

Prüfungstag:	27. Mai 2020 (HAUPTTERMIN)
Prüfungsbeginn:	08:00 Uhr

ABITURPRÜFUNG

Schuljahr 2019/2020

GEOGRAPHIE

ENGLISCH-BILINGUAL

mit erhöhtem Anforderungsniveau

**Hinweise
für die Lehrerinnen und Lehrer**

1 Allgemeine Hinweise

Die Hinweise zur Korrektur und Bewertung sind als Orientierung für die Lehrer konzipiert. Sie enthalten keine vollständigen Beschreibungen der von den Prüfungsteilnehmern erwarteten Leistung. Nicht genannte, aber gleichwertige Lösungswege und Begründungsansätze sind gleichberechtigt.

In der Prüfungsarbeit sind maximal 60 Bewertungseinheiten (BE) zu erreichen. Davon entfallen

54 BE auf fachspezifische und methodisch-strategische Aspekte und

6 BE auf die fremdsprachige Leistung.

Die den jeweiligen Teilaufgaben zugeordneten Bewertungseinheiten sind verbindlich. Es werden nur ganze Bewertungseinheiten vergeben.

2 Hinweise zur Korrektur und Bewertung

Die Bewertung fachspezifischer und methodisch-strategischer Aspekte (54 BE) geschieht auf der Basis der nachfolgenden Kriterien:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sachliche Richtigkeit • korrekte Verwendung der Fachsprache • angemessene äußere Form • logische Struktur und nachvollziehbare Lösungsstrategie entsprechend der Aufgabenstellung • sachgerechte Anwendung von Arbeitsmethoden und Hilfsmitteln • sach- und aufgabengerechte Nutzung der Materialien 	54
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Die Verteilung der Bewertungseinheiten wird unter Berücksichtigung der Bewertungskriterien für Sach-, Methoden- und Selbstkompetenz, der Anforderungsbereiche sowie in Abhängigkeit von der konkreten Aufgabenstellung vorgenommen.

Die Bewertung der fremdsprachigen Leistung (6 BE) geschieht auf der Basis der Kriterien Verständlichkeit, sprachliche Korrektheit und Ausdrucksvermögen, die wie folgt vergeben werden:

nahezu korrekter Sprachgebrauch, Variabilität und Kreativität im sprachlichen Ausdruck, Komplexität des Satzbaus	6
mehrere geringfügige Normverstöße, die die Verständlichkeit nicht beeinträchtigen, Bemühen um Variabilität im sprachlichen Ausdruck, klarer Satzbau, oberstufengemäßer Wortschatz	5 – 4
mehrere geringfügige Normverstöße, die die Verständlichkeit nicht wesentlich beeinträchtigen und/oder vereinzelt grobe Normverstöße, die die Verständlichkeit beeinträchtigen, wenig Variabilität im sprachlichen Ausdruck	3 – 2
mehrere grobe Normverstöße, die die Verständlichkeit beeinträchtigen und/oder zahlreiche geringfügige Normverstöße, die die Verständlichkeit nicht wesentlich beeinträchtigen, stark eingeschränkter sprachlicher Ausdruck, begrenzter Wortschatz, Satzbaufehler	1
gravierende Normverstöße, die die Verständlichkeit verhindern, sprachlich-stilistisches Unvermögen, grobe Satzbaufehler	0

Bei der Bewertung ist die Verwendung unterschiedlicher Atlanten zu berücksichtigen.

Task 1

		AB ¹	BE
1	<p>Location of Kenya</p> <p>Description and explanation of the development of electricity production from different energy sources in Kenya:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - steady increase since 1990 due to population growth, improving living standards, development of industry, increasingly mechanized agriculture (e.g. roses for export) - since 2010 decrease in the use of fossil fuels and biofuels, but steady increase in the use of hydropower and rapid increase in the use of geothermal energy - use of wind energy in 2010, rapid increase since then - first photovoltaic systems in 2015 - reasons for increasing use of renewable energies: development of all economic sectors (agriculture, manufacturing industry like machine processing, services like healthcare and education), rural electrification and digitalization, public awareness of climate change issues ... - ... <p>Description of the location of geothermal energy sources and power stations along the African Rift Valley which stretches from the Red Sea to Mozambique; eastern branch crossing through Kenya</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tectonic activity: divergence of continental crust of African plate and microplates; formation of rift valley system connected with volcanic activity along weak spots - geothermal energy derived from earth's internal heat contained in rock and fluids 	I/II	16
2	<p>Location of regions with tea production, ideal growing conditions (tropical climate, high humidity, fertile volcanic soils, hills)</p> <p>Discussion of benefits and drawbacks of tea production</p> <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provision of jobs in production, processing, trade ... - Kenya: third largest producer and second largest exporter of tea worldwide → tea: very important export product - important economic branch generating income <p>Drawbacks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cash crop (dependency on world market price) - monoculture (prone to pests) - use of artificial fertilizers and pesticides (e.g. glyphosate) → danger of diseases and allergies (producers and consumers) - hard work, low wages, poor living conditions - dependency on climatic conditions, danger of crop failure - negative impact of Eucalyptus on water resources, soil moisture and habitat of native species - ... <p>Conclusion</p>	I/III	19

