Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche Berufsreifeprüfung

BRP

8. Mai 2018

# Englisch

(DZ)

Lesen

Korrekturheft



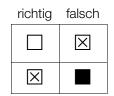
# Hinweise zur Korrektur

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 (⊠).



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 ausschließlich bei der beurteilenden Lehrkraft.

# **Online-Helpdesk**

Ab dem Zeitpunkt der Veröffentlichung der Lösungen können Sie unter der Webadresse *https://bestellung.srdp.at/helpdesk* 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.

Anleitungen zur Verwendung des Helpdesks für AHS und BHS finden Sie unter:

- https://bestellung.srdp.at/Anleitung\_Helpdesk\_AHS.pdf (AHS)
- https://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 Flight problems<sup>1</sup>

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#### Begründungen

#### 0

The text says: "<u>I did notice that the connection time at Paris was tight with only fifty minutes to change planes</u>, but I naturally presumed that since this connection was offered, it must be a viable option." Therefore, Mr Thompson was aware that he might be short of time in Paris.

# 1

The text says: "Despite my best endeavours to get to the gate in time for the Glasgow flight, I was denied boarding, although the flight had not yet left." On landing in Paris, Mr. Thompson therefore really tried to get on the plane to Glasgow.

# 2

The text says: "Great was my surprise to be informed that I would have to pay for overnight accommodation myself as SkySkip only provided accommodation free of charge if a flight had been more than forty minutes late." Mr Thompson therefore learned that customers' expenses were covered under certain conditions.

# 3

The text says: "As a result of my delayed arrival, the organisers of the conference I was supposed to have given the opening presentation at <u>were obliged to reschedule the entire day's programme</u>, which was a <u>source of great embarrassment to me</u>." Due to Mr Thompson's late arrival, the conference timetable was therefore adjusted.

# 4

The text says: "I have always been satisfied with SkySkip's service in the past, but <u>if I fail to receive the</u> <u>compensation owing to me on this occasion, I shall have no alternative but to take my custom</u> <u>elsewhere</u>." Mr Thompson therefore threatens to avoid flying SkySkip in future.

# 5

The text says: "As a gesture of goodwill to a valued customer, we will happily refund the cost of the hotel accommodation and taxi fares." Mr Davison therefore agrees to largely meet Mr Thompson's demands.

# 6

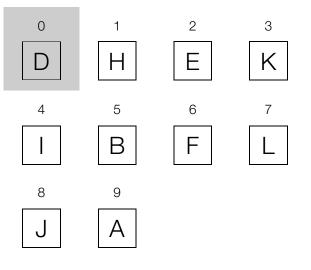
The text says: "Ms Jomier at Passenger Enquiries, Paris Orly, was therefore <u>acting entirely within her</u> <u>rights</u>." Therefore, according to Mr Davison, Ms Jomier was just obeying the company's rules.

# 7

The text says: "<u>We have drawn Ms Jomier's attention to the need for polite customer service</u> at all times." Mr Davison therefore says the company has advised Ms Jomier to reconsider her attitude.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Quelle: BMB

# 2 Privacy in the digital age<sup>2</sup>



#### Begründungen

#### 0

The paragraph elaborates the idea of digital privacy. The main idea is that "we are all concerned with our privacy." This is then exemplified as the text says: "From dressing rooms and garden fences to computer passwords and pin numbers, we all have aspects of our lives we seek to protect from others."

#### 1

The first part of the sentence gives the reason why digital privacy has been declared a human right. The text says: "In fact, it is such an important part of the human experience that <u>it has been declared a fundamental human right</u>."

#### 2

The second paragraph begins with the idea of change, which is supported by the fact that life today is different from life in the 1950s. The text says: "The 'human experience' can change of course – <u>life</u> nowadays bears very little resemblance to the 1950s."

# 3

The main idea of the paragraph is that perhaps "the most radical change in recent times has been the emergence of the 'digital age'." The following sentence then explains a possible consequence of so radical a change. The text says: "Such dramatic shifts can occasionally mean that <u>we have to expand the definition of certain rights</u>."

