

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte
schriftliche Reife- und Diplomprüfung

BAfEP/BASOP

11. Jänner 2018

Englisch
Hören (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 checked="" 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 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.

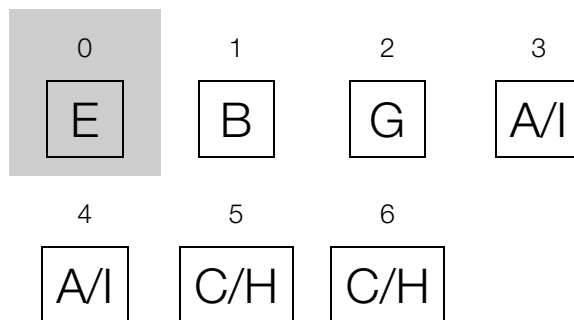
Sie erhalten von uns zeitnah eine Empfehlung darüber, ob die Antworten als richtig oder falsch zu werten sind. Sie können den Helpdesk bis zum Eingabeschluss jederzeit und beliebig oft in Anspruch nehmen, wobei Sie nach jeder Anfrage eine Bestätigung per E-Mail erhalten. Jede Anfrage wird garantiert 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 What's new in technology?



Begründungen

0+1

The speaker says: "With more and more car accidents attributed to 'distracted driving' it's become clear just how dangerous it can be to fiddle with your cell phone while behind the wheel. Now it seems more and more people are failing to safely use their mobile gadgets while walking." Therefore, not only drivers use electronic devices dangerously.

The speaker also says: "The number of distracted walkers injured seriously enough to be treated at hospital emergency rooms have more than quadrupled in the past seven years, according to the Associated Press." Therefore, four times more walkers using a mobile device have got badly hurt.

2

The speaker says: "It aims to be a sort of garden Roomba, using software and sensors to methodically trim grass in preset or random patterns before automatically returning to its dock to recharge the lithium battery. [...] It also shuts down if it tips over or is picked up." Therefore, this device can connect to the power source by itself and turn itself off.

3+4

The speaker says: "In the future, however, sign language could become an effective way of surfing the Web, managing files or manipulating virtual objects on screen." Therefore, the internet may be accessed by hand motion.

The speaker also says: "[...] Soundwave relies on your computer's speakers and microphone. The speakers emit an inaudible tone. The microphone senses these audio waves as well as any change in their frequency when they reflect off a moving object such as a hand. Software then uses the Doppler effect to calculate the speed, direction and amplitude of this motion and interpret its meaning, for example, a wave of the hand lets you scroll through pictures or songs [...]." Therefore, the sound waves of movements will be transformed into commands.

5+6

The speaker says: "Given how much we've come to rely on these gadgets for storing pictures, contacts and personal information, some serious privacy issues should be considered before selling, recycling or trading in your old phone. Typically, you restore factory settings on your smart phone before parting ways [...]. " Therefore, phones you don't use any more may still contain sensitive material.

The speaker also says: "In the Yahoo article [...] recommends that in addition to the factory reset, you should remove a phone's memory and SIM cards before turning it in." Therefore, for protecting private data, the storage device must be taken out.

2 Teens on house arrest on GPS

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	<i>charge their batteries</i>	
1	around her ankle ancle ankle ankle with a strap around ancle around ankle around her ancle around the ankle around the ancle at her ankle everywhere fasten around the ancle fastened around her ankle on the ancle round her ankle	around her onkel around her uncle around the ankles (<i>would mean she has to wear two</i>) around his ankle (Jackson is a girl) at a ruber strap in her trousers on the coach on the feed over his socks part of a project under his socks wear under the clothes
2	a computer mouse a black computer mouse computer mice computermouse computer-mouse like a computer mouse looks like computer-mouse PC-mouse to a computer mouse	a mobile phone a phone big buttons black and plastic black and plastic box black in plastic black plastic box like black and plastic mobile phone monitor with LED lights small, black plastic, computer to a smart phone
3	radius of 150 feet 150 feet 150 feet big 150 feets 150 ft 150 ft radius about 150 feet	<i>any other numbers are incorrect</i> 115 feet from house to freeway (<i>the zone is the same to everybody, regardless of where they live</i>) on the freeway till the freeway very big
4	a special permission get a permission need a special permission need special permission permission special permission special permisson special permission the need special permission	allowed ask for permission (<i>asking for the permission is not enough as they need to have the permission</i>) call probation officer (<i>this refers to what they need to do, but not to what they need to have</i>) call their parents help promission special promotion special provision
5	429 dollars 429 429 dollars a day	<i>any other numbers are incorrect</i> 429£ 85 bucks