¹¹ Anforderungsbereich

3	<p>Location of LAPSSET-Project: Presentation of the project and analysis of its effects on the future spatial distribution of business locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planned connection of Lamu with Nairobi, with destinations in South Sudan and Ethiopia through the different branches of LAPSSET-Corridor and with Africa's west coast - development and exploitation of new oil fields - development of business locations along the corridors with expressways, railroads and pipelines as well as near the planned port and airports - already existent industries are included along the southern corridor (main railway) <p>Assessment of Kenya's integration into the project (including the analysis of the cartoon):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development of cooperation between China and Kenya - large Chinese deep-sea port planned in Kenya provides better chances for trading resources - chance for further development of Kenya on the way to becoming an NIC - improvement of Kenya's infrastructure - provision of jobs - ... <p>but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - destruction of marine ecosystems - deforestation, habitats of wildlife endangered - environmental pollution - exploitation of resources - culture and traditions of natives endangered - no involvement of local people - jobs in tourism endangered - increasing gap between rich and poor - dependency on China - ... <p>Conclusion</p>	II/III	19
Bewertung der fremdsprachigen Leistung			6

Task 2

1	<p>Analysis of physical geography:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - climate, soil, relief in large areas favourable for cultivation of wheat, sugar beet, potatoes, ... - in mountains in the south and on poor soils pastures and forests - livestock farming: cattle, pigs, poultry - ... <p>Evaluation of the position of Polish agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - agriculture still important sector of Polish economy although mainly small-scale farms 	AB II/III	BE 19
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - large number of farms provide lots of jobs and comparatively high share of GDP - high and increasing importance of conventional agriculture (animal stocks), decline in organic agriculture except poultry - role of CAP (competitiveness, sustainability) on Polish agriculture might be included - ... <p>Conclusion</p>		
2	<p>Assessment of importance of Upper Silesia for Poland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - location - outstanding importance (higher GDP per capita than Poland's average) - innovative industrial structure - important location of automotive industry (62% of all investments, highest investments from USA) - unemployment rate lower than country's average - well developed infrastructure (important railways, road links, electrical power lines, ...) <p>Assessment of future opportunities of the region in EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - still important industrial location in Europe because of diversified economic structure with innovative industrial branches - structural change from coal mining and heavy industry to diverse industrial structure has started and has to continue - well-developed education infrastructure - agglomeration advantages (e.g. well-developed infrastructure, skilled workforce, great range of services on offer) <p>but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - danger of monostructure (orientation on automotive industry) - dependency on foreign investments - ... <p>Conclusion</p>	III	20
3	<p>Description and explanation of Warsaw's city development from 1937 till today: city development characterized by destruction and reconstruction</p> <p>1937 – 1945</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - old town with castle near Vistula - extensive residential areas - parks and green spaces scattered through the city - university, hospitals - sports complex for trotting - barracks in Nowa Praga - theatre, public buildings and business quarter in city centre - Ghetto of Warsaw - systematic large-scale destruction by bombings and fires during the war → extreme loss of population - ... 	I/II	15

	<p>1945 – 1990</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reconstruction oriented towards socialist city (main features: Palace of Culture with large square in front, new and wider street structures, buildings made from prefabricated slabs ...) - reconstruction of bridges and additional crossings over Vistula - increase in park areas - reconstruction of old town - large number of high-rise buildings in city centre - new industrial area in the northeast - increasing number of inhabitants <p>since 1990</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extension of infrastructure (e.g. construction of underground and stadium) - renovation and upgrading of residential districts (especially Praga) → gentrification - gated communities - shopping malls in centre and dotted across city - lack of open space areas - still growing population - ... 		
Bewertung der fremdsprachigen Leistung			6

3 Ermittlung des Gesamtergebnisses

Bewertungseinheiten	Notenpunkte	Note
57 - 60	15	1 ⁺
54 - 56	14	1
51 - 53	13	1 ⁻
48 - 50	12	2 ⁺
45 - 47	11	2
42 - 44	10	2 ⁻
39 - 41	9	3 ⁺
36 - 38	8	3
33 - 35	7	3 ⁻
30 - 32	6	4 ⁺
27 - 29	5	4
24 - 26	4	4 ⁻
20 - 23	3	5 ⁺
16 - 19	2	5
12 - 15	1	5 ⁻
0 - 11	0	6