



Lösungshinweise für die KMK FSZ-Prüfung

Berufsfeld: Agrarwirtschaft

Sprache: Englisch

Niveau lt. GER: B1

Tapescript zu Aufgabe 1

Podcast:

Hello and welcome back to our latest episode of “Coming to Canada”. Today we are going to visit Manitoba and learn more about its culture and agriculture.

Our listeners will remember our last episode, in which we focused on Ontario, which is to the east of Manitoba. Well, Manitoba may not be as popular as Ontario, but it is the **fifth biggest province** having over 1.3 million inhabitants. The percentage of Native Americans has risen from 10 % in 1996 to **14 % today**, and, believe it or not, their number is still rising. Even the name “Manitoba” is based on a Native American language and means “the sound of the Great Spirit”.

Although there are big cities like Selkirk, Thompson or Winkler, only the **capital city Winnipeg** is well-known across state borders. Or have you ever heard of Brandon with its only 50,000 people? There are even some cities with German names like “Steinbach” or “Altona”, which leads us to the distant past, when many colonists from Germany first settled there. **Germans make up 19 %** of Manitoba’s population, which **is roughly equal to the number of Scots**. In addition, Manitoba is one of the largest Ukrainian Cultural Centres outside the Ukraine.

Another fascinating aspect of this province is its climate. The climate here is **continental with temperatures and rainfall sinking from the south to the north** which makes several types of agriculture possible. Without mountains, the **wind can become very fast** and as a consequence the **temperatures can fall to – 40 °C**. So, travelers, you better pack your winter clothing but don’t forget sun cream either – the **temperatures in summer can reach up to 53 °C** and often cause **tornadoes** in the south. This means that farmers never miss the weather forecasts on the radio.

The weather is obviously very important for the province’s agriculture which can be mostly found in the southern part, whereas cereals, especially wheat, are grown in the colder north too.

This increases the growing area of Canada’s agriculture for cereals. As a result, **12 % of the Canadian growing area** is situated in Manitoba. The biggest sector of our agricultural production is animal breeding, especially **pigs** with about 35 % of the total amount, followed by cereal production of wheat, barley and oats with 19 %. The farmers mainly produce **hard wheat** that is exported for the production of several kinds of pasta. Now be honest: How many of you would think of Canada, while eating pasta in Rome or Venice?

But what about those who do not like pasta? For those folks, there are our fabulous **potatoes**. Did you know that Manitoba is one of the main suppliers for “McCain”? That’s right, the fries you have with your steak today might have been produced in Manitoba, Canada!

The company McCain is located in **Carberry**, our very important potato processing centre. And the oil for the fries is most likely from Manitoba too, because we represent the biggest **sunflower** growing area in the world. Furthermore, **rape** is grown here as basis for the oil production. And I don’t mean oil for your car [laughs]. In total, oilseeds make **up 8 % of the agricultural production**.

The farmland around here is ideal for growing these crops because of the good soil quality. This results in quality crops for animal feed. And that's what we need for the pork we produce here and with 30 % of the country's total production we feed a lot of pigs. This makes us Canada's largest producers of pigs and prepares us for the markets in the world, not only in the biggest ones like China, the USA and Japan, but also Mexico, Korea and other countries too. There is a large demand for spareribs, pork bellies and bacon nearly everywhere worldwide, but European countries such as Italy, Germany or France cover their demand themselves.

Before we finish our today's podcast, we should also mention another important branch for the local industry which brings in lots of money – forestry. But this will be the topic for next week's episode of "Coming to Canada", so tune in if you want to know more about it. Thanks for listening.

Items und Beantwortung dieser Aufgabe:

Aspekte des Hörtextes	Raum für Notizen	P
Größe der Provinz Manitoba	- fünftgrößte Provinz	1
Aktueller Anteil der Ureinwohner	- 14 %	0,5
Hauptstadt Manitobas	- Winnipeg	1
Anteil der deutschen Bevölkerung	- 19 %	0,5
Anteil der schottischen Bevölkerung	- ca. 19 % / gleichhoch wie der deutsche Anteil an der Bevölkerung	1
Klima und Witterung / Temperaturen	- Kontinentales Klima / abnehmende Temperaturen (von Süd nach Nord) - abnehmende Niederschläge (von Süd nach Nord) - Tiefsttemperatur bis minus 40 °C - Höchsttemperatur bis 53 °C - starke Winde / Tornados (im Süden)	5
Getreide, das auch im Norden angebaut wird	- Weizen	1
Manitobas Anteil an Kanadas Landwirtschaft	- ca. 12 %	0,5
Landwirtschaftliche Schwerpunkte	- Schweine(zucht) - Hartweizen - Kartoffeln	3
Standort des wichtigsten Kartoffelverarbeitungszentrums	- Carberry	1
Angebaute Ölfrüchte	- Sonnenblumen - Raps	2
Anteil der Ölsaaten an der landwirtschaftlichen Pflanzenproduktion	- ca. 8 %	0,5
Die drei größten Absatzmärkte für Schweinefleisch	- USA - China - Japan	3
		20

Inhaltliche Checkliste in der **Zielsprache** ohne Punkte (im Zusammenspiel mit Deskriptorensatz Mediation)

Formale Aspekte: Es wird ein typischer Blog-Eintrag verfasst.

- direkte Ansprache der Zielgruppe
- umgangssprachliche Formulierungen möglich
- (am Ende) Aufruf zur Interaktion (Kommentare, E-Mails, etc.)

