18. September 2020

Englisch
Korrekturheft

Lesen B2

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
☐	☒
☒	■

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* und *Richtig/Falsch mit Begründung* 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 Richtig/Falsch mit Begründung

Die Testmethode *Richtig/Falsch mit Begründung* sieht vor, dass für die Erreichung eines Punktes zwei Bedingungen erfüllt sein müssen:

1. Die Entscheidung, ob die jeweilige Aussage richtig oder falsch ist, muss korrekt sein.

2. Als „Begründung" sind die ersten 4 Wörter jenes Satzes zu zitieren, der die Entscheidung belegt.

Das BMBWF empfiehlt im Sinne der Kandidatinnen und Kandidaten, Abweichungen von der Regel der ersten vier Wörter zu akzeptieren, wenn zweifelsfrei erkennbar ist, dass auf den die Entscheidung begründenden Satz Bezug genommen wurde (etwa, wenn 4 Wörter innerhalb des Satzes oder der ganze Satz zitiert werden).

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 erreichen. Die Rückmeldungen der Fachteams haben ausschließlich beratende und unterstützende Funktion. Die Letztentscheidung bezüglich der Korrektheit einer Antwort liegt 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 brauchen zur Benutzung des Helpdesks kein Passwort.

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 burglary

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

Begründungen

0

The text says: "Afterwards, motion sensors and alarms had been installed and <u>advice duly issued</u>." The people in the neighbourhood had therefore given Jane tips.

1

The text says: "<u>She stood transfixed, heart thumping, straining to detect a sound</u>." Jane's immediate reaction to the break-in was therefore to feel anxious that the burglar might still be around.

2

The text says: "[…] she turned from the bedroom, <u>curious to know how they had got in</u>. A draught of cold air guided her towards the bathroom." Jane's reason for going into the bathroom was therefore to find out more.

3

The text says: "[…] the tread of a running shoe, not a large size for a man. Jane placed her foot next to the pattern on the tile. <u>Why did she presume it was a male</u> […]? <u>Would she have been a match for this person</u>, whatever their gender?" In the bathroom Jane therefore reflected on her own reactions.

4

The text says: "He had grinned, <u>claimed she didn't know her own mind</u>: it was a phase, they would patch things up. How to make a man return your key? […] Consequently, <u>she had had the locks changed and eventually, finally, the phone calls had ceased</u>." Jane had therefore resisted David's attempts to make her change her mind.

5

The text says: "She […] contemplated calling the police. […] <u>How long would it take them to arrive, do whatever it was they did, and leave again</u>?" Jane was therefore undecided about reporting the incident, thinking that she would have the police in her home for some time.

6

The text says: "The intruder […] had been discreet and discerning. Was it absurd that <u>she felt almost grateful to him</u>? Now […] she would have that burglar alarm put in. <u>Better still, he had magicked away the last reminders of the year when David had ruled her life</u>." Jane therefore did not report the incident mainly because she felt she had benefited from it.

2 Hired by a robot?

0	1	2	3
C	I	A	H

4	5	6	7
F	B	E	G
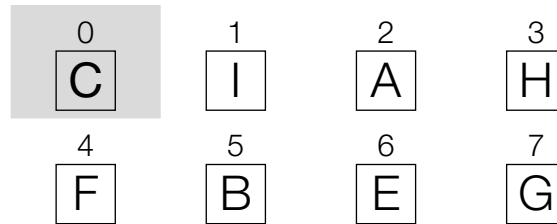
Begründungen

0
The paragraph is about the problems of humans hiring staff and the advantages of using computer programmes for hiring decisions. The text says: "Software that crunches piles of information can spot things <u>that may not be apparent to the naked eye</u>."

1
This part of the paragraph is about people who use computers for job applications and the difference between people who use the on-board browser and those who install another browser. The text says: "For instance, people <u>who fill out online job applications</u> using browsers that did not come with the computer (such as Microsoft's Internet Explorer on a Windows PC) but had to be deliberately installed (like Firefox or Google's Chrome) perform better and change jobs less often."

