

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche
Reifeprüfung / Reife- und Diplomprüfung / Berufsreifeprüfung

21. September 2023

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

1 The life inside the library

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

Begründungen

0

The text says: "The New York Public Library had to figure out the best way to quickly get books into the hands of patrons. It built a \$2.6 million rail line, which began operating in November, to move books from an enormous underground bunker to the main branch." The New York Public Library therefore installed a new system to shorten waiting times.

1

The text says: "Workers in the Milstein Research Stacks in Manhattan retrieve books from a 'pick list' sent to them from the library above and set the books on the track in protective red cars for delivery." In the new system, books are therefore transported in special containers.

2

The text says: "The 5,100-square-meter archive, kept at a climate-controlled 18 degrees and 40 percent humidity, houses about 1.5 million books. 'The air in here is better than most of Manhattan,' Johannes Neuer, the director of customer experience, told *The Times*." The books are therefore stored in a room which provides ideal conditions.

3

The text says: "For the last 26 years, Donald Vass has spent his days mending books in the Seattle area. He talks of his repaired books 'as if they were children heading out into a dangerous, unpredictable world,' Kirk Johnson wrote in *The Times*. 'I'm reluctant, many times,' said Mr. Vass, who is based in the King County Public Library, 'to send them out because I know what they're going to be up against.'" Mr. Vass is therefore hesitant to let go of the books he has restored because they might be treated badly.

4

The text says: "While Mr. Vass works to restore books, a group from Columbia University in New York is focused on another aspect: their smell. Jorge Otero-Pailos, a professor and director of historic preservation at Columbia, and a group of graduate students have teamed with the Morgan Library & Museum in Manhattan to preserve the odors of the private study of John Pierpont Morgan, one of America's wealthiest men when he built the library in 1906." At the Morgan Library, a research team is therefore trying to prevent a specific quality from being lost.

5

The text says: "'Under normal circumstances, we would have been kicked out of any museum if we were behaving the way we behaved': We were on all fours, putting our heads under Morgan's desk,' Mr. Otero-Pailos said after a recent trip. Instead, they were welcomed by Christine Nelson, curator of literary and historical manuscripts at the library." According to Mr. Otero-Pailos, the team was therefore treated favorably.

6

The text says: "'For years people have come to me and said: 'Oh God, it must smell so great where you work! I remember that old-book smell from my favorite library so well'," Ms. Nelson told *The Times*." Christine Nelson is therefore used to people saying that they associate her job with personal experiences.

7

The text says: "The team is working with a fragrance company to isolate the odors and determine their smell profile." Together with a firm, the Columbia research group therefore wants to analyze the elements of distinctive scents.

2 Supercars

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	2019	
1	hundreds of thousands hundreds of thousands pounds from hundreds of thousands hundreds of thousands £ hundreds of thousands hundreds of thousands several hundreds thousands pounds some hundreds of thousands	£100 £100,000 £1m 100,000£ 12% 14,000 16000 supercars a hundred pounds a hundred thousand a hundred thousand pounds about 100,000 pounds hundreds over a million pounds thousands
2	14,000 14000 supercars 14000 cars	£14,000 12% 1400 16,000 2,000 479 532 supercars almost 16,000 hundreds of thousands one million the entire produce run
3	lengthy waiting lists a lengthy waiting list a long waiting list a waiting list lengthy waiting lists long waiting lists on a waiting list waiting list	a bigger concentration champagne fridges or diamonds Ferrari getting the latest supercar Lamborghinis LED lights McLaren parking lots parking spot personalising vehicles televisions champagne fridges to the brands TV champagne fridge
4	outside of London outside London	at the royal borough Chelsea everywhere in business in London in smaller cities in the royal borough Kensington and Chelsea Knightsbridge Mayfair outside Westminster streets suburbs Westminster
5	£1m-plus	\$1m-plus

	<p>£1m plus £1million plus +£1m 1 million plus pounds 1 million pounds plus 1m-plus pounds more than £1m more than 1m pounds over £1 Million over £1m over 1m pounds over a million pounds</p>	<p>£1m £300,000 1 Million £ 1000 1000000 pounds a million dollars a million pounds Ferrari Monza million satin stitch rose</p>
6	<p>paint with crushed diamonds</p> <p>crushed diamonds diamonds paint including crushed diamonds paint mixed with diamonds paint with diamonds crushed mixed paint with diamonds</p>	<p>1 million satin stitches adding LED lights allowing to personalise vehicles champagne fridges diamond studded roof garden fabric interior including televisions LED recreating the sky Monza paint satin shooting stars television and champagne fridges upgrades like champagne fridges upgrades like televisions</p>
7	<p>a magnet effect</p> <p>a magnetic a magnetic effect acts like a magnet attracts like a magnet became a magnet becoming a car magnet being a magnet effect like a magnet it becomes a magnet it's a magnet it's like magnet like a magnet magnet magnet function magnetic magnets for Lamborghinis, Ferraris streets becoming a magnet streets were becoming magnets that of a magnet they acted as magnets</p>	<p>a bad effect cameras council set up cameras home to celebrities Lamborghinis and Ferraris more car crashes more people buy supercars racetracks royal borough streets used as racetracks too loud warnings</p>
8	<p>antisocial</p> <p>antisocial drivers antisocial supercar drivers as antisocial as antisocial drivers as antisocial supercar drivers they are antisocial</p>	<p>celebrities City bankers dozens of complaints people issued with warnings racers rich people socialites supercar drivers warnings</p>

