

Name:	
Jahrgang:	



Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte
schriftliche Reife- und Diplomprüfung

BHS

13. Jänner 2017

Englisch

(B2)

Lesen

BMB

Bundesministerium
für Bildung



Hinweise zum Beantworten der Fragen

Sehr geehrte Kandidatin, sehr geehrter Kandidat!

Dieses Aufgabenheft enthält vier Aufgaben. Die Zeit zur Bearbeitung dieser vier Aufgaben beträgt 60 Minuten.

Verwenden Sie für Ihre Arbeit einen schwarzen oder blauen Stift.

Bevor Sie mit den Aufgaben beginnen, trennen 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Möchten Sie ein bereits von Ihnen ausgemaltes Kästchen als Antwort wählen, kreisen Sie dieses Kästchen ein.

A	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
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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.

B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	G	F
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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
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Beachten Sie, dass bei der Testmethode *Richtig/Falsch/Begründung* beide Teile (*Richtig/Falsch* und *Die ersten vier Wörter*) korrekt sein müssen, um mit einem Punkt bewertet werden zu können.

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

Viel Erfolg!

NAME:



ACHTUNG: Für wissenschaftliche Auswertung bitte hier abschneiden.

ANTWORTBLATT

Staff holidays

0	<i>employees' holiday entitlements now</i>
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Von der
Lehrperson
auszufüllen

richtig falsch

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1

___ / 6 P.

How being a nanny has become a career

0 D	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	

Von der Lehrperson auszufüllen

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	1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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2

___ / 6 P.

NAME: _____



ACHTUNG: Für wissenschaftliche Auswertung bitte hier abschneiden.

ANTWORTBLATT

3

Noise pollution

	T	F	First four words
0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Green pressure groups, so
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Von der
Lehrperson
auszufüllen

richtig falsch

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___ / 7 P.

4

The car of the future

0	A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>

Von der
Lehrperson
auszufüllen

richtig falsch

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___ von 26 P.

Read the text about companies and their holiday policies, then complete the sentences (1–6) using a maximum of 4 words. Write your answers in the spaces provided on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you.



Staff holidays

15/11/2010

A small-business support group is urging firms not to leave their 2010 staff holiday calculations until the last minute.

The Forum of Private Business is calling on smaller companies to work out their employees' holiday entitlements now in order to avoid any unpleasant surprises at the end of the year.

Due to repeated changes to legislation, calculating statutory annual leave entitlements has become an increasingly confusing process for business owners over the years. Part-time staff, maternity leave and sickness absence pose a particular problem for employers.

As a result, the Forum's website provides free information on holiday entitlement and a free holiday entitlement calculator.

However, the pages see a huge surge in traffic during December and early January, when employers realise they need to make their calculations before the end of the calendar year.

Suddenly discovering that employees are owed more leave than anticipated often causes major problems for small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). With a smaller pool of workers to absorb absence among colleagues and greater fluctuations in overall company workloads, SMEs are disproportionately vulnerable to staff shortages when compared to big businesses.

As a result, the Forum believes that smaller employers should find out how much leave is owed to their staff for 2010 as soon as possible – and also start to plan ahead for staff holidays in 2011.

The Forum's finance and administration director, Nick Palin, said: "If smaller businesses fail to keep tabs on how much leave their employees are owed, it can lead to a lot of workers taking their holidays at once, causing potentially damaging staff shortages.

"Like many areas of employment law, the rules surrounding holiday entitlements are complex. The legislation is particularly tricky to interpret in areas such as sickness absence and maternity leave, it's perhaps not surprising if business owners put off dealing with the issue until they have to.

"However, by leaving holiday entitlement calculations until the last minute, employers are increasing the likelihood of staff shortages and potential legal problems. This doesn't have to be the case – holiday entitlement calculators like the one on our website are easy to use and should allow business owners to work out their employees' entitlements in a matter of minutes." The calculator can be found under the 'HR' section of the Forum's website.

0	Small businesses should calculate their ____.
1	Because of new laws, figuring out someone's vacation time ____.
2	The website is extremely busy in the months when companies ____.
3	Small businesses have trouble because they ____. (Give <u>one</u> answer.)
4	Small businesses are advised to ____. (Give <u>one</u> answer.)
5	For small businesses, lack of record keeping can ____.
6	Vacation regulations are complicated, so companies delay ____.

Read the text about what many parents expect from their nannies nowadays. Some parts are missing. Choose the correct part (A–I) for each gap (1–6). There are two extra parts 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.



How being a nanny has become a career

07 Jan 2012

For generations, parents just wanted a nanny who would love their children. Now they expect much more: new research has found that four fifths of families (0) ____ including cooking and the ability to play or teach a musical instrument. They are (1) ____ for graduates who can speak foreign languages, ski, horse ride and coach children in academic subjects ahead of school entry exams. The survey of 1,244 employers of nannies found some parents even wanted skills in dance and karate.

