

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche
Reifeprüfung / Reife- und Diplomprüfung / Berufsreifeprüfung

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Englisch

(B2)

Hören

Korrekturheft

Hinweise zur Korrektur

Bei der Korrektur werden **ausschließlich die Antworten auf dem Antwortblatt** berücksichtigt.

Korrektur der Aufgaben

Bitte kreuzen Sie bei jeder Frage im Bereich mit dem Hinweis „*von der Lehrperson auszufüllen*“ an, ob die Kandidatin/der Kandidat die Frage richtig oder falsch beantwortet hat.

Falls Sie versehentlich das falsche Kästchen markieren, malen Sie es bitte vollständig aus (■) und kreuzen das richtige an (☒).

richtig	falsch
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Gibt eine Kandidatin/ein Kandidat bei einer Frage zwei Antworten an und ist eine davon falsch, so ist die gesamte Antwort als falsch zu werten. Bei der Testmethode *Kurzantworten* zählen alle Wörter, die nicht durchgestrichen sind, zur Antwort.

Bei der Beurteilung werden nur ganze Punkte vergeben. Die Vergabe von halben Punkten ist unzulässig.

Akzeptierte Antworten bei der Testmethode Kurzantworten

Das Ziel der Aufgaben ist es, das Hör- bzw. Leseverständnis der Kandidatinnen und Kandidaten zu überprüfen. Grammatik- und Rechtschreibfehler werden bei der Korrektur nicht berücksichtigt, sofern sie die Kommunikation nicht verhindern. Es sind nur Antworten mit maximal 4 Wörtern zu akzeptieren.

Standardisierte Korrektur

Um die Verlässlichkeit der Testergebnisse österreichweit garantieren zu können, ist eine Standardisierung der Korrektur unerlässlich.

Die Antworten Ihrer Kandidatinnen und Kandidaten sind vielleicht auch dann richtig, wenn sie nicht im Lösungsschlüssel aufscheinen. Falls Ihre Kandidatinnen und Kandidaten Antworten geben, die nicht eindeutig als richtig oder falsch einzuordnen sind, wenden Sie sich bitte an unser Team aus Muttersprachlerinnen und Muttersprachlern sowie Testexpertinnen und Testexperten, das Sie über den Online-Helpdesk bzw. die telefonische Korrekturhotline erreichen. Die Rückmeldungen der Fachteams haben ausschließlich beratende und unterstützende Funktion. Die Letztentscheidung bezüglich der Korrektheit einer Antwort liegt ausschließlich bei der beurteilenden Lehrkraft.

Online-Helpdesk

Ab dem Zeitpunkt der Veröffentlichung der Lösungen können Sie unter der Webadresse <https://helpdesk.srdp.at/> Anfragen an den Online-Helpdesk des BMBWF stellen. Beim Online-Helpdesk handelt es sich um ein Formular, mit dessen Hilfe Sie Antworten von Kandidatinnen und Kandidaten, die nicht im Lösungsschlüssel enthalten sind, an das BMBWF senden können.

Sie erhalten von uns zeitnah eine Empfehlung darüber, ob die Antworten als richtig oder falsch zu werten sind. Sie können den Helpdesk bis zum Eingabeschluss jederzeit und beliebig oft in Anspruch nehmen, wobei Sie nach jeder Anfrage eine Bestätigung per E-Mail erhalten. Jede Anfrage wird garantiert von uns beantwortet. Die Antwort-E-Mails werden zeitgleich an alle Lehrerinnen und Lehrer versendet.

Eine Anleitung zur Verwendung des Helpdesks finden Sie unter:

- https://helpdesk.srdp.at/Anleitung_Helpdesk.pdf

Die Zeiten des Online-Helpdesks entnehmen Sie bitte <https://ablauf.srdp.at>. Falls eine telefonische Korrekturhotline angeboten wird, sind die Zeiten ebenfalls dort ersichtlich.