Begründungen

0

The text says: "Almost 16,000 supercars – such as Ferrari, Bugatti, Aston Martin, Maserati and Koenigsegg models – were registered at UK addresses in the year to December 2019, according to figures released after a freedom of information request." A large number of British residents therefore acquired luxury cars in 2019.

1

The text says: "They cost from hundreds of thousands to more than £1m each [...]." According to data, the price in pounds of the cheapest supercars acquired was therefore hundreds of thousands.

2

The text says: "Almost 16,000 supercars – such as Ferrari, Bugatti, Aston Martin, Maserati and Koenigsegg models – were registered at UK addresses in the year to December 2019, [...]. The DVLA registered an increase of 12% from 14,000 in the previous year, according to the data released to the accountants UHY Hacker Young, and seen by *The Guardian*." 14,000 supercars were therefore purchased in the UK in 2018.

3

The text says: "UK celebrities, sports stars and business executives continue to snap up the latest supercars, leading to many manufacturers having lengthy waiting lists." Potential supercar buyers might therefore have to be added to lengthy waiting lists.

4

The text says: "[...] likely to see a bigger concentration of supercars outside of London as the wealthy seek more space as working from home becomes the new norm." Supercars might therefore become more common outside of London as a result of changes in lifestyle.

5

The text says: "Ferrari sold its entire production run of a new Monza £1m-plus supercar before it had even begun making the vehicles." One model of car that was particularly in demand was therefore £1m-plus.

6

The text says: "Luxury car producers are also cashing in on the expensive taste for personalising vehicles, with upgrades including televisions, champagne fridges and even paint mixed with crushed diamonds." A manufacturer can therefore use paint with crushed diamonds to create a special effect on the exterior of a supercar.

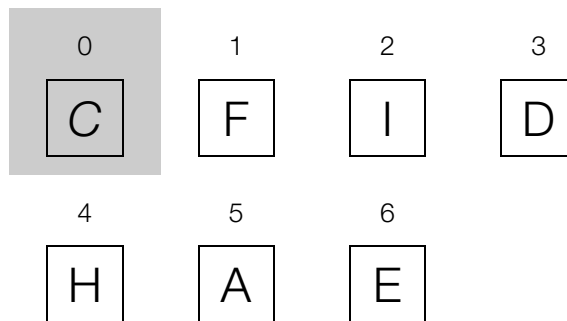
7

The text says: "The council said it introduced the technology after receiving dozens of complaints that some of its streets were becoming a 'magnet for Lamborghinis and Ferraris'." The neighbourhood of Kensington and Chelsea therefore has a magnetic effect on two particular makes of car.

8

The text says: "More than 100 people were issued with warnings in only two weeks after the introduction of the first noise cameras brought in to tackle antisocial supercar drivers." The author therefore describes drivers that the authorities have taken measures to target as antisocial.

3 Externships



Begründungen

0

The paragraph is about the idea that industries of the future will need workers with certain abilities. The text says: “And workers will need resilience and grit, because failure, more often than not, is part of the innovation process.”

1

The paragraph is about how many secondary schools are not equipping graduates for the world of work. The text says: “With some notable exceptions, mainstream schools in most countries remain insulated from the demands of industry, which all too often means they are cut off from rapid evolution in the economy at large.”

2

The paragraph is about how several American companies are opening schools. The text says: “Udacity, the online education start-up founded by Stanford professor Sebastian Thrun, delivers certified courses in partnership with companies.”

3

The paragraph is about how several American companies are opening schools. The text says: “According to *The Economist*, more than 70 companies, including Microsoft, Verizon, and Lockheed Martin – all struggling to find innovative and tech-savvy skilled employees – are working on similar models with schools.”

4

The paragraph is about the problems of internships from the company point of view. The text says: “Opportunities for placing young interns are rare, because they lack the skills and knowledge companies want. And companies are reluctant to have teenagers in their offices.”

