

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche
Reifeprüfung/Reife- und Diplomprüfung / Berufsreifeprüfung

21. September 2023

Englisch
Korrekturheft

Hören 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
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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 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://www.matura.gv.at/srdp/ablauf>. Falls eine telefonische Korrekturhotline angeboten wird, sind die Zeiten ebenfalls dort ersichtlich.

1 Cultural appropriation

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C	B	D	A	D	C	C	B

Begründungen

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The speaker says: “[...] cultural appropriation happens when a member of one culture uses the products [...] of another culture of which they are not a member. This in itself is not fundamentally wrong, says philosophy professor Eric Matthes.” According to Professor Matthes, cultural appropriation is therefore basically acceptable.

1

The speaker says: “So, when does it cross the line from something benign or even productive to something that causes harm?” The speaker therefore wonders at what point cultural appropriation starts to become damaging.

2

The speakers says: “It would likely be fine for you to don traditional Indian clothing for the occasion. Your intent would be to honour your friend’s wish and show respect for their traditions.” Appropriating traditional outfits is therefore all right in order to show appreciation of other people’s customs.

3

The speaker says: “Say the sari you are wearing was designed by a big-name Western brand. Did the company seek consent from the Indian culture to use traditional designs in their clothing? This is where the logic of cultural appropriation gets messy.” When well-known firms use traditional patterns, they might therefore create difficult situations.

4

The speaker says: “If you are a celebrity with millions of followers around the world the possibility of offending someone is compounded, as when Beyoncé performed at an Indian wedding in 2018 wearing an Indian-inspired outfit including a deeply V-necked and high side slit dress.” One star therefore created tension when she combined a traditional style with a revealing cut.

5

The speaker says: “What’s important in these cases of cultural exchange is due diligence, Matthes notes. If someone from a marginalized culture raises a concern, you should investigate to find out why. The best source for this information is always going to be people from that culture.” In order to determine whether something is culturally offensive, people should therefore ask representatives of that community.

6

The speaker says: “Critics say that this whole movement against cultural appropriation is causing some people to be less open to cultural exchange.” Society’s disapproval of cultural appropriation might therefore make some people reject taking ideas from other cultures.

7

The speaker says: “Because of how much negative attention there’s been lately about Coachella attendees wearing Native American head dresses, you wind up not buying anything from the Native American booths for fear of acting offensively. But arts and crafts are how many Native Americans support themselves and their families.” Trying not to hurt people’s feelings could therefore keep many Native Americans from making a living.

2 Sports tech

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	<i>triumph and disaster</i>	
1	elite sportspeople elite athletes elite sport athletes elite sport people elite sports people elite sportsmen professional athletes	a better lifestyle athletes with technology athletics bodies different sports equipment health health and well-being ice skates people in sports people who do sports players records running speed sport technological equipment technology well-being of us
2	the 2012 London Olympics 2012 2012 London Olympics 2012 Olympics 2012s olympics London olympic games London Olympics London Olympics in 2012 Olympics 2012 in London Olympics in London the London Olympics the Olympics 2012 the olympics in London	2 weeks 2000s 2005 2014 before the olympics corona covid few years ago his beginning career lockdown London Olympics the 2020 Olympics the London marathon the Tokyo Olympics
3	engineering of sport engineering and sports engineering in sports engineering of sports engineering on sport sports engineering the engineering of sports	advanced health aerodynamics biking international conference of sports Olympic games research sport event sports sports facilities technological doping technology the latest technology the Olympics in Tokyo well-being
4	about 300 300 300 delegates 300 participants about 300 delegates	growing high higher online increasing low much higher

	around 300 ca 300	rising very high 100,000 less than 100 200 800 1800 delegates 1800 instead of 300 18,000
5	technological doping technologic doping technological dopeing technology doping technology dopping	air dynamics doping doping, cheating obvious physiology of the athlete
6	a motor a motor in bike a motor in downtube a motor on bike an electric motor an engine bike with a motor motor motor in her bicycle motor on her bike	app cheating material doping drugs technology doping technology in her swimsuit

Begründungen

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The speaker says: "2020 was supposed to be a summer of sport. Wimbledon, international football in the form of the European Cup and of course the Olympics. But those of us who enjoy sports are having to wait another year for these demonstrations of triumph and disaster." The presenter therefore describes sports events as spectacles of triumph and disaster.

