

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte
schriftliche Reife- und Diplomprüfung

BAfEP/BASOP

19. September 2017

Englisch
Lesen (B2)

Korrekturheft

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 BMB 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 ausschließlich bei der beurteilenden Lehrkraft.

Online-Helpdesk

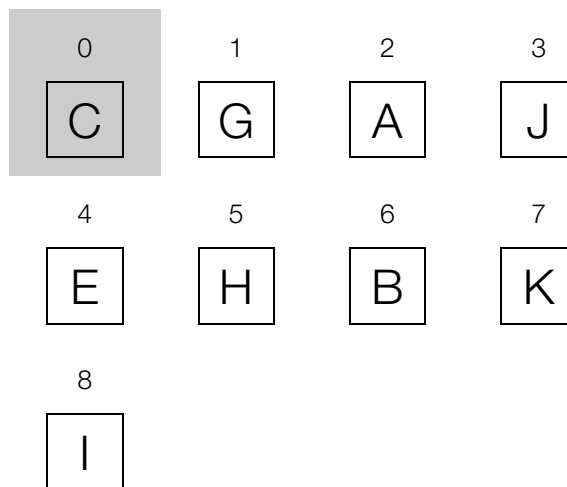
Ab dem Zeitpunkt der Veröffentlichung der Lösungen können Sie unter <http://bestellung.srdp.at/helpdesk> Anfragen an den Online-Helpdesk des BMB stellen. Beim Online-Helpdesk handelt es sich um ein Formular, mit dessen Hilfe Sie Antworten von Kandidatinnen und Kandidaten, die nicht im Lösungsschlüssel enthalten sind, an das BMB 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. Anleitungen zur Verwendung des Helpdesks für AHS und BHS finden Sie unter:

- http://bestellung.srdp.at/Anleitung_Helpdesk_AHS.pdf (AHS)
- http://bestellung.srdp.at/Anleitung_Helpdesk_BHS.pdf (BHS)

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 Welcome to Hobbitland



Begründungen

0

The sentence is about the release of a new movie and its potential effects on tourism. The text says: "The release of the new Hobbit movie, *The Hobbit: The Battle of The Five Armies*, is once again expected to boost tourism in New Zealand."

1

The paragraph is about New Zealand being used as a film location for the films. The text says: "The country was used as the sole filming location for both *The Lord of the Rings* and *The Hobbit* trilogies, in more than 250 points across both the North and South Islands, from the rivers of Marlborough to the mountains of Mount Cook and the back country of Queenstown and Paradise."

2

The paragraph is about one of the reasons tourists visit New Zealand. The text says: "Thanks to Bilbo Baggins and friends, New Zealand has been dubbed the 'real Middle-earth,' with 13 per cent of tourists saying *The Hobbit* trilogy movies were a factor in influencing their decision to visit between July 2013 and June 2014."

3

The paragraph gives examples of holidaying on other film locations. The text says: "'Set-jetting' – holidaying in countries and locations where films are shot – is not a new phenomenon. *Jaws* inspired a generation of movie fans to visit Martha's Vineyard in Massachusetts in 1975, and even Albuquerque, New Mexico, has seen a flood of visitors since *Breaking Bad* hit TV screens around the world."

4

The paragraph is about New Zealand's image. The text says: "Tourism New Zealand chief executive Kevin Bowler says: 'While it is clear that improving economies and increased airline capacity are supporting tourism growth, the Hobbit factor has raised the profile of New Zealand exponentially around the world.'"

5

The paragraph is about one film location. The text says: "Hobbiton Movie Set Tours, the real-life film set used in the *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy and *The Hobbit* films, has welcomed around 800,000 people since first opening. The set was rebuilt in 2011 for *The Hobbit* trilogy – this time in permanent material, complete with Hobbit holes, gardens bridge and mill."

6

The paragraph gives examples of different activities offered in connection with the Tolkien films. The text says: "There's a range of new packages for visitors to experience the film locations, from new evening dinner tours of Hobbiton to kayaking trips down the Pelorus River, where the dwarves in the barrels scene was filmed."

7

The paragraph is about different tours of a local tour operator. The text says: "Nomad Safaris (www.nomadsafaris.co.nz) also runs a combination of off-road adventure with Middle-earth magic in the stunning alpine setting of the Queenstown region, as well as 'Earnslaw Burn-Heli Hobbit' experience, travelling with a guide by helicopter over the pass of 'Cardharas' into the 'Misty Mountains' to land on a dramatic ridge line beside the Earnslaw Glacier."