	429\$ very expensive, 429 dollars	
6	it's overused it's too restrictive absolutely overused abused it is absolutely overused it is abused it makes kids angry its restrictive judges assign it reflexively overused over-used to restrictive	It is restricted (" <i>overuse</i> " contradicts being " <i>restricted</i> ") silly reasons teens violate it too restrictive and expensive
7	angry angry and abused angry for example it makes kids angry makes kids angry makes them angry they feel angry they get angry they may be angry they might feel angry they might get angry they're feeling angry	abusive and angry angry and obsessed (obsessed is incorrect) angry and opposite event angry and rebellious angry/opposite effect bad get stressed he feels like himself opposite of angry overly surveilled they feel aggressive they feel watched, useless they have no freedom

Begründungen

0

The speaker says: "At 7 each evening is also the time when about 130 other juvenile offenders in Alameda County, California, are required to plug in and sit down for their mandatory two-hour battery charge." The teenagers therefore have to plug in and charge their batteries at the same time of the day.

1

The speaker says: "Jackson has a GPS monitor fastened around her ankle with a rubber strap." Jackson therefore wears the GPS device around her ankle.

2

The speaker says: "The GPS unit is black and plastic, about the size and shape of a computer mouse, with three LED lights and a big button." The GPS therefore looks similar to a computer mouse.

3

The speaker says: "The probation officer drags a green circle over the kid's home. It's got a radius of 150 feet. Outside of that, it'd be a GPS violation, and a judge could send him back to juvenile hall." Therefore, the youngsters are restricted to a 150 feet zone at home.

4

The speaker says: "Teens on GPS monitoring have to call their probation officers before they leave for school in the morning. And anything outside of school and home requires special permission, at least 48 hours in advance." The teenagers therefore need special permission if they want to move away from home or school.

5

The speaker says: "Alameda County District Attorney Nancy O'Malley says sure, GPS is expensive, but it costs way less than locking kids up, that's 429 dollars a day. GPS, only 85 bucks. O'Malley credits the

surveillance technology with keeping young people at home with their families and out of incarceration.” Therefore, the daily costs of keeping a youngster in prison are 429 dollars.

6

The speaker says: “Dominique Pinkney is a public defender in Alameda County. He’s glad to have more kids out of jail, but he has a big problem with GPS.” Mr Pinkney says: “It’s absolutely overused.” The speakers says: “Pinkney argues that judges assign it almost reflexively, even to teens who never would have been sent to juvenile hall. Not only that, Pinkney says it’s too restrictive; teens get in trouble for silly reasons [...]” Mr Pinkney therefore thinks that GPS surveillance is overused and too restrictive.

7

Mr Pinkney says: “When you extend the consequence beyond some rational period, it becomes abusive, it makes kids angry, it actually has the opposite effect.” Teenagers might therefore get angry eventually

3 Girls’ education

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

Begründungen

0

The speaker says: “Well, I think for a long time we looked at girls’ education as something that was standing on its own and we didn’t realize that what is really going on is when we are seeing girls excluded from schooling is that this is reflecting a lot of other factors and poverty is one of those that is highest in line.” If girls can go to school therefore depends on many different aspects.

1

The speaker says: “[...] poverty is one of those that is highest in line; just a range of things, the more the financial challenges are felt by families, the more likely they are to see the opportunities for girls to...to either bring in some additional income, to work around the home, to provide support or just in many cases the...the very direct costs of schooling for instance are likely to be an obstacle for girls to go to schools.” Girls are therefore blocked from education because they need to earn money.

