Glossary – Ethical Issues

achievement of scientists	Errungenschaft/Leistung der Wissenschaftler
artificial insemination	künstliche Befruchtung
development	Entwicklung
DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)	DNA/DNS
double helix (DNA)	Doppelhelix, DNA
error rate	Fehlerrate
genetic disorders	genetische Funktionsstörung
genetic engineering	Gentechnik, Genmanipulation
genetic fingerprint	genetischer Fingerabdruck
genetic make-up, genetic constitution	Erbgut
genetic modification (GM)	genetische Veränderung
heredity, inheritance	Vererbung
inherit	erben
insecticide	Insektizid
in-vitro fertilization	In-vitro-Befruchtung
laboratory	Labor
to modify modification	modifizieren, verändern Modifizierung
molecule	Molekül
to mutate mutation	mutieren Mutation
non-polluting	umweltfreundlich
organ donor	Organspender
to pass on	vererben
pesticide	Unkrautvernichtungsmittel, Pestizid
progress (no article, no plural)	Fortschritt
reproductive cloning	Klonen von Menschen
research (into)	Forschung
research facility	Forschungseinrichtung
resistance	Resistenz
stem cell	Stammzelle
technology	Technologie, Technik
test-tube baby	Retortenbaby
therapeutic cloning	therapeutisches Klonen
transgenic	transgen (genetisch verändert)

Studying and Working in a Globalized World

With the world constantly becoming smaller due to globalization, it has become much easier to spend some time in a foreign country for educational reasons, both during one's time at school and/or as part of studies at a university or vocational training. Some future employers consider it an essential aspect of a prospective employee's CV (résumé) to have spent some time abroad, very often in an English-speaking country.

Benefits for oneself

- getting a personal insight into other cultures
- improving one's foreign language skills
- experiencing different educational systems
- contributing to one's personal development, e. g. to become more independent, self-confident, adaptable to different situations
- making new friends
- improving one's career opportunities
- broadening one's horizon on various levels

Studying and working abroad also has benefits for employers. A growing number of companies tend to employ people who have studied abroad, as these prospective employees are said to possess key job skills, e. g. cultural empathy, excellent foreign language skills, self-organization, adaptability, open-mindedness and flexibility.

Volunteerism and voluntourism

In the last couple of years **volunteerism** has become more popular. It means that a person volunteers to use his/her time and skills to contribute to a community without receiving any payment. An increasing number of people combine being a volunteer with spending some time abroad. There are various ways in which one can contribute to a community, e. g. humanitarian aid or teaching at a local school in a rural village. Volunteerism should not be confused with **voluntourism,** which can generally be defined as a combination of volunteering and sightseeing.
Voluntourism is a neologism based on the words "volunteer" and "tourism" and has been criticized as counterfeiting the original idea of volunteering.
Some of the arguments critics put forward against voluntourism are that it is not truly beneficial for communities, since "voluntourists" only spend a relatively short time in the communities in question and therefore often do not truly immerse. In addition to that, they are said to enjoy all the benefits of an ordinary tourist, e. g. staying in hotels far above the living-standard of the community they are helping, while not being really prepared for their placements. Whereas in the past charities and NGOs were mostly in charge of matching volunteers with the right projects, some major travel agencies now also specialize in offering placements for "voluntourists" against payment.

English as a *lingua franca*

English can be regarded as a *lingua franca,* which means that it is a language spoken by such a vast number of people all over the world that it enables speakers of different first languages to successfully communicate with each other.

These non-native speakers of English have a huge impact on the English language, e.g. when it comes to grammar or pronunciation, for when non-native speakers of English communicate with each other it is their main intention to communicate a message. As a consequence, grammatical constructions regarded as incorrect by native speakers of English are accepted by both speakers and do not impede the flow of their conversation.

Code mixing and code switching also occur.

Code mixing means that a speaker uses words, syntax etc. from his mother tongue and English words in the same sentence. In contrast to that, the term code switching is used to refer to a speaker who switches between the vocabulary, syntax etc. of his or her mother tongue and English, often in the same sentence.

Nowadays English language skills are not considered a special feature but are taken for granted in many areas of life.

The changing world of work

Past generations often spent their entire working life with one employer, retiring from the same company with which they started. But, due to globalization, the world of work has changed rapidly over the last half century. Advances in information technology have made it possible for a company's employees in different countries to work on the same project and to exchange information on the spot. Due to new technological and economic developments, new types of jobs have been created which were unheard of only half a century ago.

