Name:	
Klasse:	

2

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche Reifeprüfung

AHS

7. Mai 2020

Englisch

Sprachverwendung im Kontext B2

=	Bundesministerium	
	Bildung, Wissenschaft	
	und Forschung	

Hinweise zum Bearbeiten der Aufgaben

Sehr geehrte Kandidatin, sehr geehrter Kandidat!

Dieses Aufgabenheft enthält vier Aufgaben.

Verwenden Sie für Ihre Arbeit einen schwarzen oder blauen Stift.

Bevor Sie mit den Aufgaben beginnen, nehmen Sie das Antwortblatt heraus.

Schreiben Sie Ihre Antworten ausschließlich auf das dafür vorgesehene Antwortblatt. Beachten Sie dazu die Anweisungen der jeweiligen Aufgabenstellung. Sie können im Aufgabenheft Notizen machen. Diese werden bei der Beurteilung nicht berücksichtigt.

Schreiben Sie bitte Ihren Namen in das vorgesehene Feld auf dem Antwortblatt.

Bei der Bearbeitung der Aufgaben sind keine Hilfsmittel erlaubt.

Kreuzen Sie bei Aufgaben, die Kästchen vorgeben, jeweils nur ein Kästchen an. Haben Sie versehentlich ein falsches Kästchen angekreuzt, malen Sie dieses vollständig aus und kreuzen Sie das richtige Kästchen an.

A B CX D

Möchten Sie ein bereits von Ihnen ausgemaltes Kästchen als Antwort wählen, kreisen Sie dieses Kästchen ein.

A ☐ B ■ C ● D ☐

Schreiben Sie Ihre Antworten bei Aufgaben, die das Eintragen von einzelnen Buchstaben verlangen, leserlich und in Blockbuchstaben. Falls Sie eine Antwort korrigieren möchten, malen Sie das Kästchen aus und schreiben Sie den richtigen Buchstaben rechts neben das Kästchen.



Falls Sie bei den Aufgaben, die Sie mit einem bzw. bis zu maximal vier Wörtern beantworten können, eine Antwort korrigieren möchten, streichen Sie bitte die falsche Antwort durch und schreiben Sie die richtige daneben oder darunter. Alles, was nicht durchgestrichen ist, zählt zur Antwort.

falsche Antwort richtige Antwort

Beachten Sie, dass die Rechtschreibung der Antworten im Prüfungsteil *Sprachverwendung im Kontext* korrekt sein muss, damit Antworten als richtig gewertet werden können. Dies gilt auch für Groß- und Kleinschreibung sowie etwaige Akzente, die aus der Antwort klar erkennbar sein müssen.

Ergänzende Erklärung zur Testmethode "Editieren": Bitte beachten Sie, dass sich in einer solchen Aufgabe 2-4 richtige Zeilen im Aufgabentext befinden. Die Beispielzeilen (0, 00) zählen nicht zu den 2-4 richtigen Zeilen.

Jede richtige Antwort wird mit einem Punkt bewertet. Bei jeder Aufgabe finden Sie eine Angabe zu den maximal erreichbaren Punkten.

Viel Erfolg!

ANTWORTBLATT

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10	Lehrperson auszufüllen falsch richtig falsch richtig 1 2 3	10 0 2
	richtig falsch	11 7 3

Conquerors of the final frontier

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_ / 12 P.

4

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Bitte umblättern

12 P.

Read the text about what it takes to be an astronaut. Some words are missing. Choose the correct word (A-O) for each gap (1-12). There are two extra words that you should not use. Write your answers in the boxes provided on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you



Conquerors of the final frontier

Becoming an astronaut is neither simple nor straightforward; there are no schools for astronauts or university courses. So how do you become an astronaut and what qualifications and (0) ___ do you need?

Space agencies are looking for the best people possible. Training an astronaut is a (1) ____ investment for any agency; training is lengthy and expensive, and the support needed both before and during a space mission is costly.

