Beispiel für die Bewertung der Darstellungsleistung
in einer Abiturarbeit im Fach Englisch

Grundlage:
Abiturklausur Grundkurs Englisch 2012, GK HT2

https://www.standardsicherung.schulministerium.nrw.de/abitur-gost/faecher_aufgaben.php
1. Point out the reasons why Bloomberg supports the building of a mosque close to Ground Zero.
(Comprehension)

1. The political speech extract "Remarks made by Michel Bloomberg, the mayor of New York City, about a mosque being built in Southern Manhattan" by Michel Bloomberg on August 3, 2012, deals with a mosque which will be built in the near of the World Trade Center Site. The speaker, M. Bloomberg, tries to convince the New Yorkers to accept this. He speaks to the inhabitants of New York and especially to those who are against a mosque there.

2. His most important reason is that everyone who lives in New York belongs to America and so they are a community. And in this community everyone has the same rights. That means that everyone can believe in his God. Bloomberg says that the Muslims are a part of New York and that some of them were also killed on 9/11.
and that they were grieved like all other Americans. Bloomberg also named the firefighters who helped on 9/11 and died to rescue the victims without any prejudices because of their religion. He says that they protect the Constitution, in which it is said that everyone has the same rights, because of that they would not respect the died firefighters when they are against the mosque.

2. Analyse the way Bloomberg tries to win his audience to support the building of this mosque. Focus on his line of argumentation, use of rhetorical devices and communicative strategies. (Analysis)

Bloomberg uses a lot of technical devices to convince the New Yorkers from this mosque. The speech can be divided in four parts. The introduction (ll. 1-5), the main part which can be separated in two parts, one says that they are one nation (ll. 6-29) and the other deals with 9/11 (ll. 30-37). The last part (ll. 38-44) is the result and Bloomberg also reminds that they have the same values and traditions (l. 42).

He starts his speech with an anecdote in which he says that the stand there where a long time ago the first settlers stand. In this case he uses the metaphor of "seed of religious tolerance" (l. 2) which were first planted by them. The settlers were from different countries and had different religions, but they started living together in harmony. It was the beginn of the american nation. With this example he shows that the people in America can live together till a long time and that they respect the other religions.
He mentioned the **statue of liberty** (l. 3), because they stand in front of her. She is the **symbol of equality**, a landmark for New York and the first building **wich** the immigrants **see**, when they **come** to New York (ll. 2 f). All that shows that she is a very important symbol for America and a representative of the **american Constitution**.

The comparison **“as strongly as ever”** (l. 4) shows that he thinks that they can do everything when they act like one nation. The correction **“everyone – everyone with a dream and a willingness to work hard and play by the rules”** shows that nearly everyone can live in America and **join the nation** when they respect the law. This could be a reminder for the New Yorkers that the **muslims** can live their religion and **built** a mosque **where ever they want**.

Bloomberg says that New York is the city of immigrants who speak a lot of different **languages**, **religions**, **origins**. But that is the reason why New York is what it is. He refers to the **meltingpot** **wich says** that a group of different people melt to one big group like the people in New York. He underlines this by saying: “you are New Yorker” (l. 19).

Afterwards he mentioned the attacks of 9/11 **wich he called** an attack on the **“spirit of openness and acceptance”** (ll. 13 f.). He uses strong words like “killed” (l. 15) and “murderous fanatics” (ll. 15 f.) to remind the people on the feelings they had after 9/11 and that they all feel like a nation.

He support this when he says that the World Trade Center “will forever hold a special place”
In our hearts” (l. 19).

Then he first mentioned the muslims who were also under the victims of 9/11 like a lot of other New Yorkers. And that they also were in mourning.

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In the end Bloomberg says that the most of the local community board voted for the mosque. That shows that the New Yorkers support his opinion. Also he reminds that till a long time the values and the traditions of the New Yorkers stay the same. He says that every neighborhood has God's love and mercy which reminds the New Yorkers for the last time that God loves them all.

Bloomberg uses an easy sentence structure with simple types of subordinate clauses and an easy language. So he can be sure that everyone in New York can follow his speech. This is really important for him because of the lots of immigrants who lived there.

Also he often uses words like “we” (f.ex. l. 4), “everyone” (l. 6), “you” (l. 10) and “our” (ll. 16 f., 19, 42) that means that he speaks directly to the listeners - the New Yorkers. He creates a special atmosphere which shows the idea of a nation/a community.

That religious leaders of different religions support him shows that they stand behind his opinion and that they believe that it is right to
build a mosque there.\(^3\)\(^9\)

All in all he did a speech which is mostly based on the feeling of nations and communities.\(^3\)\(^9\)

Bloomberg uses a language which everyone can understand because New York is a city with a high rate of immigrants.\(^3\)\(^9\)

3.2 Imagine you are a New York City firefighter and a member of one of the 9/11 rescue teams. You have listened to Bloomberg's speech and decide to reply to his views on the mosque project in a blog entry in the online edition of *The New York Times*. Focus on your personal experience of the terror attack, its impact on your life and your vision of a future world.

(Evaluation: re-creation of text)

*New York, Aug. 2010*

Comment on the speech by Michel Bloomberg\(^1\),\(^2\) O s.o.