Current vacancies for nannies advertised through Nannies of St James, which recruits for high-profile clients in London, (2) _____. One family is looking for a nanny who has “sea legs” for when the family is on their yacht, while others want nannies able to travel to the Caribbean, New York, Abu Dhabi, South Africa and extensively in Europe.

Agencies have put the change down to parents who (3) _____ for places at high-performing schools, as well as competition for jobs among nannies. Rosemary Newton, partner at Nannies of St James, said: “For the last three to five years, people have been requesting additional skills, particularly languages. Education is now a priority. “It’s becoming more like America, with parents wanting their children (4) _____ and then wanting nannies to help academically with homework. Gone are the days of Mary Poppins. It’s become more about the professional, educated, well-rounded graduate.” Successful candidates can reap the rewards of being well-qualified, and are often (5) _____.

The annual research by Nannytax, which offers nanny payroll service for families, found average wages have not increased significantly over the last three years reflecting the wider economy. The average wage for live-in nannies in London is now £26,870 a year, up four per cent in a year, with daily nannies getting around £34,500, up one per cent – but agencies say top candidates can command up to £65,000.

Amber Jones, director of Tigerlily Recruitment, said the increase in wages reflected a rise in standards. "If I interview a prospective nanny who can horse ride, ski and swim, I know it is somebody I can place," she said. "Wages have increased, meaning that being a nanny can now (6) ____, whereas before it was more of a low-level, low-paid domestic role."

Last year, Gwyneth Paltrow, the actress, advertised for a "supernanny" for her two children, Apple and Moses. The successful candidate needed to possess a classical education, be fluent in at least three languages, preferably including Mandarin or Japanese, be able to play two instruments, be passionate about sailing and tennis, and enjoy art history or martial arts.

A	be a career choice
B	include ones for people who can drive, swim but also have a second language
C	coached for prep school and entrance exams
D	require a nanny with "additional skills"
E	provided with a car and high-quality accommodation on top of a competitive salary
F	feel their children are under pressure from increased competition
G	hire a person on a long-term contract basis
H	prepared to pay up to £65,000 a year
I	work outside the home

Read the text about how noise affects people. First decide whether the statements (1–7) are true (T) or false (F) and put a cross (X) in the correct box on the answer sheet. Then identify the sentence in the text which supports your decision. Write the first 4 words of this sentence in the space provided. There may be more than one correct answer; write down only one. The first one (0) has been done for you.

Noise pollution

No other pollutant ruins nearly as many lives in Britain and other industrialised countries as noise – and it is the only one known to drive sufferers to murder – yet few receive so little public attention. Green pressure groups, so vocal on so many environmental threats, are almost universally silent about it. Virtually no governments, anywhere in the world, seem to be prepared to give the case for comprehensive action much of a hearing.

Yet two thirds of Europeans – 450 million people – are exposed every day to noise levels that the World Health Organisation (WHO) says are unacceptable. In Britain, more than half a million people appear to move home every year to escape the din. Ten years ago, a survey found that 12 million of us were disturbed by traffic, 3.5 million by passing aircraft, and 11 million by noisy neighbours. This is bound to have got worse: household noise complaints have risen five-fold over the past two decades.

Of course, we have been surrounded by sound since before birth – the womb is quite a noisy place – and noise pollution is as old as civilisation. Two and a half thousand years ago, Buddhist scriptures recorded the “10 great noises” of contemporary cities as “elephants, horses, chariots, drums, tabors, lutes, songs, cymbals, gongs and people crying ‘Eat ye, and drink!’.” Just over 100 years ago, a “plague of city noises” described in New York was not far different: “horse-drawn vehicles, pedlars, musicians, animals and bells.” Within a few decades, this changed; the 10 most annoying noises identified in a New York survey in 1929 all emanated from machines, and since then the automated cacophony has escalated.

Particularly disturbing – as a new book by one of Britain’s leading environmental campaigners, John Stewart, points out – is the low-frequency noise produced by aircraft, wind turbines and many household appliances such as washing machines and air conditioners. “The rise and rise of low-frequency noise,” he writes in *Why Noise Matters*, “is part of the reason for the growing number of noise complaints.”

But only part. More people say they hate piped music in shops, restaurants and public buildings than like it. Noisy neighbours occasionally provoke their victims to kill them. And while some endure – or even seem to enjoy – noise, about one in 10 people are particularly sensitive to it.

Hearing and health suffer. One in every eight American youngsters, aged six to 19, has been found to have noise-related hearing loss, while Stewart predicts: “Within a decade or two, the iPod in the ear could be replaced with the hearing aid.” Learning can be affected. A study in a Manhattan school found that children in classrooms beside a busy train track recorded reading scores 11 months behind their counterparts on the quiet side of the building. When measures were taken to reduce the noise, they caught up. Noise also raises blood pressure and increases

heart rates, especially at night, leading to cardiovascular and other diseases, as well as affecting sleep. The WHO calculated this year that Europeans collectively lose at least a million years of healthy living as a result.