1 The power of photography

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C	D	B	A	B	A	D	D

Begründungen

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The speaker says: "We were just hearing from photographer Warren Richardsen, his photographs of Syrians crossing the Hungarian border fence, and one photo in particular won the World Press Photo of the year. Well, there are of course many other winning pictures in this exhibition." The speaker therefore reports about a photo show which includes numerous images that have received awards.

1

Sanne Schim van der Loeff says: "I think it [the collection] tells us a lot about the way the world is developing and specifically about how we consider the world as a whole rather than as separate entities." According to the interviewee, the exhibition therefore reveals the direction our planet is taking.

2

Sanne Schim van der Loeff says: "So there's two dominant themes. One's quite obvious, that's the refugees that have been fleeing Syria and other countries because of the wars." The photo collection therefore puts one main focus on people escaping conflict areas.

3

Sanne Schim van der Loeff says: "You see some images dealing with the catastrophic consequences of the earthquake in Nepal and the ensuing avalanche as well [...], but also some images that visualise very strongly the smog and the pollution that we're creating in the world, specifically in China, unfortunately." Another topic displayed is therefore the ecological effect of human behaviour.

4

Sanne Schim van der Loeff says: "So there's an example in this exhibition of a series by a Russian photographer called Sergey Ponomarev and his series does also deal with the refugees and there's one specific image in that series where the first time I looked at the photograph you see beautiful sun and grass and there is this white horse in the middle of the image and then you take a step closer and the reality of the photograph is this kind of hidden behind the grass, is this huge crowd of people, refugees walking, being guided by a border policeman sitting on top of this white horse." In one of Sergey Ponomarev's pictures the focus therefore becomes obvious on second sight.

5

The speaker asks: "And do you think that photography still has the potential to make a difference to help people to change politics?" Sanne Schim van der Loeff answers: "I do and I also think more than anything that it needs to." The interviewee therefore confirms that the art of taking pictures should have a huge impact on people.

6

Sanne Schim van der Loeff says: "There is actually a series in this exhibition by a Portuguese photographer, Mário Cruz, who created a series in Senegal dealing with boarding schools that were actually having children come to the boarding schools under the pretence that they would be learning the Koran and going to school and everything." The pictures by Mário Cruz therefore feature youngsters who were promised an education.

7

Sanne Schim van der Loeff says: "Now because of the publication of that particular series the local government actually launched an investigation and ended up freeing a lot of the kids that were stuck in all of these schools." Due to Mário Cruz's pictures, the young people were therefore released.

2 Save the Putnam Trail

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	<i>was a rail line</i>	
1	<p>found in the countryside</p> <p>found at countryside found in countysides found outside cities found outside towns in the countryside on the countryside seen on countrysides seen on the countryside</p>	<p>a natural habitat a true trail built in cities driven by one for humans or animals found in trails full of trees good for people greenfields in New York Trails natural near a rail line parks pasts through reached by foot reached by trains really great for animals side by side used as borders used by animals used by bird watchers used by foot used by pedestrians used by runners used for 2 people used for cycling used for people used for running used to walk very narrow very small with many trees</p>
2	<p>feel differently</p> <p>clean and new feel a purification process feel better and purified feel different feel differently and purified feel differently during trail feel like new feel purified feel purified feel renewal feel renewed feeling differently get renewal purify herself undergo purification</p>	<p><i>the idea of nature/ naturally/ comfortable is not accepted</i></p> <p>amazed amazed by that close to nature comfortable coming out of city differently it's a perefication feel a natural trail feel amazed feel amazing feel comfortable feel comfortable and renewed feel connected to nature feel free feel in nature feel like nature feel natural (<i>refers to the trail and not to Ms. Corber doing the trail</i>)</p>

