

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche  
Reifeprüfung/Reife- und Diplomprüfung/Berufsreifeprüfung

6. Mai 2022

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](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 Cash and crime

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

### Begründungen

**0**

The text says: “According to the Riksbank, Sweden’s central bank, cold hard kronor accounted for barely 2 percent of the value of all payments made in Sweden in 2015.” Several years ago, Sweden’s citizens therefore hardly ever used cash as a purchasing method.

**1**

The text says: “The word is out among the brotherhood of muggers and pickpockets: In Sweden, crime doesn’t pay like it used to.” Among criminals in Sweden, it is well known that crime is therefore less profitable than it previously was.

**2**

The text says: “Imagine breaking into the back of a moving delivery truck by night and stealing tens of thousands of dollars’ worth of Apple products. Now imagine reaching for that truck from the hood of a car traveling 50 miles an hour, its lights off to avoid detection.” To illegally take high-tech goods, criminals therefore once raided a vehicle in motion.

**3**

The text says: “‘Criminals are more interested in high-value goods now,’ says Alexis Larsson, PostNord’s head of security and claims. ‘This trend will probably increase as less cash is available.’” Criminals will therefore increasingly go for expensive products because banknotes are harder to obtain.

**4**

The text says: “Thieves may be emboldened by the fact that police are already stretched thin, thanks to surging burglaries and gang violence in Swedish cities.” Criminals therefore seem to feel encouraged as security forces are overworked.

**5**

The text says: “Early one morning last year, burglars rammed a Volvo construction vehicle through the front of a Chanel boutique in the posh Norrmalm district. Despite causing extensive damage, the Volvo was no match for the storefront’s protective bars; the perps eventually gave up and fled.” When criminals therefore used heavy equipment to break into a fashion shop, they failed because of the tough security measures.

**6**

The text says: “Crimes against people—assault, robbery, fraud—are also on the rise. The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention found that in 2016, 15.6 percent of the country’s citizens fell prey to at least one such offense—the highest rate since the council launched its annual crime survey, 10 years before.” Some years ago, a survey by a Swedish legal institution therefore reported that attacks against individuals were above previous levels.

**7**

The text says: “Of course, the shift from cash to digital currency was supposed to reduce crime.” Sweden therefore changed to a cashless society to make things more difficult for criminals.

## 2 The mobile swimming pool

	R	F	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0		X	<i>A New York Times</i>	
1	X		<b>But in London, where</b>	Crowds gathered around this The swimmobile today seems
2	X		<b>While his grand plan</b>	In doing so he Romer-Lee adds that This seems like the We spend a lot We were brought up With an improved river
3		X	<b>“We spend a lot</b>	Brands are backing him In doing so he Once the city’s highway Romer-Lee adds that While his grand plan
4	X		<b>In doing so he</b>	Many organisations have been Once the city’s highway Romer-Lee adds that We spend a lot We were brought up While it might not With an improved river
5	X		<b>With an improved river</b>	Brands are backing him But change has improved When completed, the new While it might not
6		X	<b>Brands are backing him</b>	This seems like the While it might not With an improved river
7		X	<b>While it might not</b>	As architects we are Romer-Lee adds that What they did in

### Begründungen

**0**

The text says: “A New York Times article from 1987 paints a wonderful picture of kids in the then-rough neighbourhood of Bedford-Stuyvesant scurrying home to grab swimsuits upon word that the swimmobile was arriving.” There was therefore no image in a newspaper, showing the children’s reaction to the arrival of the swimmobile.

**1**

The text says: “But in London, where good swimming spots are few and far between, it may be making a comeback.” There are therefore only limited swimming facilities in London.

**2**

The text says: “While his grand plan is to form a proper public bath on the Thames, his first step is to reintroduce London’s citizens to the capital’s forgotten and under-appreciated waterways via a swimmobile.” Romer-Lee therefore wants to make people aware of certain features of their city in order to achieve a bigger goal.

3

The text says: “‘We spend a lot of time using water but we forget that beneath our streets there is life and rivers that have been lost to the city,’ he says, referencing the Peck, a river in the south London district of Peckham that today runs as an underground sewer.” According to Romer-Lee, Londoners therefore do not know that there is plenty of water in hidden underground rivers.

4

The text says: “Romer-Lee adds that once operational, his swimmobile will take water from London rivers, filter it and bring it to urban communities. In doing so he will be able to get people thinking about where the city’s waterways run to: the Thames.” The water supply for the swimmobile will therefore remind citizens where their water goes.

5

The text says: “With an improved river at the heart of London and more improvements on the way, Romer-Lee thinks it’s time for citizens to start celebrating.” Apart from a cleaner Thames, further changes for the better are therefore planned.

6

The text says: “Brands are backing him too – swimwear brand Speedo has been supportive of his endeavour and Romer-Lee is also closing in on National Lottery funding for his swimmobile.” The swimmobile project therefore does not lack financial assistance from other business organisations.

7

The text says: “While it might not be an easy road convincing some people that a truck filled with river water will make for a safe playground, he believes his scheme is water-tight.” Romer-Lee is therefore not certain that everyone will see the swimmobile as a secure facility.

