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ENGLISCH **LV**
Dein Lernverzeichnis

Lösungsblatt (ausführlich)

Task I

The text is an excerpt from the article "Hispanics Rank High on Digital Divide" by Scott James, that was published in "The New York Times" in June 2011.

It deals with the gap between people who have a computer and access to the Internet and those who do not. Furthermore, the measures taken to improve their situation are described in the text.

About 20% of adults in California do not have a computer and thus, they do not have access to information being published in the Internet, such as schedules and job offers. The government does not do anything against it – they only make promises they neglect.

But people who do not have access to the Internet, do not have access to social media, to jobs and they have a lack of skills.

Task II

The bar chart entitled "Technology Use by Race and Ethnicity, 2010" was published by the "Pew Hispanic Center 2010 National Survey of Latinos" in 2010.

It shows the distribution of three forms of technology use (Internet use, home broadband access and the use of a cell phone) among Hispanics, Whites and Blacks. For the survey, 1.375 Hispanics, 1.664 whites and 630 blacks have been consulted.

You can see at first glance that whites use technology to a much higher extent than blacks do. Moreover it is obvious that those who use technology fewest of all are Hispanics.

77% of all consulted Whites use the Internet whereas only 65% of Hispanic informants use the Internet. 65% of the White informants have got broadband access at home but only 45% of the Hispanics that had been asked for the survey have got broadband access at their command. As to cell phones, their use is much more widespread than the one of the Internet and broadband access: 85% of White people that were taken as a nationally representative sample of the entire USA population use a cell phone. But only 76% of the Hispanics that were asked use a cell phone.

The fact that Whites use more technology than Hispanics or Blacks might be due to the fact that some immigrants in the USA have got low-paid jobs. Thus, they cannot afford luxury, such as broadband access or cell phones.

The bar chart would be a useful illustration for Text A because it revisits the topic of the article "Hispanics Rank High on Digital Divide" very well.

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Task III

3.1

"Those left behind are increasingly isolated and disadvantaged as more of life's basic information [...] has moved online" (ll.6-8), James Scott states in his article "Hispanics Rank High on Digital Divide," which was published in "The New York Times" in June 2011.

Since much important information, such as schedules or job offers are only available online, the ones who do not have access to the Internet are disadvantaged.

If those people had access to the Internet, it would help them a lot. In his article, Scott presents the nonprofit organization *Caminos* that teaches Latina immigrants who do not have much money how to deal with computers. Ms. Fuentes is one of them. Thanks to *Caminos*, she has gained a lot of computer skills she used to start a company that sells cleaning products online. 18 months earlier, she did not know anything about computers or the Internet. The organization gave her the opportunity to become a successful business woman.

The Internet can help people who are "isolated and disadvantaged" (l.7) a lot.

If you know how to deal with a computer and the Internet, you have infinite possibilities.

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3.2

In his article "Hispanics Rank High on Digital Divide" James Scott describes the problems of the so-called digital divide, which are the disadvantages that people who do not have a computer (and thus not have access to the Internet) have to deal with.

Caminos, a nonprofit organization, helps those people. They teach Latina immigrants who have got a low income how to deal with computers. Ms. Fuentes is one of them. In 18 months, she has learned different computer skills that enable her to start a company.

New media have influenced Ms. Fuentes' working life a lot. Now, she is able to run her own company. 18 months ago, she did not even know how to work with a computer.

Mark Zuckerberg's working life has also been influenced by new media. Studying psychology and computer sciences in Harvard, Zuckerberg developed the website *facemash.com* in 2003. *facemash.com* enabled collegians of the Harvard University to rank the outward appearance of the female collegians. But since Zuckerberg had not asked his fellow students for a permission, he retired the website a few days later. In 2004, *facebook.com* was founded. Two years later, Mark Zuckerberg dropped out of college. In 2009, he became the youngest self-made billionaire of the world.

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Lösungsblatt (ausführlich)

3.3

The digital divide, which is a gap between owners of computers and the ones who do not have one, is a serious problem. People who do not have access to the Internet are disadvantaged since a lot of information are only published online.

But there are companies and nonprofit organizations that try to help people who do not have access to a computer and thus, who do not have access to the Internet.

MonkeyBrains.net, for example, a small Internet service provider, made Internet available for its staff – at its own expense.

Caminos, a nonprofit organization, teaches Latina immigrants how to use computers. Thanks to the organization, Ms. Fuentes was able to found her own company.

Companies and nonprofit organizations, such as *MonkeyBrains.net* and *Caminos*, respectively, serve as models for Internet development in other parts of the world. Especially third world countries might see the value of the use of the Internet. Therefor Ms. Fuentes is a perfect example: She did not even know how to do Web browsing – and 18 months later, she founded her own company that sells cleaning products online.