		<p>feel naturally feel nature feel nature connected feeling in the countryside feeling relaxed feeling the nature feels like in countryside feels renewable happy happy and satisfied healthier healthy and fit makes her purify natural natural rustic feel (<i>refers to the trail and not to Ms Corber doing the trail</i>) renew scared near the city thinking about the problem</p>
3	<p>provides shelter provides food</p> <p>be living area give food gives migratory birds shelter gives them a habitat gives them food has food has food for birds has many shelters is a natural habitat is a shelter is their home is their shelter offer food and shelter offer shelter for birds offers food for animals offers nutrition offers them fresh water protects them provides food provides food and water provides food for birds provides foods provides fresh water provides shelter provides shelter and food provides shelter for birds provides shelter to them provides their food provides them food provite foods shelter and food provision</p>	<p>filters stormwater (<i>the trail filters stormwater, not the swampy area ie. the wetlands</i>) helps the environment offers plants and water good for the environment difficult filter water habitat is good for environment save food store water saves the environment protects the swapland plants protect unique plants migratory birds food and water spends fresh water cleans water remains as it is is a green area is on the East Coast</p>
4	<p>accessible for cyclists accessible for wheelchairs</p> <p>accessabel for wheelchairs accessable for bikers</p>	<p>cyclists wheelchairs bikes cycle excessable</p>

	<p> accessible for cyclers accessible for cycles, wheelchairs accessible for cyclist accessible for wheel chairs accessible for wheelchairs accessibly for bikes available for wheelchairs available for bicycles available for wheelchairs better for bike drivers better for cyclists better for wheelchairs easier for cyclists easier for wheelchairs easier riding a bike fitting cyclists and wheelchairs for bikes for cyclists for wheelchairs good for bikes is accessible for cycles ok for cyclists ok for wheelchairs passable for everyone perfect for cycling possible for wheelchairs suitable for cyclists usable for wheelchairs useable for wheelchairs wheelchair accessible </p>	<p> impossible good to run on wide enough protected safed dry for cycles not good for animals not good useful working available above the water will simply get away recessable for cyclists not secure hard to handle not real done reachable for wheelchairs (<i>this answer implies wheelchairs going from point A to the trail</i>) execable expensive easier to ride protected for cyclists a asphalt nice for people (<i>too vague</i>) accesibly for wheels </p>
5	<p> carries sediments carries oil goes into a buffer carries along pollutants carries oil with it carries pollutants carries sediments carries sediments and oil carries sediments with it comes off the trail drains in the buffer drains of drains of the asphalt drains off drains off sediments go in the buffer go in the buffers go into ground go into the buffer goes in the buffer goes into a buffer goes into bio swell goes into bioswale goes into vegetated buffer goes to the buffer is capture in buffers oil slide off </p>	<p> can be a solution can't be used can't get in clears the water comes on the trail contaminates the trail creates bio swells evaporate floats, not sink in get wet get's high go away go to the paver goes into vegetated water goes on the asphalt has nowhere to go is dangerous is kept is very slidy it will buffer (<i>the water does not create the buffer, the vegetation does</i>) it won't go away lose the natural movement need puffer sets free toxic starts to come off swams oil in water turns into buffer (<i>the water does not create the</i>) </p>

	<p>runs off sediments slide off slides off slides right off takes off sediment will drains off will flow away will get polluted will go in buffers will go into baffer will go to buffer will reach a buffer will run off wouldn't be a problem</p>	<p><i>buffer, the vegetation does)</i> will be capured will be flooded will catch valutants will destroy it will get captured will get into it will get puffer will go away will go on buffer (<i>the preposition 'on' implies that the water will stay on the surface of the vegetation buffer</i>) will ruin the asphalt will swap over will vegetate</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>move naturally a natural movement be dynamic limit natural movement move move around move around freely move dynamically move dynamicly move natural movement natural move natural movement offer a natural movement</p>	<p>avoid pollution be a living area be a natural habitat be an animal habitat be home for animals be shelter for animals capture minerals capture pollutants (<i>not according to Ms. Elbin but New York City Parks Department - the buffer prevents the ability of the wetlands to move</i>) concrete pool develop develop nature and wildlife drain off the water fertilisate give animals a home grow (<i>Ms. Elbin does not mention expanding the wet area but the natural movement</i>) grow plants have birds have room help birds help the environment hold the wildlife keep growing keep their animals there live live there lose wildlife natural rehabilitation protect animals protect the greenspace protect the wildlife provide a habitat provide food for species provide room for birds safe wildlife save the wildlife support wildlife (<i>too vague</i>) use the area</p>

