treaty was the establishment of what we call Northern Ireland, a territory which included – and still includes – about one quarter of the island of Ireland and which remained – and has remained up until the present day – part of the United Kingdom.

In retrospect, one could argue that the Irish War of Independence solved one historical problem between Ireland and Britain, while at the same time creating a new one. Let me explain what I mean by this. On the one hand, the war did away with the long-standing injustice of British rule over the entire island of Ireland by paving the way for the founding of the independent Republic of Ireland that we proudly live in today. On the other hand, by dividing Ireland into two separate parts, namely the independent Republic in the south and the British-ruled Northern Ireland in the north, the war triggered new waves of both political instability and physical violence which lasted up until the late 1990s.

In my opinion, it is therefore fair to say that the Irish War of Independence, like so many other important events in history, may have improved life for some or perhaps even many people. At the same time, however, the war also brought about changes that other people may consider bad, harmful or even worth fighting against. In this respect, major historical events are very similar to crucial things that happen in our individual lives. Most of those things have consequences which cannot simply be categorised as white or black. They usually come in many different shades of grey.

Thank you for your attention.

Teil 2: Radio Show

(Audiotrack: QR-Code S. 5 / Aufgaben S. 3)

Listen to the weekly British radio show 'The United Kingdom: A Closer Look'. Every Wednesday morning, the show host Cora Hamilton invites people to call into her show in order to talk about a particular topic related to the United Kingdom.

Cora: Hello everyone. My name is Cora Hamilton. Welcome to our weekly programme 'The United Kingdom: A Closer Look'. Today our focus is on those characteristics, customs or attitudes that many people in the UK often associate with a particular part of the UK. For example, one of the most common stereotypes associated with the Scots by people living in the UK but outside Scotland is their miserliness or, in other words, their lack of generosity when it comes to money. Now, if you would like to share your thoughts about this topic, please call us on 020-885522 and tell us about stereotypes you have come across and what you think about them ...

And our first caller today is Colin, I believe. Hello Colin, how are you doing?

Colin: Hi Cora, very well indeed, thank you.

Cora: Colin, what stereotype or prejudice would you like to tell us about?

Colin: You see, I am from Northern Ireland. And I am actually very proud of that, to be honest. But whenever I meet people from other parts of the UK, I am usually faced with some kind of negative reaction as soon as they realise where I come from. This really makes me mad and sad.

Cora: I'm sorry to hear that, Colin. Why do you think people react that way?

Colin: Well, I guess it's because the first things that lots of people associate with Northern Ireland have to do with civil war, bomb attacks, shootings, hatred between Catholics and Protestants et cetera. Of course, these terrible things were part of everyday life in Northern Ireland up until the late 1990s. Since then, however, the situation in Northern Ireland has significantly improved, and yet it still seems that those kinds of stereotypes are very persistent and obviously very hard to get out of people's minds.

Cora: You are probably right, I'm afraid. But Colin ... can you tell our listeners what you would like people to associate with Northern Ireland instead?

Colin: I think most people in Northern Ireland and, for that matter, in the Irish Republic, too, are generally very friendly and hospitable. Most tourists, from both inside and outside the UK, are often fascinated by the openness, friendliness and hospitality they experience in Ireland. I really wish these characteristics were the first things people associate with Ireland, especially with Northern Ireland.

Cora: From my personal experience, which is based on numerous trips to both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, I couldn't agree more with what you just said about Ireland and the Irish. Good luck to you and thank you for calling in ... And our next caller is ... Simon, I think. Hi Simon, welcome to the show.

Simon: Hi, Cora, I really adore your programme. I'm so glad my call got through to you.

Cora: Thank you, Simon. What would you like to contribute to our topic today?

Simon: I'm originally from Scotland. I was born and raised in a small town north of Glasgow. And I am, of course, quite familiar with the common stereotype of Scottish miserliness that you mentioned at the beginning of the show. But this is not the only prejudice about the Scots or Scotland, I'm afraid.

Cora: Really? What other stereotypes have you come across then?

Simon: My job involves regular business trips to many different parts of the UK. Of course, all the people I meet for the first time during those trips immediately realise that I am from Scotland because of my strong Scottish accent. And in 80 % of the cases the first thing they ask me with a smile on their face is: 'Where are your bagpipes and your kilt?' I know that they do not usually say this to insult me. For some reason it just seems to be the most natural thing to say to somebody from Scotland. I find this terribly annoying, though.

Cora: I can perfectly understand why you are annoyed at that. You see, I'm originally from a small town in Wales. And the first question I usually get from other people is – 'Don't you have to look after your sheep?'

Simon: Oh, how I hate that sort of thing! It is true that there are lots of sheep in Wales, but that does not mean the Welsh are all shepherds.

Cora: Of course not.

Simon: In a way, this is very similar to what people say about the bagpipes and the kilt, you know. And yes: It is true that some Scots do wear kilts and play the bagpipes on special occasions. But the vast majority of Scottish people have never worn a kilt and have never played the bagpipes. And perhaps they never will.

Cora: Well, Simon, it seems that we all have to deal with some kind of annoying stereotype, no matter what part of the UK we are from. Let us just try not to take those stereotypes too seriously. Anyway, Simon, thank you very much for sharing your thoughts with us today. Let's see ... our next caller is ...