# 4

The paragraph explains the conflict between EU data protection efforts and the British government, explaining that the "European Court of Justice struck down" a directive that "allowed the Home Secretary to force service providers [...] to retain communications data for 12 months." The paragraph then goes on to describe the British government's reaction, the text says: "DRIPA not only ignored the Court's judgment by re-legislating for blanket retention of communications data, <u>it also granted the Government astonishing surveillance powers</u>."

# 5

This sentence focuses on the consequences of law enforcement collecting everybody's personal data. While the first clause states what governments are doing, the second clause explains the effect. The text says: "By sweeping up everyone's data, rather than just those who are suspected of criminal activity, the security services are turning us all into suspects."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Quelle: Chakrabarti, Shami: Privacy in the digital age. http://www.bl.uk/my-digital-rights/articles/the-right-to-privacy-online [21.11.2017] (adaptiert).

# 6

The text then goes on to support the main idea by giving examples, the first using the present legal situation. The sentence explains what the police need in order to search somebody's home, in case this person is "suspected of a crime." The text says: "Think of it this way: if you are suspected of a crime, police officers will need a warrant to search your home."

# 7

The text then explains which consequences the new set of laws (DRIPA) would have as police officers would not need a search warrant to gather "online personal data." To exemplify the danger in this case, the text says: "There tends to be a lot more information about us online than <u>we keep in our homes</u>."

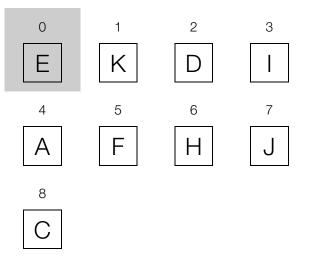
# 8

The paragraph focuses on the fact that DRIPA threatens personal digital privacy, by allowing for data collection without grounds for suspicion or official search warrants. The text says: "They don't need a warrant and <u>you will not be made aware of it</u>. That is a frightening thought."

# 9

The paragraph focuses on a possible solution to the infringement of digital privacy proposed by the government. Referring back to the lack of search warrants required by the new law, the main idea suggests a different legal solution, one requiring agreement from a judge. The text says: "Liberty believes a more proportionate and effective solution would be a legal framework where <u>surveillance is authorised</u> by a judge and targeted at actual suspects rather than the population en masse."

# 3 Silent gesture<sup>3</sup>



#### Begründungen

#### 0

The sentence talks about a photo taken at the medal ceremony at the Mexico City Olympic Games in 1968. The text says: "The photographs of two black American sprinters <u>standing on the medal podium</u> <u>with heads bowed and fists raised</u> at the Mexico City Games in 1968 not only represent one of the most memorable moments in Olympic history but a milestone in America's civil rights movement."

#### 1

The first part of the sentence talks about a suggestion made by a sociologist which gave Smith and Carlos the idea for their protest. The text says: "Teammates at San Jose State University, Smith and Carlos were stirred by the suggestion of a young sociologist friend Harry Edwards, who <u>asked them and all the other black American athletes to join together</u> and boycott the games."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Quelle: Gettings, John: Civil Disobedience. Black medallists raise fists for Civil Rights Movement. http://www.u.arizona.edu/~salvador/Spring/Spring%20Documents/Civil%20Rights/1968%20olympics%20Black%20Power.pdf [21.11.2017] (adaptiert).

# 2

The second part of the sentence states that, according to Edwards, the American Civil Rights movement had so far not managed to eliminate issues that black Americans were dealing with. The text says: "The protest, Edwards hoped, would bring attention to the fact that America's civil rights movement <u>had not</u> gone far enough to eliminate the injustices black Americans were facing."

# 3

The "but" after the gap makes clear that although Edwards and his group were supported by many people, the boycott did not actually take place. The text says: "Edwards' group, the Olympic Project for Human Rights (OPHR), gained support from several world-class athletes and civil rights leaders but the all-out boycott never materialized."

# 4

The paragraph elaborates on the actions of Smith and Carlos at the medal ceremony and tells the readers what the picture that went around the world actually looked like. The text says: "Together they formed an arch of unity and power. The black scarf around Smith's neck stood for black pride and their black socks (and no shoes) represented black poverty in racist America."