2
This part of the paragraph is about the difference between people who use the on-board browser and those who install another browser. Those who change their browsers usually have good reasons to do so, have thought about it and take the time to do so. The text says: "It could just be coincidence, but some analysts think that people who bother to install a new browser may be the sort <u>who take the time to reach informed decisions</u>."

3
The paragraph is about the company that found this insight by analysing huge amounts of employee data. The text says: "Evolv, a company <u>that monitors recruitment and workplace data</u>, pored over nearly 3m data points from more than 30,000 employees to find this nugget."

4
The paragraph is about the fact that many US workers have unskilled jobs and change jobs regularly and what this means for the companies employing them, i.e. dealing with lots of applications. The text says: "So firms <u>that employ lots of unskilled workers</u>, such as supermarkets and fast-food chains, have to vet heaps—sometimes millions—of applications every year. Making the process more efficient could yield big payoffs."

5
The paragraph is about how some findings go against common belief of HR departments and recruiters, in this case concerning people who have changed jobs frequently in the past. The data suggest that job-hopping in the past does not mean that those employees quit jobs more easily than others. The text says: "But a recent analysis of 100,000 call-centre workers showed that those <u>who had job-hopped in the past</u> were no more likely to quit quickly than those who had not."

6

The paragraph is about some insights which the company Evolv collected, for example, on reasons for staying in a job longer. The text says: "Working with Xerox, a maker of printers, Evolv found that one of the best predictors <u>that a customer-service employee will stick with a job</u> is that he lives nearby and can get to work easily."

7

The paragraph is about the advantages and problematic aspects of using algorithms (computer software) for employing people. The text says: "Wisely used, <u>they can help match the right people with</u> the right jobs."

3 Psychology and the Good Life

	R	F	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	X		*After three more days*	
1	X		With one in four	In reality a lot Santos speculated that Yale Students want to change The course, taught by
2		X	Students have long requested	A 2013 report by Administrators like Ahn In reality a lot Santos speculated that Yale The fact that a
3		X	Administrators like Ahn expected	A 2013 report by Most large lectures at Psychology and the Good Students have long requested The fact that a The previous record-holder - Psychology With one in four With so many undergraduates
4	X		The previous record-holder — Psychology	Administrators like Ahn expected After several weeks, the At the start of Because the psychology department Most large lectures at Offering such a large Psychology and the Good *(None of these sentences refer to the highest attendance and government rules.)*

	R	F	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
5		X	With so many undergraduates	Administrators like Ahn expected After several weeks, the At the start of Because the psychology department Most large lectures at Offering such a large Psychology and the Good The previous record-holder - Psychology
6	X		After several weeks, the	At the start of Because the psychology department Offering such a large The course focuses on
7	X		Students must take quizzes	Some students admit they The course focuses on *(None of these sentences contains information as to what students have to do.)*

Begründungen

0
The text says: "On Jan. 12, a few days after registration opened at Yale for Psyc 157, Psychology and the Good Life, roughly 300 people had signed up. <u>Within three days, the figure had more than doubled. After three more days, about 1,200 students, or nearly one-fourth of Yale undergraduates, were enrolled</u>." Therefore, a new course at Yale had already proved to be very attractive in a short period of time.

1
The text says: "'Students want to change, to be happier themselves, and to <u>change the culture here on campus</u>,' Santos said in an interview. 'With one in four students at Yale taking it [i.e. Santos' course], if we see good habits, <u>things like students showing more gratitude,</u> procrastinating less, increasing social connections, we're actually <u>seeding change in the school's culture</u>.'" Therefore, campus life benefits if course participants are encouraged to be more thankful.

2
The text says: "<u>Students have long requested that Yale offer a course on positive psychology</u>, according to professor Woo-Kyoung Ahn, director of undergraduate studies in psychology, who said she was "blown away" by Santos' proposal for the class." Therefore, up until this course, undergraduates had expressed an interest in courses on well-being.

3

The text says: "<u>Administrators like Ahn</u> expected significant enrollment for the class, <u>but none anticipated it to be quite so large</u>. Psychology and the Good Life, with 1,182 undergraduates currently enrolled, stands as the most popular course in Yale's 316-year history." Therefore, Yale officials did not know that Santos' course would become the most successful course ever.