It takes years to organise a space mission and (2) ___ hundreds of people are involved in preparing the astronauts and the spacecraft. Astronauts are pivotal to the success of a mission but flight opportunities are (3) ___, so space agencies want to be sure that the astronaut selected will make the (4) ___ possible use of the precious time they will spend in space.

What qualities do you need?

Astronauts need to be able to apply their considerable knowledge and skills to the tasks for which they have been trained; be able to bear tremendous (5) ____ while in orbit; and be determined to succeed. This is what makes them special.

A high level of education in scientific or technical disciplines, (6) ____ with an outstanding professional background in research, application or education fields possibly (7) ____ by the use of computer systems and applications, is essential. Previous experience with aircraft operations is a bonus, particularly if it (8) ____ responsible tasks such as being a test pilot or flight engineer. The more skills and experience an applicant has the (9) ____, as this will increase their ability to (10) ____ a variety of tasks.

Equally essential is excellent physical condition. Astronauts have to (11) ____ intensive periods of training and may (12) ____ in spaceflights that last for months. During this time their body will be subject to a great deal of stress and good health and physical endurance are essential.

Α	altogether	G	limited	M	supported
В	best	Н	make	N	undergo
С	better	I	most	0	undertake
D	considerable	J	participate		
Е	coupled		qualities		
F	involved	L	responsibility		

2 12 P.

Read the text about the effects of heat. Some words are missing. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each gap (1-12). Put a cross (\boxtimes) in the correct box on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you.

How heat affects your mood

Past research has demonstrated – and we can certainly all agree – that a really hot day can induce feelings of grumpiness and even hostility toward everyone around us. But this is the first study to show (0) ambient temperature and "prosocial" behaviors, which are (1) those selfless deeds that benefit other people, organizations, or society (2), but not explicitly ourselves.
To study this connection, researchers from Lehigh University and Northwestern University (3) three experiments. In the first, they found that retail stores employees were 50 percent less likely to (4) prosocial behaviors – like volunteering to help customers, listening actively, and making suggestions – when they were working in an uncomfortably hot store (5) normal conditions.
In the second experiment, (6) thinking about hot temperatures was enough to influence helping behaviors. Half of the participants taking a paid online survey were asked to (7) situations in which they were uncomfortably hot, and then all of the participants were asked to take another survey for no additional compensation. Only 34 percent of the people who imagined feeling hot (8) complete the free survey, versus 76 percent of the control group.
Finally, the researchers asked college students seated in either a 69-degree Fahrenheit [20,5°C] room or an 80-degree Fahrenheit [26,6°C] room to fill out a survey that would benefit a local non-profit organization. Only 64 percent of the students in the hot room agreed to answer at least one question, compared to 95 percent in the cool room. And those in the hot room who (9) answered only about one sixth of the questions those in the cool room did.
The researchers were able to show that hot and muggy environments increased fatigue and reduced positive mood, which (10) to less helping behavior. Understanding this connection may help people better (11) – and possibly prevent – these types of harmful or (12) behaviors, they say. "Even though one cannot control or change the weather itself, it is feasible to control one's ambient environment," they wrote in their paper.

0	a link between	B relations with	C connections D within	contact to
1	A quite	B absolutely	C sure D	essentially
2	A completely	B as a whole	C in all D	all over
3	A make	B performed	C will design D	have reported
4	A promote	B go after	C engage in D	follow
5	A as in	B unlikely	C than D	compared to
6	A just about	B because just	C just when D	even just
7	A recall	B call up	C think back D	memorize
8	A want to	B have volunteered	C had applied to D	were willing to
9	A did participate	B made it	C filled in D	wrote everything
10	A directly led	B apparently caused	C obviously D resulted	quickly affected
11	A provide	B look forward to	C anticipate D	take to
12	A ineffective	B doubtful	C undesirable D	disruptive

3 10 P.

Read the text about what it could be like to share a flat with friends. Some words are missing. Complete the text by writing <u>one</u> word for each gap (1-10) in the spaces provided on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you.