8

This sentence is about other interesting film location attractions. The text says: "Other attractions include guided tours through Mangaotaki Valley, exploring the place where the Troll Camp Fire scenes were filmed in *The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey* and seeing the base of towering limestone cliffs."

2 Strong headwinds

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

Begründungen

0

The speaker says: "Nearly half of all onshore wind farms in England and Wales are being refused planning permission, figures reveal. The percentage of such developments being refused planning permission has risen sharply over the last five years." Therefore, many wind farm projects cannot be carried out due to lack of approval.

1

The speaker says: "The increase in objections is partly the result of the volume of wind turbine applications being proposed by energy companies." There are therefore more cases of opposition because of the number of projects.

2

The text says: "McGrigors [...] claims energy companies will become increasingly frustrated with local planners refusing to give the go-ahead to money-spinning turbines." The wind industry therefore feels more and more upset about denied building permits.

3

The text says: "It is the [...] consequence of a [...] policy that is butchering Britain's [...] landscape without having any effect on the climate." Critics therefore think wind farms spoil the countryside without saving the environment.

4

The text says: "Jacqueline Harris, a partner at McGrigors, said wind farm developers believe they are not getting a 'balanced hearing' at local level. She said: 'The feeling is that local authorities are too often prioritising local concerns. There is little willingness to consider the benefits of renewable energy generation in context.'" Wind farm managers therefore think that local governments fail to see the bigger picture.

5

The text says: "The visual impact of wind turbines is a common complaint and often successful grounds for objection. [...] Even single turbines [...] are being rejected because of the visual impact on a handful of properties." According to Jacqueline Harris, wind turbines therefore cause opposition mostly because they are unpleasant to look at.

6

The text says: "The Government's Localism Bill [...] could make it even more difficult for the wind farm developers to push through planning permission." A new bill supporting local governments will therefore make life harder for planners.

7

The text says: "A spokesman [...] claimed: 'Wind farms bring real economic benefits to local communities. Every refused wind farm planning application is a missed opportunity to secure employment and business benefits at a local level, and further deliver on our energy security and climate change targets.'" Wind farms therefore can help local communities by providing support for their economy.

3 Deadly denim

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	<i>silicosis</i>	
1	sealed environment protection for workers adequate safety equipment safety equipment sealed blasting cabinets	can be more controlled carried in unsealed environments environment environments are unsealed inadequate safety equipment little protection for the workers manual blasting more controlled sealed cabinets and ventilation (<i>ventilation refers to manual sandblasting only</i>) silica dust unsealed environments using inadequate safety equipment ventilation (<i>this refers to manual sandblasting only</i>) workers exposed to risk workers potentially fatal risk
2	they outsourced production by outsourcing by outsourcing production clothing industry outsourced clothing industry outsourced production outsourced production outsourced to unregulated regions outsourcing outsourcing production outsourcing to Turkey/Asia produced in unregulated regions production to unregulated region production was outsourced they are outsourced they largely outsourced production they moved their production they outsourced production they outsourced their production	claim to ban sandblasting imposition of strict regulations largely the production out major studies were published they made strict regulations with studies
3	doctors recognized negative effects because negative health effects because of negative effects because of silicosis alarm	abolition of the practice campaign was launched have provided deal information killer jeans camp Killer Jeans campaign

	<p>because of unhealthy effects because sandblasting is unhealthy doctor's recognised health hazards doctors found it harmful doctors publish study doctors recognize health effects doctors sounded the alarm health effects recognized higher risk of illnesses negative effects were published negative health effects negative health effects recognized recognised negative health effects risks were getting public sandblasting causes silicosis silicosis among garment sandblasters stop using manual sandblasting Turkish doctors sound alarm unhealthy effects were recognized</p>	<p>no clear bans of information pressure on brands pressure to stop it they won't affect workers to pressure brands Turkish doctors where first</p>
4	<p>by the logos</p> <p>by recognizing the logos by their logos identify logos of brand logo logos of brands look at the logos showing them the logos the logos and brands the logos of brands they recognized brand logos they recognized the logos they were shown logos with the logos</p>	<p>brands didn't recognize logo impact of ban most not at all not from the logos only the half could sandblasting a lot they often didn't</p>
5	<p>do sandblasting at night</p> <p>by sandblasting at night do it at night do often at night night-shifts produce at night takes place at night they work at night work at night workers work at night</p>	<p>changing their design not shown in visits not testing it poorly monitored predominantly sandblasting slower finishing techniques smaller workshops they do it nightly (<i>means every night</i>) to test to test for sandblasting visits</p>
6	<p>change their designs increase production time shift to different techniques</p> <p>change design, slower techniques change finishing techniques labour-intensive techniques slower finishing techniques use other techniques</p>	<p>a pressing need clandestine health risk of worker increase production sell more expensive shift more techniques shift to the labour slower finishing test for sandblasting use manual sandblasting methods use of clandestine</p>

Begründungen

0

The text says: "This silica dust, if inhaled, can cause severe respiratory problems in workers. In cases of intense or long-term exposure, it may even lead to the contraction of fatal diseases such as silicosis and lung cancer." Therefore, an illness factory workers can get from silica dust is silicosis.