4

The text says: "<u>The previous record-holder — Psychology and the Law</u> — was offered in 1992 and had about 1,050 students, according to professor Marvin Chun, the Yale College dean. Most large lectures at Yale don't exceed 600." Therefore, the last course with the highest attendance was partly about governmental rules.

5

The text says: "<u>With so many undergraduates enrolled in a single lecture, Yale's hundreds of other classes</u> — particularly those that conflict with Santos' — <u>may have seen decreased enrollment</u>." Therefore, other courses did not attract more students than usual because Santos' class was so popular.

6

The text says: "After several weeks, the decision was made to <u>move the lectures to Woolsey Hall</u>, usually the site of events like symphony performances, <u>which can accommodate the entire class</u>." Therefore, eventually, the students on the course were all gathered together in one place.

7

The text says: "<u>Students must take quizzes, complete a midterm exam and, as their final assessment, conduct what Santos calls a "Hack Yo'Self Project</u>," a personal self-improvement project." Therefore, in order to pass the course, students have to prove that they have worked actively on their own well-being.

4 Europe's digital economy

0	1	2	3
F	J	A	C

4	5	6	7
H	D	G	E

8
B

Begründungen

0

The paragraph elaborates on the idea that open online trade within the EU has many benefits for both businesses and customers, such as free exchange and a greater choice of goods, services, resources and easier access to customers. The text says: "Digital technology <u>has catalysed the interconnection of the global economy</u>."

1

The paragraph talks about how online trade within the EU has not yet exploited its potential, because only a small amount of retailers (11%) sell to crossborder customers via the internet. The text says: "So far, however, the online exchange of goods and services between EU countries has been limited."

2

The paragraph is about how online trade within the EU hasn't yet exploited its potential, because only a small amount of retailers (11%) sell to crossborder customers via the internet. The text says: "Evidently, more needs to be done to cultivate the open exchange of goods and services."

3

The paragraph explains that a survey has shown that European businesspeople consistently believe in the benefits of an open digital economy in Europe. The text says: "A survey of executives from both digital start-ups and conventional businesses, conducted by the Economist Intelligence Unit and sponsored by Android, found that the vast majority (98%) agree that openness in the digital economy is "vital" for growth and stability in Europe."

4

The paragraph talks about how many respondents of the survey on openness in the digital economy struggle to approach customers from other EU countries via the internet. The text says: "30% say they find most or all other European markets difficult to access through the digital channels."

5

The paragraph explains that there are many aspects influencing online trade with other European countries in a negative way, some of which can be tackled by the decision-making units and others cannot. The text says: "Some factors that prevent companies from reaching customers across European borders, such as linguistic diversity, cannot be addressed by policymakers, but others can."

6

The paragraph talks about retailers' concerns about online fraud and how cross-national cooperation can be very effective and about how it would relieve people's fears. The text says: "Greater international cooperation would help allay their fears: in 2016 the first ever pan-European crackdown on e-commerce fraud led to the arrest of 42 individuals who had allegedly purchased luxury goods worth €3.5m with stolen credit cards."

7

The paragraph explains that many people in the EU still do not have the means to be part of an open digital economy, simply because, unlike other countries, they do not have access to the internet at all times. The text says: "Unequal access to the internet means too many people are still outside the digital economy."

8

The paragraph lists the changes needed to guarantee equal access to the digital economy and its benefits for all of Europe's retailers and customers. The text says: "Unifying rules and regulations, working together to build trust in crossborder transactions and investing in the necessary enabling infrastructure would help Europe to achieve a more open digital economy."

Bildquellen

Aufgabe 3: © Andriy Petrenko / www.fotolia.com

Aufgabe 4: © adimas / www.fotolia.com

Textquellen

Aufgabe 2: Autor/in nicht genannt: Robot recruiters.
  https://www.economist.com/business/2013/04/06/robot-recruiters [11.03.2020] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 3: Shimer, David: Yale's most popular class subject ever: happiness.
  https://www.seattletimes.com/nation-world/yales-most-popular-class-subject-ever-happiness/ [11.03. 2020] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 4: Autor/in nicht bekannt. Europe's open digital economy? In: *The Economist*, Ausgabe 425, Nummer 9065, 2017,
  S. 28–29.