# 5

The paragraph elaborates on reactions to Carlos' and Smiths' action. The second part of the gapped sentence, explaining that the athletes faced very harsh consequences, states that the reactions were very negative. The text says: "While the protest seems relatively tame by today's standards, the actions of Smith and Carlos were met with such outrage that they were suspended from their national team and banned from the Olympic Village, the athletes' home during the games."

# 6

The first part of the sentence is about many people's opinion on the relationship of politics and big sports events at that time. The text says: "A lot of people thought that political statements <u>had no place in the supposedly apolitical Olympic Games</u>."

# 7

The first part of the sentences hints at a positive reaction to Smith's and Carlos' action. The text says: "Supporters, on the other hand, were moved by the duo's actions and praised them for their bravery."

# 8

The sentence talks about Smith's and Carlos's lives decades after the event had taken place and how their actions were seen then. The text says: "Smith and Carlos, who both now coach high school track teams, were honored in 1998 to commemorate the 30th anniversary of their protest."

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# 4 Unlimited vacation policy<sup>4</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Quelle: McGregor, Jena: The catch of having an unlimited vacation policy.

https://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/on-leadership/wp/2013/08/13/the-catch-of-having-an-unlimited-vacation-policy [21.11.2017] (adaptiert).

				Yes, there's the chance
3		X	That all may sound	But just as worrisome But vacation nirvana also Combine a sputtering economy In a sense, they're Investment research firm Morningstar Some companies that have Yes, there's the chance
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8	Х		Most of all, they If senior managers take	To get past any Treating employers like adults

# Begründungen

0

The text says: "The two weeks of vacation you're granted by the sticklers in H.R. have already been used – or reserved – for the kids' spring break, a long weekend earlier this summer, the holidays, and doctor's appointments or cable-guy emergencies." Therefore, the author says that the reader is not looking forward to a long vacation.

1

The text says: "<u>While some companies have offered such policies for years</u>, a growing number of firms – particularly young tech outfits – have joined the club and are now offering unlimited vacation policies." Therefore, not all businesses had a set number of days off for employees until very recently.

2

The text says: "At companies such as Netflix, Hubspot and Evernote, <u>employees can take what they</u> want, when they want it – as long as they get their work done, get the time approved and get things <u>covered while they're away</u>." Therefore, certain businesses allow time off whenever duties are carried out.

# 3

The text says: "That all may sound like a paradise, <u>but my guess is it won't work just anywhere</u>." Therefore, the author does not think unlimited vacation will be successful in every business.

#### 4

The text says: "Investment research firm Morningstar hasn't tracked vacation days since the company was founded nearly three decades ago but says individual managers do make a note of it and encourage their team members to take at least three weeks off." Therefore, one financial business does not officially count the exact number of their employees's days off.

# 5

The text says: "At marketing software firm Hubspot, COO J.D. Sherman refers to <u>the vacation policy as</u> <u>'two weeks to infinity' in order to clearly communicate that employees are expected to take at least two weeks off</u>, though 'the policy is designed to be leveraged,' company spokesperson Katie Burke told me in an e-mail."

The text also says: "Meanwhile, software maker Evernote, which also doesn't limit employee vacation days, actually gives a \$1,000 stipend to anyone who takes <u>an entire week off</u> in order to encourage vacation taking." Therefore, one IT company does not encourage workers to take a minimum of a month off.

# 6

The text says: "Meanwhile, <u>software maker</u> Evernote, which also doesn't limit employee vacation days, <u>actually gives a \$1,000 stipend to anyone who takes an entire week off</u> in order to encourage vacation taking.

The text also says: "If you don't take a solid week off, you lose the bonus." Therefore, one company does not reward workers financially who take several 2- or 3-day vacations, but only rewards them if they take longer vacations (entire week minimum).

# 7

The text says: "<u>Treating employees like adults and trusting them to get their work done without</u> <u>burdensome rules is a good idea</u>." Therefore, it is advisable to believe in the right attitude of the workers.

# 8

The text says: "Most of all, <u>they need to see examples set by the people who lead them</u>." The text also says: "If <u>senior managers take off for three or four weeks each year and don't seem to</u> <u>stress over it too much, the people who work for them won't either</u>." Therefore, bosses should be good role models as regards going on vacation.