1

The speaker says: "Someone with a deeper interest in sport than most of my guests is Steve Haake, who spent much of his career using technology to help elite sportspeople get better, faster and break records." A lot of Steve's professional life has therefore focused on improving the performance of elite sportspeople.

2

The speaker says: "Since the 2012 London Olympics, Steve has also been working to improve the health and wellbeing of all of us." Steve therefore started to promote a better lifestyle for everyone at the time of the 2012 London Olympics.

3

The speaker says: "Now then, Steve, this summer we all hoped to have been enjoying the Tokyo Olympics and you would have been in Tokyo, but not at the Olympics, rather at the International Conference on the Engineering of Sport that would have taken place before it." Steve was therefore supposed to take part in a research meeting on the topic of engineering of sport.

4

Steve Haake says: "It was an absolute success because we'd normally get about 300 delegates, something like that, and this time we had 1800 delegates online." Generally, the number of participants at the research meeting is therefore about 300.

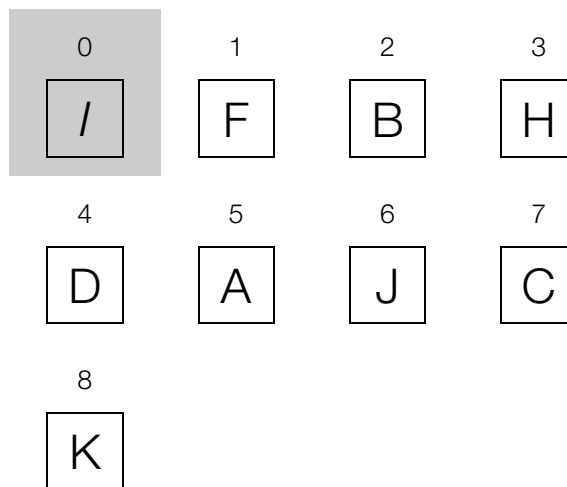
5

The speaker says: "There are still those who claim that this increasing reliance of sports on new technologies is tantamount to I think what you call technological doping." Steve Haake answers: "Yeah." When athletes depend too much on technology, Steve therefore describes it as technological doping.

6

Steve Haake says: "And sometimes it's really, really obvious. So, for instance, the cyclist that put in a motor in the down tube of her cross-country bike and suddenly was winning tournaments, but then they found out that her wheels were still going around when she stopped pedaling." One athlete therefore definitely did something forbidden when she installed a motor.

3 The flexible work revolution



Begründungen

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The CEO says: "It's a thing that I didn't expect to evolve into what is now a global four-day-week movement." The CEO was therefore surprised that his idea spread all over the world.

1

The interviewer says: "So you did a six-week trial. That was back in 2018 for your 250-odd staff. Can you go into the result first then?" The CEO says: "Yeah, so, when we did the trial we ran a set of research from Auckland University and Auckland University of Technology alongside." During the test period they therefore also arranged to have the project assessed scientifically.

2

The CEO says: "Our productivity went up about 25%." From the beginning they therefore managed to increase output by a quarter.

3

The CEO says: "[...] and our turnover, staff turnover levels have dropped materially as well." The need to hire new employees could therefore be reduced significantly.

4

The CEO says: "[...] we pay our staff 100% of their normal five-day salary, they only have to work 80% of the time, provided that we get 100% of productivity." The key economic requirement of the new model is therefore that employees keep output at the same level.

5

The CEO says: "And what it also means is that we allow people to opt into the programme and to choose which day, or half-day they take off." All employees were therefore independently from others able to decide if and how to take part in the project.

6

The CEO says: “So we have staff who take a day off, staff who take two half days off or staff that work five days but come in late or go home early. And that’s usually parents who want to take their kids to school or indeed want to pick them up from school.” Some employees therefore used the new advantages of the scheme to combine job and family duties.

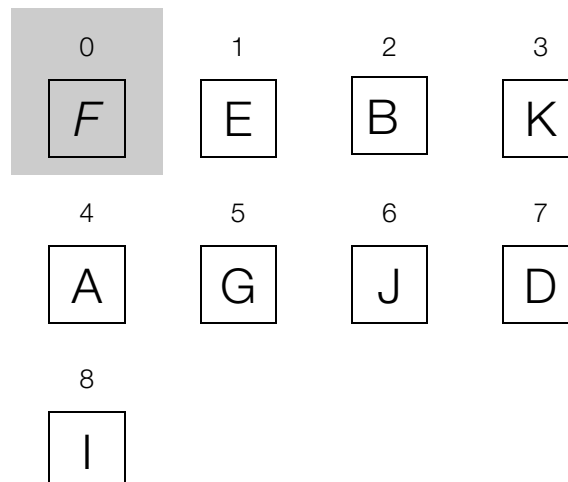
7

The CEO says: “[...] we have people who are joining the company, we make them do a five-day work week for a period of time before we shift them in.” In the beginning, new employees therefore have to work according to a traditional schedule.