<p>7</p>	<p>that's not realistic</p> <p>development goes on ending them is unrealistic her wish is unrealistic it can't be avoided it will continue it will happen it's not realistic it's not realistic its not realistic it's unrealistic to prevent she can't stop them she can't stop this stopping them is unrealistic stopping this is unrealistic there is no escape there's no way out they will keep building they won't stop this is unstoppable this will happen unrealistic limit further development wat is realistic</p>	<p>birds crunched birds no where it has no sense (<i>too vague</i>) it is difficult it is essential it is maybe necessary it is very difficult it is very dynamic it would be difficult it would be liked nowhere to go realistic she can't stop (<i>referent missing</i>) suggestion solutions that asphalt is negative that birds get crunched that is not important (<i>refers to her dislike not being important</i>) that it is important that the should protected that they are important the needing of buildings they are good this is realistic wildlife gets compacted</p>
<p>8</p>	<p>come up with compromises suggest solutions</p> <p>come to a compromiss come to a solution come to solutions come up with solutions discuss solutions find a compromise find a solution find compromises find solutions get solutions have a sollution make compromises propose solutions solve the problems suggest compromises suggest solution talk about the compromises talk about the problems</p>	<p>change come up different people discuss everyone hold it is necessary keep green spaces promise solutions protect protect the birds protect the environment protect the park provide habitats for animals resave the green path safe the areas save the environment solute solutions stop suggest informations talk about it (<i>too vague</i>)</p>
<p>9</p>	<p>live in urban areas live in cities</p> <p>life in urban areas live in urban area live in urban spaces live in the city</p>	<p>2 thirds 2/3rds 2050 argue about it be conflicted be in conflict criticize it get in conflicts habitats for animals have help benefit health benefits</p>

		ignore the problem in urban areas it's a conflict life in natural areas limit green areas live in open spaces live in urban areas live in these areas live near green areas lose the nature move away from cities need more space not be healthy not be realistic not care about it public health benefits seek for greenspaces solve problems use green spaces use the area use the park
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Begründungen

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The speaker says: "The Old Putnam Trail in Van Cortlandt Park is one of New York City's few true trails. So it's popular with runners and walkers. The trail used to be part of a rail line, and in places wooden railroad ties still poke through [...]." Formerly, the route of the path was therefore a rail line.

1

The speaker says: "And some sections of the former train track are barely wide enough for two people to pass through side by side." [...] Ms. Corber says: "It has a very rustic natural feel to it, and it, it feels like a natural trail that you would find anywhere in the countryside, and, yeah, that's here in the Bronx." Therefore, green paths of that kind can normally only be found in the countryside.

2

Ms. Corber says: "It's a way to get out of the city and get renewal. You feel differently when you start the trail to when you end it. It, it's like a purification process." Therefore, Ms. Corber says doing the trail makes her feel differently.

3

The speaker says: "Freshwater wetlands like this one are scarce in the city. It's home to a unique collection of plants and amphibians. The Tibbetts wetland thus provides shelter and food for migratory birds travelling up and down the East Coast." Therefore, the swampy area helps animals as it provides shelter and food.

4

The speaker says: "Environmentalists say the park needs to remain as it is, not only to provide access to nature for people, but also to protect the wetlands. But the New York Parks Department wants to pave the Putnam Trail to make it accessible for cyclists and wheelchairs." Therefore, authorities intend to give the path a hard surface so that it is accessible for cyclists or wheelchairs.