Still, finding one's dream job has not become easier, and employees are often expected to show a high level of flexibility and adaptability. Changing jobs and places of residence frequently is not uncommon, as there is high competition in certain jobs. Nor do the realities of the job market always match one's expectations and wishes. Despite the fact that there is employment growth in the United Kingdom, Germany and the USA, not everyone profits from it. The number of jobs for people with no or low work skills is decreasing and the gap between the rich and the poor is widening all over the world.

Minimum wage and living wage

22 countries of the European Union, and the USA, have a statutory minimum wage. In 2015 Germany introduced a minimum wage, calculated either on the basis of an hourly rate or as a monthly payment. The minimum wage varies in different fields of work. Being paid a minimum wage means that an employee receives the lowest wage his/her employer is legally allowed to pay. Some of the arguments put forward in favour of the minimum wage are that it prevents people from being exploited by employers and from having to rely on social benefits in order to make ends meet. In the UK some companies and institutions voluntarily pay their employees a "living wage" instead of the legal minimum wage. While a "minimum wage" is calculated in accordance with the development of the job market, a "living wage" is an hourly rate calculated on the basis of the cost of living index (e.g. accommodation, travel, food and drink, costs for heating, water and electricity), which in the UK is adjusted annually. In 2018 the voluntarily paid living wage in the UK was £8.75 an hour, with the exception of London where it is £10.20 an hour, due to higher costs of living. In April 2018 the compulsory "national living wage" for people aged 25 or older was £7.83 per hour; lower than the living wage calculated by the Living Wage Foundation.

Living Wage Foundation

On its website, the London-based Living Wage Foundation says that it developed from a citizens' movement in 2001 when the charity "Citizens UK" brought parents together to exchange views on the ups and downs of family life: "It emerged that too many parents were working two jobs just to make ends meet and so had no time to spend with their children. They worked hard but couldn't earn enough to afford a decent standard of living."[1] The Living Wage Foundation is supported by the UK's political parties, and both Houses of Parliament are among those who pay their employees a living wage.

Glossary – Studying and Working in a Globalized World

adaptability	Anpassungsfähigkeit
apprenticeship, vocational training	Berufsausbildung, Lehre
charity	Wohlfahrtsorganisation
community service	ehrenamtliche Tätigkeit
compulsory education/schooling	Schulpflicht
CV (curriculum vitae) (BE)/résumé (AE)	Lebenslauf
exchange student	Austauschschüler(in)/-student(in)
flexibility	Flexibilität
gap year	freiwilliges (soziales, ökologisches etc.) Jahr/Auszeit
job advertisement/job offer	Stellenanzeige/-angebot
job interview	Bewerbungsgespräch
key qualifications	Schlüsselqulifikationen
minimum wage	Mindestlohn
open-mindedness	Aufgeschlossenheit
placement/internship	Praktikum
scholarship	Stipendium

1 http://www.livingwage.org.uk (retrieved April 2018)

school exchange	Schüleraustausch
social commitment	soziales Engagement
social skills	soziale Kompetenz
study abroad	Auslandsstudium
to apply for (a job)	sich (für eine Stelle) bewerben
to broaden one's horizon	seinen Horizont erweitern
to climb the social ladder	Karriere machen
to donate/give sth. to charity	etw. an eine Wohltätigkeitsorganisation spenden/weiterleiten
to gain experience	Erfahrungen sammeln
to get an insight into foreign cultures	einen Einblick in fremde Kulturen erhalten
to speak from one's own experience	aus eigener Erfahrung sprechen
volunteer	Freiwillige(r)

Methoden der Textarbeit

Literarische Texte

Narration

Keyword:

narrative texts: narrative texts can have many forms, among them short story, novel, fairytale, satire, parable, legend, etc.
Most relevant for your final exam are the short story and the novel.

When asked to analyze a narrative text, you will have to focus on particular elements that are characteristic of short stories or novels.

Elements of narration

Structure
Plot

INFO Elements of a complete plot

exposition → rising action → climax/turning point → falling action → ending

A **plot** need not necessarily be complete (e. g. open ending).

The **sequence** need not necessarily be in chronological order.
There may be foreshadowing or flashbacks or there may be reverse narration (umgestelltes Erzählen).
In particular, an excerpt from a longer text, which is the most common sort of text in the final exam, may not contain all the elements of plot.
Certain **key events** within the action of a story will raise the tension; they will create suspense, rising to a climax or turning point. After that there will be falling tension or relief.

INFO Tension curve

rising tension → climax or turning point → falling tension or relief