8

The CEO says: “Amazingly, there are a bunch of people who want to come to the office every day. [...]. And I think the other thing is that there are people who just don’t want to be held accountable for output. They are quite happy to just be held accountable to show up at nine and leave at five, five days a week.” The traditional scheme is therefore chosen by people who prefer to be evaluated for the time they spend at work.

4 The art of giving a speech



Begründungen

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Lucinda says: “So, the great thing about that Steve Jobs speech is he starts off and he says, ‘Look, I am just going to tell you 3 stories from my life.’ And he says, ‘No big deal, just 3 stories.’ [...] As if there’s no structure at all, as if he’s just gonna ramble around, and you can imagine, the audience sort of relaxes, says ‘Oh, he’s gonna tell me 3 stories’.” The way Steve Jobs begins his talk therefore calms down the listeners.

1

Lucinda says: “The second thing is because he said there’s ‘3 stories’, in a sense that lets the audience know the parameter of the speech, so that means by having a structure kind of set out for you, you think, ‘Okay, well, he’s nearly finished one story, so it must be a third of the way through.’ And if it’s a boring speech, which it often is, I will sit there and think, ‘Oh, okay, so we’ve got 2 bits to go’.” Telling the listeners how the talk is organised can therefore help deal with dull parts.

2

Lucinda says: “So the first story is about how he went to college, but dropped out and studied calligraphy. [...] He never knew what would be the point of that. And then the next story is how he had sort of a career disaster at Apple and he got sacked and then he came back. And then the third story is the very, you know, very moving one about facing death, discovering cancer and facing the prospect of death.” Steve Jobs therefore tells one story about his professional path which deals with failure.

3

Lucinda says: "So we connect the dots actually at the end of that speech because what he is saying is a story of beginning, about growing and maturing, and then the third part of the story is ending. And that's just a classic storytelling structure: beginning, middle, and end." As to the layout of his talk, Steve Jobs therefore uses a traditional narrative technique.

4

Lucinda says: "Nowadays, I would say, for a really serious speech – so if you think of something like the National Press Club Address on Wednesdays [...] – ABC shows it – so that's half an hour. So, I would say half an hour is about, I would say, the maximum now for a serious speech. But TED talks are interesting because they are fixed at 18 minutes, quite rigorously." Lucinda has therefore observed that influential speeches are rather strictly limited timewise.

5

Lisa Leong says: "And what's interesting is that working in organisations, very often when I've had to do a presentation, they will say, 'Please do it like a TED talk speech.' So I think that's become the new norm for what a good speech is." When giving speeches at work, the interviewer therefore often is asked to adopt a well-known pattern.

6

Lucinda says: "The first is – look at how they are online, and the people just watch them. So what is that telling us? There is a hunger for great speeches. There is a hunger for ideas, well communicated." Nowadays there is therefore a strong desire for speakers who can express thoughts skilfully.

7

Lucinda says: "But I see a big gap between that and this real senior executive tier, which still give very old-fashioned speeches actually. [...] Death by Powerpoint, yes, but also death by pompous, you know, pompous executive, getting up and reading their speech and it's very long." In the business world, managers therefore often communicate their ideas badly.

8

Lucinda says: "Well, it's usually not thinking about the audience, in fact. I suppose, if I was to try and think through what I find most concerning about what's going on now in terms of leadership and communications – what I see, and I guess the Bank Royal Commission really showed this, all these bank leaders got up and gave speech after speech where they kind of avoided the main issue, where they clearly hadn't understood how angry the Australian people were about what was going on." Lucinda finds it therefore important that people in power address the concerns of the listeners.

Bildquellen

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Aufgabe 4: © Peggy_Marco / www.pixabay.com

Tonquellen

Aufgabe 1: Sprecherin nicht genannt: Where's the line between cultural appropriation and appreciation? BrainStuff.
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Aufgabe 3: Sprechende: Barnes, Andrew / Leong, Lisa: The four-day work week: Utopian ideal or secret weapon to survive the COVID-19 recession? ABC: This working life.
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