### 3 Top green cities

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

#### Begründungen

0

Paragraph C contains the answer: “The city has 50 buildings that meet or exceed U.S. Green Building Council standards for sustainability, and its mix of commercial and residential areas is pedestrian and bike friendly – roughly one-quarter of commuters bike to work.” Getting around without motorised transport is therefore made easy in this city.

1

Paragraph D contains the answer: “The city already leads the world in hydroelectric energy, which currently makes up 90 percent of its power supply. It also plans to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to levels 20 percent lower than reported in 1990 during the formation of the Kyoto Protocol. Fossil fuels will be reduced with city investments in wind, solar, wave and tidal energy systems.” Water therefore provides the majority of the energy in this city.

2

Paragraph E contains the answer: “Some vehicles even run on hydrogen, including three city buses.” One type of transport therefore uses a clean source of energy in this city to some extent.

3

Paragraph D contains the answer: "Solar-powered trash compactors have sprung up around the city, each the size equivalent to a normal trashcan but able to hold five times the waste (which puts fewer emissions-spewing garbage trucks on the roads)." Due to an innovative invention, a smaller number of vehicles are therefore needed to run a public service in this city.

4

Paragraph B contains the answer: "The planning for Barcelona's shining achievement in ecology and urban design, the Eixample District, goes back as far as 1859. The human-centred design of this garden-city oasis, which spans 520 city blocks, continues to grow and change, and to inspire urban planners the world over." One neighbourhood therefore led the way in green city planning in this city.

5

Paragraph C contains the answer: "Portland was the first city in the United States to enact a plan to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and was a founding member of the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign." Pollution-cutting measures were therefore designed in this city before any other city in the country.

6

Paragraph A contains the answer: "Some districts are created and supported by multiple-family flats, designed and built by the families that live there along environmental principles." The residents therefore have a say in the way their housing is developed in this city.

7

Paragraph B contains the answer: "More recently, the city was given an opportunity for an all-over makeover with the 1992 Olympic Games. By building reform into their construction plans, including the strategic placement of Olympic grounds in formerly neglected areas, the early-'90s coastal project came into play simultaneously with revitalisation efforts in the inner city." Thoughtful city planning therefore benefitted some disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

#### 4 Coping with information

0	1	2	3
K	C	E	M
4	5	6	7
F	D	H	J
8	9	10	
B	I	G	

#### Begründungen

0

The first part of the paragraph describes the problem of information overload nowadays. The text says: "The bounty of the internet is a marvellous thing, but the ever-expanding array of material can leave you feeling overwhelmed, constantly interrupted, unable to concentrate or worried that you are missing out or falling behind."

**1**

The second part of the paragraph mentions some of the things people do to counteract information overload. The text says: "No wonder some people are quitting social media, observing 'digital sabbaths' when they unplug from the internet for a day, or buying old-fashioned mobile phones in an effort to avoid being swamped."

**2**

The paragraph begins by stating that information overload is not a new problem. The text says: "This phenomenon may seem quintessentially modern, but it dates back centuries, as Ann Blair of Harvard University observes in 'Too Much to Know', a history of information overload."

**3**

The paragraph gives examples of concerns about information overload that people had in the past. The text says: "Overwhelmed scholars across Europe worried that good ideas were being lost amid the deluge."

**4**

This part of the paragraph cites one specific concern about information overload voiced by a Spanish philosopher. The text says: "Francisco Sanchez, a Spanish philosopher, complained in 1581 that 10m years was not long enough to read all the books in existence."

**5**

The first part of the paragraph is about the strategies that were developed in the past to help readers choose what to read. The text says: "The editor of one French journal noted in 1688 that reviews could act as a remedy for the 'flood and overflow of books'."

**6**

The second part of the paragraph is about the strategies that were developed in the past to organise the content of books. The text says: "Printed books, unlike manuscripts copied by hand, had fixed pagination. This allowed for detailed tables of contents, with page numbers, and indexes ranking subject headings alphabetically."

**7**

The first part of the paragraph gives examples of criticism of the strategies that had been introduced to help readers. The text says: "As early as 1691, book reviewers were being accused of not having read the works under consideration."

**8**

This part of the paragraph is about authors worrying that their readers would only read selected passages of their works. The text says: "And writers fretted that jumping directly to particular passages meant that readers would fail to appreciate texts fully."

**9**

The paragraph gives an example of what some writers in the past did to counteract the new strategies. The text says: "Some 18th-century authors even refused to allow their books to be indexed, to force people to read them all the way through."

**10**

The paragraph is about what we still need in order to be able to cope with information overload today. The text says: "All of which reveals the true nature of the problem today: that we have yet to develop powerful enough techniques to help us navigate the deluge of digital data."



## Bildquellen

Aufgabe 2: © tacordes / www.fotolia.com

## Textquellen

Aufgabe 1: Chun, Rene: The owl thieves of Sweden.

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Aufgabe 4: Standage, Tom: Information overload is nothing new.

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