Wildlife, which relies on sound to communicate, is affected too. It's most obvious in the oceans, where underwater noise is estimated to have doubled each decade over the past 50 years – shipping has grown, oil and gas prospectors use loud blasts from “airguns” to scope the sea bed, and navies increasingly rely on sonar. Whole populations of whales and dolphins – which often use much the same frequencies – are potentially threatened, and fish catches have fallen. And noise on land disrupts intricate ecosystems of sound, where different species divide the acoustic spectrum between them so that they do not interfere with each other's communication.

Many of the solutions are known: traffic noise could be cut by 70 per cent; shipping could be made much quieter; good insulation in homes could reduce neighbour noise; and piped music could be simply turned off. Indeed, on Tuesday, the Noise Abatement Society will hand out awards to pioneering British councils. But, Stewart reports, only two governments – China and Hong Kong – have undertaken comprehensive programmes.

0	Environmentalists seem indifferent to noise pollution.
1	Politicians appear to ignore noise pollution.
2	Noise does not make British people want to relocate.
3	Written records by an ancient culture confirm that urban noise was already a problem.
4	In some cases people turn violent to stop noise in their surrounding area.
5	Youths might have to swap their headphones for hearing devices.
6	The level of noise created by ships has been steady for years.
7	The fishing industry has been affected by noise pollution.

Read the text about how driving may change soon, then choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for questions 1–7. Put a cross (☒) in the correct box on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you.



The car of the future

May 31, 2014

TO GOOGLE is now in broad usage as a verb for retrieving information from the internet. If the tech giant has its way, “I Googled” will become a standard reply to the question, “How did you get here?” On May 28th Google said it would build 100 prototype driverless cars devoid of pedals, steering wheel or controls save an on/off switch. It is the next stage in its apparent quest to be as ubiquitous on the road as on computer screens.

People have dreamed about driverless motoring since at least the 1930s, but only in recent years have carmakers such as Mercedes-Benz and Volvo given the matter more thought, kitting out test cars with the sensors and sophisticated software required to negotiate busy roads. Google has roared ahead by designing a driverless car from the ground up.

But bringing autonomous motoring to the world is proving harder than Google had envisaged. It once promised it by 2017. Now it does not see production models coming out before 2020. The technology is far advanced, but needs shrinking in size and cost—Google’s current test cars, retrofitted Toyota and Lexus models, are said to be packed with \$80,000 worth of equipment.

Google’s latest efforts may have as much to do with convincing the public and lawmakers as refining the technology. The firm stresses the safety advantages of computers being more likely than humans to avoid accidents. The cars will have a top speed of just 25mph and a front end made of soft foam to cushion unwary pedestrians. The benefits could indeed be huge. Driving time could be given over to working, snoozing or browsing the web. Rather than suffer all the costs of owning a car, some people may prefer to summon a rented one on their smartphones whenever they need it. However, the issue of liability in the event of a driverless car crashing has yet to be resolved.

Turning cars into commodities may not be good news for traditional carmakers. But reinventing motoring as a service fits neatly with Google’s plans to become as big in hardware as in software. And unlike car firms, which talk vaguely of becoming “mobility providers”, Google has pots of cash to make that a reality and no worries about disrupting its current business. Google admits it still has “lots of work to do.” But one day Googling to the shops may be a common activity.

- 0 **Google's car will**
- A use auto pilot.
 - B run on solar energy.
 - C have anti-burglary software.
 - D meet main standards.
- 1 **Google was the first to**
- A research this new car model.
 - B advertise this type of car.
 - C produce this car from scratch.
 - D invest money in this new car model.
- 2 **Among other things, Google needs to**
- A optimize production time.
 - B restructure the production process.
 - C reduce production failure rates.
 - D cut production expenses.
- 3 **Google promises car drivers**
- A top protection.
 - B fuel efficiency.
 - C excellent comfort.
 - D top performance.
- 4 **The new technology**
- A distracts inexperienced drivers.
 - B allows drivers to doze.
 - C helps inattentive drivers.
 - D encourages careless drivers.
- 5 **One undecided issue concerns**
- A guarantee.
 - B price policy.
 - C insurance fees.
 - D accidents.
- 6 **Google's new business idea**
- A could boost other car manufacturers' sales.
 - B meets with approval in the industry.
 - C could affect the car industry.
 - D attracts investments from other car manufacturers.
- 7 **Google says it has**
- A accomplished a great deal.
 - B to face further challenges.
 - C to continue raising capital.
 - D revolutionized the industry.