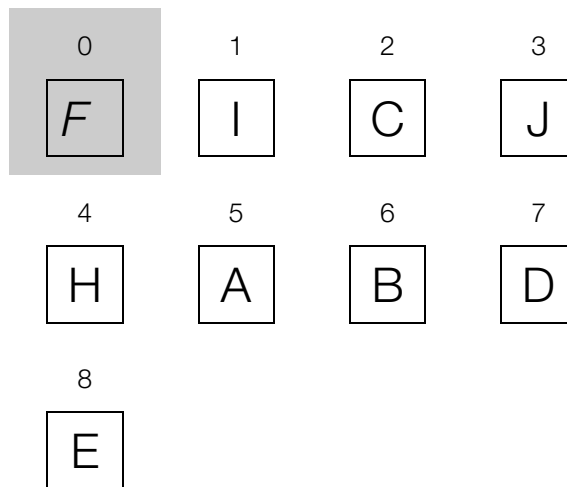
5

The paragraph is about the problems of internships from the students’ point of view. The text says: “Those secondary-school students who do manage to get an internship often find the experience unrewarding; instead of learning anything of value, they are often relegated to making photocopies and performing other manual tasks.”

6

The paragraph is about the benefits of externships. The text says: “Examples include tackling innovation challenges related to delivering services in different markets, developing technology apps to optimize operations and cut costs, and producing prototypes for new products.”

4 In praise of quinoa



Begründungen

0

The paragraph is about statements people have made on unusual eating habits. The text says: “PEOPLE are funny about food. Throughout history they have mocked others for eating strange things. In 1755 Samuel Johnson’s dictionary defined oats as ‘a grain, which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people’. Nineteenth-century Japanese nationalists dismissed Western culture as *bata kusai*, or ‘stinking of butter’.”

1

The paragraph gives specific examples of stereotypes. The text says: “Unkind people today deride Brits as ‘limeys’, Mexicans as ‘beaners’ and French people as ‘frogs’. And food-related insults often have a political tinge. George Orwell complained that socialism was unpopular [...]”

2

The paragraph is about opposing attitudes towards quinoa. The text says: “This South American grain gets a particularly bad rap. To its fans, it is a superfood. To its detractors, it is like the erotic sci-fi murals found in Saddam Hussein’s palaces—pretentious and tasteless.”

3

The paragraph is about the difference between a Big Mac and quinoa in an advertisement. The text says: “‘Foodies and gastronomists kindly avert your eyes. You can’t get juiciness like this from soy or quinoa,’ it said, adding that ‘while [a Big Mac] is massive, its ego is not.’ Even those who love quinoa sometimes fret that scarfing it may not be ethical. What if rising hipster demand pushes the price up, forcing Andeans to eat less of their beloved grain?”

4

The paragraph is about the growing popularity of eating food grown in developing countries. The text says: “This newspaper takes no view as to whether quinoa tastes nice. But its spread is a symptom of a happy trend. More and more people are chomping unfamiliar grains.”

5

The paragraph gives specific examples of grains. The text says: “Rich Westerners are eating less wheat and more of the cereals that people in poor countries traditionally grow, such as millet, sorghum, teff and yes, quinoa. Middle-class Asians are eating more wheat, in the form of noodles or bread, instead of rice. West Africans are eating 25% more rice per head than in 2006; millet consumption has fallen by the same share.”

6

The paragraph is about the influence of foreign cultures. The text says: “Migration and tourism have broadened people’s culinary horizons: Chinese visitors to France return home craving baguettes; Americans who live near Ethiopian immigrants learn to love *injera* [...]”

7

The paragraph is about global improvements regarding hunger. The text says: "The globalisation and modernisation of agriculture have contributed to a stunning reduction in hunger. Between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of children under five who were malnourished fell from 25% to 14%. People who are still underfed are less severely so [...]."

8

The sentence is about better living conditions for quinoa farmers. The text says: "And between 1990 and 2012 the proportion of their income that poor people worldwide had to spend on food fell from 79% to 54%. As for those quinoa farmers, don't worry. A study by Marc Bellemare of the University of Minnesota found that Peruvian households became better-off because of the quinoa boom, [...]."

Bildquellen

Aufgabe 2: © BlueSkyImages / www.fotolia.com

Textquellen

Aufgabe 1: Wasielewski, Matt: The life inside the library.

<https://www.pressreader.com/austria/der-standard/20170313/282076276672790> [21.03.2023] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 2: Neate, Rupert: Wealthy people in UK still driven to splash out on supercars.

<https://www.theguardian.com/business/2021/feb/01/uks-wealthy-still-driven-to-splash-out-on-supercars> [21.03.2023] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 3: Khanna, Ayesha: The case for externships.

<https://www.newtimes.co.rw/article/123802/Opinions/the-case-for-externships> [21.03.2023] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 4: Autor/in nicht genannt: In praise of quinoa.

<https://www.economist.com/news/leaders/21718516-spread-exotic-grains-evidence-globalisation-works-praise-quinoa> [21.03.2023] (adaptiert).