1

The text says: "Our research found that mechanical sandblasting is largely carried out in unsealed environments with little protection for workers, using inadequate safety equipment." Therefore, where mechanical sandblasting is used, sealed environment, protection for workers and adequate safety equipment are often lacking.

2

The text says: "After the imposition of strict regulations on sandblasting in many European countries, the clothing industry largely outsourced production to as yet unregulated regions such as Turkey, Bangladesh, and China." Clothing manufacturers in Europe therefore reacted to the restrictions on sandblasting by outsourcing production.

3

The text says: "It was in Turkey that the negative health effects of this process in the garment industry were recognised, with Turkish doctors being the first to sound the alarm over silicosis amongst garment sandblasters. In 2005 the first major study to link sandblasting jeans with silicosis was published." A ban on sandblasting was therefore introduced in Turkey because doctors recognized negative effects.

4

The text says: "Our study interviewed 73 workers in seven factories and conducted numerous qualitative interviews with experts in the industry. Just under half of the interviewees recognized the logos of brands shown to them as being manufactured in the factories in which they worked." Workers could therefore identify jeans made in their factories by the logos.

5

The text says: "For example, we discovered that regardless of whether a brand has 'banned' sandblasting or not, manual sandblasting still takes place, often at night to avoid detection." Manufacturers therefore escape limits on sandblasting by doing it at night.

6

The text says: "The failure of brands to change their designs or to increase production time to allow for suppliers to shift to the more labour-intensive and slower finishing techniques also helps perpetuate the use – sometimes clandestine and sometimes overt – of sandblasting." To stop using sandblasting, brands could therefore change their designs, increase production time and shift to different techniques.

4 Radio program: War of the Worlds

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

Begründungen

0

The text says: "Newspaper headlines point fingers at the radio drama for causing widespread panic, making countless people living in the areas named in the broadcast as invasion sites flee their homes in blind panic." Therefore, the program War of the Worlds is said to have led to extensive fear and chaos.

1

The text says: "Newspapers were the Internet of the 1930s... and just because it was in the newspapers doesn't mean it was true. If they're telling the truth, millions of people heard the broadcast [...]." Therefore, after the broadcast, the print media wrote about a high audience rate.

2

The text says: “Unfortunately, as good a story as it is, it’s not true. There were no documented cases of people dropping dead from stress-related heart attacks, there were no actual traffic jams and car accidents, and there was no mass exodus from any of the locations named in the broadcast as the site of alien invasion.” Therefore, War of the Worlds caused little of what is claimed.

3

The text says: “Of the 5,000 homes surveyed, only about 2 percent of them were tuned in to War of the Worlds; this was largely because there was a hugely popular show on another station at the same time: The Chase and Sanborn Hour.” Therefore, only few Americans listened to War of the Worlds because another program attracted the audience.

4

The text says: “In fact, CBS was so concerned about the newspaper headlines that followed the broadcast that they commissioned their own survey to see how many of their listeners were inconvenienced by the radio drama.” Therefore, the reaction of the print media made CBS investigate the case.

5

The text says: “No deaths were ever reported from the mass panic and evacuations. In fact, in the published memoirs of the New York Daily News radio editor, he recalls how deadly quiet the streets were in New York City on the night of the broadcast—a far cry from the legendary thousands of people that supposedly took to the streets thinking that the aliens were coming.” Therefore, in a book about his own life, an American journalist remembers empty roads.

6

The text says: “So where did the myth come from? Newspaper editors saw a brilliant way to take a stab at the growing competition—radio.” Therefore, journalists had spread the story to harm their business rivals.

7

The text says: “Most of the stories that were run came off the wire services, growing in scale and severity with each re-telling. Once the headlines were on newsstands across the country, more and more people were saying that they had tuned in, that they, too, had been frightened by the broadcast, and they’d thought it was real.” Therefore, reports after the broadcast of War of the Worlds led people to say they had listened to the radio program.