Mögliche inhaltliche Aspekte zum Thema „Trockenheit in Deutschland“:

Es ist nicht notwendig, alle Einzelpunkte zu erfassen. Dennoch soll der Leser einen hinreichenden Eindruck über Ursachen und Folgen der Trockenheit in Deutschland sowie über mögliche Gegenmaßnahmen bekommen.

- **Reasons for the drought / dryness**
 - too little rain / precipitation
 - heat records / high temperatures
 - La Niña-effect (in the pacific)
- **Consequences of the drought / dryness**
 - bad prospects for sowing winter wheat, winter barley or rape
 - rivers dry up
 - energy supply suffers
 - water transport more difficult
 - less harvest (than expected)
 - drought makes it difficult for winter crop to grow
- **(Counter) measures against the drought**
 - avoiding waste of water
 - starting sowing the catch crop directly after the harvest
 - late sowing

Quelle: Internet

<https://www.agrarheute.com/pflanze/kein-ende-duerre-sicht-hoffen-herbst-597112#:~:text=D%C3%BCrre%20in%20Deutschland%3A%20Zu%20hei%C3%9F,eine%20Einsch%C3%A4tzung%20der%20Europ%C3%A4ischen%20D%C3%BCrrebeobachtungsstelle.>
Zugriff: 13.12.2022

Environmental problems threaten Canada

Canada is a country that is rich in nature. Its landscape features large woods, high mountains and many rivers and lakes of all sizes. But Canada's nature is threatened by man's growing hunger for energy and profit.

One of the dangers to the environment is fracking (hydraulic fracturing). This method uses chemicals, water and sand to break up stone and extract oil and gas from the ground.

It is most commonly used in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The negative effects of fracking include consuming large amounts of water. But that is not all. The chemicals used in the process also contaminate the ground water which supplies many wells in the areas. Medical studies on patients living in the areas where fracking is practised have shown that there is an increased risk of suffering from asthma, developing cancer and birth defects in children. Drilling deep into the ground can also cause more earthquakes.

The process also generates a lot of methane gas. This gas has an even greater effect on climate change than carbon dioxide: it is 84 % worse than CO₂. This means that Canada will have problems reaching its climate targets in the long run. Other provinces like Nova Scotia or New Brunswick have already banned fracking.

Fracking is not the only process that damages the soil in Canada. The oil industry wants to extract oil from tar sands by injecting steam and chemicals into the ground. This "in situ"¹ process also contaminates land and water. Furthermore, the roads and pipelines that are needed for in situ endanger the Caribou, a certain species of reindeer, and are often built through the traditional lands of the native population and destroy their habitat.

Another major problem caused by climate change is flooding. Especially at the end of winter there can be rapid snowmelt leading to large amounts of melting water. Climate change can lead to more frequent and heavier rainfall and thunderstorms. The amount of rain that falls in a rather short period of time can cause heavy floodings. The flood water can mix with sewage water and cause the spread of diseases and can contaminate drinking water.

Heavy rainfall and flooding also cause a rise of still-water levels. Still-water increases the population of mosquitoes that often transmit diseases like the West Nile virus.

All these dangers to the environment, and, in the end to us humans, show that we need to do something about it as soon as possible – it's the eleventh hour, in fact, maybe it's almost the twelfth hour already!

Quellen: Internet, URL

<https://environmentaldefence.ca/2018/04/16/frack-canada-wants-exempt-tar-sands-fracking-environmental-assessment/>

Zugriff: 24.11.2022

<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/health-promotion/environmental-public-health-climate-change/climate-change-public-health-factsheets-floods.html>

Zugriff: 24.11.2022

¹ in situ – G.: vor Ort

Items und Bepunktung dieser Aufgabe:

Aspekte des Lesetextes	Raum für Notizen
Benötigtes Material für Fracking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chemikalien - Wasser - Sand
Negative Auswirkungen von Fracking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hoher Wasserverbrauch - Chemikalien kontaminieren Grundwasser - Asthma - Krebs - Geburtsschäden - häufigere Erdbeben - Ausstoß von Methangas
Gebiete mit Frackingverbot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nova Scotia - New Brunswick
Negative Auswirkungen durch Straßen- und Rohrleitungsbau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gefährdung der Karibus - Zerstörung des Lebensraumes der Ureinwohner
Negative Auswirkungen des Klimawandels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Überflutungen / schnelle Schneeschmelze - mehr Starkregen / Stürme
Probleme durch Überschwemmungen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Verbreitung von Krankheiten - Verunreinigung des Trinkwassers
Konsequenzen von Stauwasser-Flächen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mehr Moskitos - Krankheiten / West-Nil-Virus

Checkliste in der **Zielsprache** ohne Punkte (im Zusammenspiel mit Deskriptorensatz Produktion)

Inhaltliche Aspekte (Hinweise)

- suitable header (address/subject)
- suitable salutation
 - **Thanking the exchange partner for the time in Canada**
 - **Looking forward to the exchange partner visiting**
 - **Three aspects that the exchange partner will enjoy on the farm**

Exemplarische Antwortmöglichkeiten:

- high-tech milking technology
- species-appropriate keeping (of e.g. pigs)
- high-tech harvesters
- very large German farms
- ...

- **Attending vocational school**

Exemplarische Antwortmöglichkeiten:

- subjects
- teachers
- organisational structure
- typical school day
- ...

- suitable closing statement
- complimentary close