5

The speaker says: "This is Jennifer Greenfeld. She's the chief of forestry, horticulture, and natural resources for the New York City Parks Department. Rain slides right off asphalt carrying with it sediments and oil. Greenfeld says the Park's Department has a solution for that." Greenfeld says: "In some cases we have what's called a bioswale on the edges of the trail. So as water drains off the asphalt it will go into this sort of vegetated buffer that will capture any sediment that's coming off the trail." Therefore, when water gets on the paved surface, it carries sediments or oil.

6

The speaker says: "That said Audubon Society ornithologist Susan Elbin has another concern about the pavement. She says too much asphalt can limit the natural movement of a wetland". Ms. Elbin says: "Marshes and wetlands, they're like living organisms, and they need to have room to move around, and beaches, too. So it's all very dynamic, it's not like putting in a concrete pool and there it is." Therefore, Ms. Elbin worries that wet areas may lose the ability to move naturally or move around.

7

The speaker says: "So if there's too much development constraining the wetland?" Ms. Elbin says: "Those birds and, and associated birds and other wildlife with them gets crunched in the middle and has nowhere to go." The speaker says: "There's already a golf course near the wetland and a major freeway runs nearby. So there's already a lot of constraints on this wetland. Even so, Elbin says:" Ms. Elbin says: "I would love to say: 'Protect it.', you know. No more development anywhere, but, you know, that's, that's not realistic." Therefore, Ms. Elbin would like to prevent further building activities but knows that's not realistic.

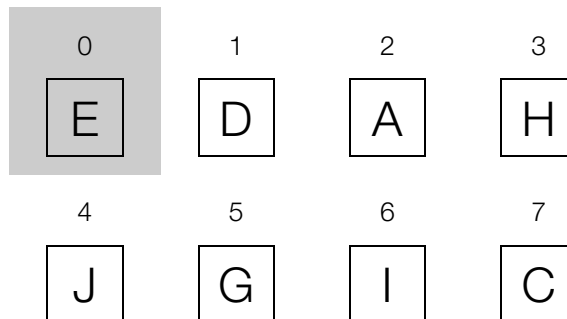
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Ms. Elbin says: "I would love to say: 'Protect it.', you know. No more development anywhere, but, you know, that's, that's not realistic. So then, then the next step is, we are at the table to come up with the compromises, or to suggest solutions." Therefore, Ms. Elbin thinks a meeting will be necessary to come up with compromises or to suggest solutions.

9

The speaker says: "More than half the global population lives in cities. And the UN estimates that by 2050 two thirds of the world's people will live in urban areas." Therefore, it is assumed that, in the future, most humans will live in urban areas.

3 May we have your attention, please?



Begründungen

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The interviewed person says: "The commonsensical answer is that distraction is the opposite of concentration. It's like a state of mind during which you are incapable of concentrating or attending in a deliberate way". Therefore, when people are unable to focus in a specific situation, they are generally considered to be distracted.

1

The interviewed person says: "If you think about, you know, a student in a boring lecture: From the professor's point of view, that student is a distracted student. But, from the student's point of view, the professor is boring." Therefore, when people are inattentive in a university class, they might be finding the speaker dull.

2

The interviewed person says: "You know, one thing ski instructors do is they distract scared students from the fact that they're slowly sliding down a mountain by talking a lot." Therefore, when teaching something challenging it might help to involve people in a conversation.

3

The interviewed person says: “And so distraction to me is anything that I didn’t mean to be attending to. Like any time that I find myself like: ‘Wait! How did I end up on Facebook?’” Therefore, the guest speaker considers people to be distracted when they are unaware why they started doing something.

4

The interviewed person says: “I mean, this is why when you study meditation, which I have, have done, that is teaching you how to just be aware of the paths that your brain goes down.” Therefore, when people learn how to focus really deeply, they become conscious of how their thoughts develop.

5

The interviewed person says: “[...] if I’m sitting in a movie theatre and I decide this trailer is boring, I’m gonna go check my email, that’s not distraction, that’s a decision.” Therefore, when people deliberately choose to be inattentive, they actually are not distracted.