When I first heard of the idea to build a mosque in the near of the World Trade Center I was shocked. The World Trade Center is a place where a lot of us died, because of some radical islamistic people. W/O

Well, I know that not everyone is like them and that let me think about this problem deeper. And I changed my opinion! Why shouldn't they pray for the people they have lost on 9/11 in the near of the place where everything happened?\(^2\) O

I've been there because I've been a member of the firefighters who tried to rescue the people in the towers. I lost a lot of my friends - my workmates, parts of the family of friends. What I mean is that in New York everyone knows someone who died at that dark day. It was a nightmare for everyone. At that day - and later. W s.o.
My everyday life was hard. I couldn't live with the guilt that I can't rescue more people. I've always been a religious person but at that time I can't understand why God let this happened. I started drinking and my wife and my daughter left me. My life become even harder and my brother told me to go to a therapy where they may help me. And they did. There where a lot of other people with different cultures and origins - but we all had the same problems! We spoke a lot about everything - not only about 9/11. And we all learned to accept what happened. We decided to go to every place of every religion in our group and pray for all the people we've lost. After that our therapist told us that we were normal - and we were, because we learn how to live with God's decisions.

Because of that I like the idea of a mosque in the near of this place! I think everyone should get the chance to come along with everything and can pray wherever he want.

We are a multicultural and free nation and it must be posible to build that mosque. For the futur I wish that everyone can live a normal live. And when something like this will happen again, nobody should think about where the victims come frome and what religion they have, because we are all New Yorkers!

Mike L.
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<tr>
<th>Nr.</th>
<th>Kriterium: Der Prüfling…</th>
<th>Kommentar</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>AUFGABENBEZUG</td>
<td>-P. stellt den Aufgabenbezug nicht in allen Teilaufgaben konsequent her (explizites Aufgreifen der fokussierten Aufgabenstellung in Teilaufgabe 2 fehlt: „technical devices“ statt „line of argumentation, use of rhetorical devices and communicative strategies“; Teilaufgabe 3b wirkt - auf den ersten Blick - als Teilaufgabe 3a: „comment on the speech …”). -P. beachtet aber durchgängig die Anforderungsbereiche bzw. Operatoren.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>TEXTFORMATE</td>
<td>-P. beachtet weitgehend die Konventionen der jeweiligen Zieltextformate. Teilaufgabe 3 erscheint durch die Verwendung eines passenden subjektiv-wertenden Stils sowie eines im Rahmen des Formats stimmigen Maßes an Rhetorisierung z. B. am Ende des blog entry als diesbezüglich gelungen. - Stellenweise verwendet der P. allerdings short forms und simple past (z. B. Z. 20, 50, 86, 90, 93).</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>ÖKONOMIE</td>
<td>-P. gestaltet seinen Text insgesamt hinreichend ausführlich, neigt jedoch teilweise zu Umständlichkeiten (z. B. Z. 1–7) und in Teilaufgabe 2 zu recht stark textchronologischem Vorgehen (z. B. Z. 38ff., Z. 76ff., Z. 86ff., Z. 90ff., Z. 96ff.).</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>EIGENSTÄNDIGKEIT</td>
<td>-P. löst sich weitgehend vom Wortlaut des Ausgangstextes (z. B. Z. 86–89).</td>
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| 7 | ALLGEMEINER und THEMATISCHER WORTSCHATZ | - P. verwendet häufig keine präzisen Bezeichnungen von Personen und Sachverhalten, sondern neigt zum Einsatz von personal pronouns wie he und they (z. B. 23-27, Z. 33, Z. 36, Z. 58-60, ...).  
- P. variiert seinen Wortschatz oft nur wenig und verwendet „Allerweltswörter“ wie say, show, everyone (z. B. Z. 11-17, Z. 58-60, ...). | 4 |
| 8 | TEXTBESPRECHUNGS- und TEXTPRODUKTIONSWORTSCHATZ | - P. verfügt über einen eingeschränkten Textbesprechungswortschatz.  
- Teilaufgabe 2: einige sprachliche Mittel können benannt werden, aber nicht immer treffsicher (z. B. Z. 29, 58), treffende Verben zur Deutung (außer to show) jedoch fehlen weitgehend.  
- Funktionale, passende linking phrases / connectives zur Deutung und Verknüpfung der Analyseergebnisse werden nicht differenziert genug eingesetzt.  
- In Teilaufgabe 3 gelingt die Anpassung des Textproduktionswortschatzes an das Format des blogs. | 3 |
| 9 | SATZBAU | - P. verwendet zwar ansatzweise unterschiedliche Satzmuster (Hypotaxe: Relativsätze; Parataxe: Aktiv-/Passivkonstruktionen), allerdings dominieren Strukturen wie „he says/shows that...“ und „and that ... and that ...“ in zu hohem Maße (z. B. Z. 58-60, Z. 96, 98, 101, Z. 117-120); Gerundial- und Partizipialkonstruktionen fehlen weitgehend, so dass die Variabilität des Satzbau eingeschränkt ist.  
- Der Text ist jedoch weitgehend flüssig lesbar. | 5 |

| 10 | beachtet die Normen der sprachlichen Korrektheit. | separate Randkorrektur nach W-G-O | 10 Wortschatz: max. 12 P.  
11 Grammatik: max. 12 P.  
12 Orthographie (Rechtschreibung und Zeichensetzung): max. 6 P. | 8 |
| 12 | | | W: 5  
G: 5  
O: 3 |