Living with friends

One of the obvious benefits to living with friends is that you're rarely lonely. You always have someone around to talk to. It's good to share your worries or problems with (0) ____ people.

Jessie Williams, who studies at City University London, agrees: "I think living with people also (1) ____ you learn to compromise, share things, and make an (2) ____ to talk to them even when you don't feel like socialising," she says.

However, you should be willing to (3) ___ a few sacrifices. For one, you may have to adapt your lifestyle in certain ways. One of my roommates is very conscious (4) ___ cleanliness, whereas my other roommate's definition of a "tidy" room is a nearly-visible carpet. I fall somewhere in the middle, so we've all (5) ___ to rethink our standards a bit.

Then there's the matter of privacy. This is particularly true when your friend has their friends round – of whom you (6) ___ not be such a fan – and they're using the common areas of the flat. This can become a real problem when it's exam season. A house party the night before someone's big essay is due is never good for housemate relations. And once there's beef in the flat, it can be hard to get away from.

It's true that you learn things about your friends when they're around you 24/7 that you didn't pick up on (7) ____. You start to notice their habits. They leave the lid off the butter; they hog the washing machine; they breathe too loudly – and it can feel overbearing.

(8) ____, in your view, these cons outweigh the pros, living with strangers might be ideal. (9) ____ could well be better to meet (10) ____ new and dislike them than to let overfamiliarity sour your existing friendships. Or another alternative – if you can afford it – could be to live alone. It undoubtedly gives you some freedom.

4 10 P.

Read the text about attractiveness. Some words are missing. Change the word in brackets to form the missing word for each gap (1-10). Write your answers in the spaces provided on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you.

What makes people attractive

Psychologists have concluded that attractiveness is the basis for all human relationships. One reason for this might be that the more human (0) (be) feel attracted to a person, the more open they become. This might explain why attraction is not based entirely on appearance. While many people are in (1) (agree) that physical appearance is important to at least a certain degree in order to make a person (2) (desire), recent studies have shown that there are other, perhaps (3) (surprise), elements at play, too.
The single most attractive trait a person has is their (4) (available), according to Helen Fisher, an American (5) (anthropology). Although this might seem unbelievable at first, it is important to point out that this has little to do with putting oneself at another's disposal. Instead, it signifies how willing a person is to open up (6) (emotion). Many people in long-term relationships have proven (7) (capable) of making this distinction. Being physically but not mentally present is one of the most common reasons that relationships fail, according to one therapist.
There is also a wide range of character traits that put us off a potential partner. In a study, (8) (selfish) and anxiety rated as the least appealing qualities in a potential partner. One therapist remarked that those who constantly sought approval from others frequently came across as unattractive. Narcissistic people, for example those who gaze (9) (end) at their own reflection, also tended to come across badly: they showed themselves to be either insecure or too obsessed with themselves to care enough about their partners.
Fisher asserts that rational thought has little to do with attraction. In (10) (promote) her new book, she claims that our brains can decide almost instantly when we are attracted to people – in some cases it takes less than a second. Fisher offers advice for those who have been unsuccessful in their attempts to become more attractive: while we ponder what makes a person alluring, it is, in fact, useless to try and speculate about it. Perhaps explaining attraction is an impossible task after all.

Bildquellen

Aufgabe 1: © skeeze / www.pixabay.com

Aufgabe 3: © Sergey Peterman / www.fotolia.com

Textquellen

Aufgabe 1: European Space Agency, Communication Department: How to become an astronaut. http://www.esa.int/Science_Exploration/Human_and_Robotic_Exploration/Astronauts/How_to_become_an_astronaut [28.10.2019] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 2: MacMillan, Amanda: The Surprising Way the Sweltering Summer Heat Affects Your Mood. https://www.realsimple.com/health/mind-mood/hot-temperatures-reduce-helping-behavior [11.11.2019] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 3: Evershad, Megan: Students: is it really a good idea to live with your friends? https://www.theguardian.com/education/2016/nov/10/students-is-it-really-a-good-idea-to-live-with-your-friends [11.11.2019] (adaptiert).