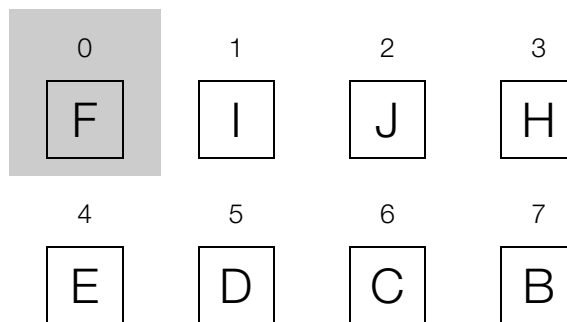
6

The female speaker says: “[...] how we do things with our phones now that we would never have considered to be proper behaviour as recently as a decade ago. And an example of that in the workplace is – and David and I go to a meeting every day in which this happens – people are just sitting there on their phones, including me, while other people speak. How is that decent behaviour in a social world?” Therefore, it used to be a sign of bad manners to do something other than pay attention.

7

The interviewed person says: “To my mind, when I’m in a meeting and you’re talking about things that have varying degrees of importance to each of the people as the meeting progresses, [...] and so I’m, you know, usually checking my email to see if there are other work things going on [...].” Therefore, people choose to do more worthwhile things when situations are of little interest.

4 Conscious consumerism



Begründungen

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The speaker says: “We, we spent the last year researching online, looking for environmentally and socially responsible products in terms of how they are produced, and looking at manufacturing processes and looking at the social effects of the way things are produced, not just the environmental effects and bringing those two together. And we collected them all and built an eco-mall which many people are familiar with.” *eConscious Market* therefore wanted their goods to be sustainable in several ways.

1

The speaker says: “And we collected them all and built an eco-mall which many people are familiar with. And we decided to give away half the profits of the sales of those goods.” Of the products sold, *eConscious Market* therefore chose to donate 50 % of what they earn.

2

One speaker says: "So you've got a bunch of great products?" The other speaker says: "We've got a bunch of. I mean there is an amazing amount of stuff out there in various sectors from clothing to furniture, bicycles, I mean, the more I started to dig, the more I discovered that it's, it's not really a niche market, it's just that most people don't know that there are products out there that are great [...] substitutes [...]." The goods *eConscious Market* offers therefore are from all kinds of categories.

3

The speaker says: "[...] it's just that most people don't know that there are products out there that are great [...] substitutes, substitutes for a more conventionally produced product, that you could probably take everything in your house and almost find a socially and ecologically responsible counterpart for that. And so we try to collect them in one place, make them easily available." For an average home, it is therefore actually quite simple to get sustainable alternatives for the majority of goods.

4

The speaker says: "If the last year is any judge, we actually think we could become one of the largest environmental portals online for these types of products." Based on their recent experience, *eConscious Market* therefore hopes to be among the leading sources on the internet in this sector.

5

The speaker says: "The more companies out there we can have like yours and I always feel a little uncomfortable calling them companies because they function so much more like non-profits in so many ways, but the more companies we have out there like yours, the more we are going to be able to transform the whole nature of our system of exchange." The interviewer says that more enterprises of this kind would therefore, as a consequence, change the way commerce is done.

6

One speaker says: "And from what I understand the user actually gets to choose the non-profit, correct?" The other speaker says: "Yeah, that's a key part of what differentiates us from some of the other sites out there or organizations or movements where corporations are giving back to the social sector. We really want our consumers, our customers I should say, to get involved in the giving process. So it's their money, it's in their pocket, they worked for it. They're purchasing a product from us that they know is more environmentally and socially responsible." The enterprise therefore includes its clients in doing good in order to be different from other comparable enterprises.

7

The speaker says: "We really want our consumers, our customers I should say, to get involved in the giving process. So it's their money, it's in their pocket, they worked for it. They're purchasing a product from us that they know is more environmentally and socially responsible. And they can say to us: 'This is important to me, this environmental group, this social group, this human rights group is important to me, give my money to them.' And we'll do it." Consumers can therefore decide who should get the money.

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