2

The female speaker says: “And what ways have you seen that are effective to kind of remove some of those obstacles to get more girls into school?”

The male speaker says: “Well, one of the big challenges is...is school fees, the abolition of school fees is one thing that has had some very real results, but even here things are very different depending on the country.” A strategy to make girls’ access to education easier therefore is to eliminate direct costs.

3

The speaker says: “Take the example of school uniforms, in some countries the use of school uniforms brings down costs to girls and makes it more likely for girls to be in schools, but oftentimes in some of the most deeply rural areas it can work in the opposite ways, the rural families can’t afford uniforms and that’ll actually act as an obstacle.” In the countryside, school clothes may therefore hinder girls from going to school.

4

The female speaker says: “I spoke to a woman recently who has followed the abolition of school fees in Kenya and what she noted was, yes, it did lead to a huge influx of school children going into school for the first time, but yet the system was really unable to cope [...]” In Kenya a large number of pupils therefore go to school because of free education.

5

The female speaker says: “[...] yes, it did lead to a huge influx of school children going into school for the first time but yet the system was really unable to cope, so they had overcrowded classrooms, lack of

facilities, lack of textbooks and certainly lack of teachers.” After removing educational costs, many schools therefore suffered from a shortage of almost everything.

6

The speaker says: “The simple removal of school fees clearly is not enough because the fact is that schools need funds, that there has to be money at the school level for supplies and for a whole range of services, so this has to be a planned process.” As schools have expenses, cutting educational costs therefore must be carefully thought about.

4 Men in early childhood education

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

Begründungen

0

The speaker says: “[...] when I began studying, I was 19, I went to a training institution where, you know, we had a doll bathing exam and I was the only male in the class and I passed the doll on by its leg to the next student [...] and I failed that part of the course.” At college Craig therefore had a problem in a test at college because he did not handle a doll appropriately.

1

The speaker says: “I have had one family who on the enrolment form wrote words to the effect if there is a male at this center that they’re to have nothing to do with my child and highlighted that.” Therefore, parents at Craig’s preschool wanted male caregivers to stay away from their child.

2

The speaker says: “So, it’s building up trust with the parents is number one, and with the staff as well, but I suppose, yeah, you come up with strategies when you’re first meeting a family, saying, you know, I’m a dad, you know, I have my own children.” When Craig introduces himself to parents, he therefore speaks about his private life.

3

The speaker says: “So, it’s never, you know, being in a room by yourself with a child, for example. Or, you know, a child might have a toileting accident and so you tell a staff member, ‘Actually, you know, I’m about to change this child, can you just stand near the door’, you know, those sort of things you...you’re constantly thinking about all the time [...]” Therefore in special situations, male childcare workers need support from their colleagues.

4

The female speaker says: “[...] which women wouldn’t necessarily have to think about, and, and the kind of natural tendency for, you know, to kiss and cuddle children or to, you know, to appropriately connect with them in that setting. Men simply have to be very careful around that, because of stigma.” Male caregivers can therefore avoid trouble by being mindful about physical contact.

5

The speaker says: “Well, basically we know that young children form their ideas about gender early on, before they start school, and so that’s the period where we want them to get ideas that men and women can do a variety of things, and when you ask, when you show children pictures, for example, when they’re starting school, of a boy and a girl, and you ask them, what sort of things would they like, what sort of things would they be good at, one of the strong findings from the research is that both boys and girls think that the boys would be better at maths, for example.” Therefore, according to Richard Fletcher’s studies, children develop stereotypical views before preschool.

6

The speaker says: “And so, starting early, and when you think about it, what does the experience of childcare teach children, apart from all the wonderful things that they learn through the interactions?

It teaches them that it's women who do the caring, nurturing, looking after, and it's blokes who come in and fix the air-conditioning or maybe do the garden. There's this very stereotyped image that we surround children with, and that seems like an obvious thing to fix." Therefore, Richard Fletcher says that in kindergarten, children see traditional gender roles.