

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche  
Reifeprüfung / Reife- und Diplomprüfung / Berufsreifeprüfung

10. Mai 2019

Englisch  
(B2)

Hören

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 bzw. die telefonische Korrekturhotline 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://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 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 Neuroscientist Sarah-Jayne Blakemore

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

### Begründungen

0

The speaker says: "I'm really interested in teenage-typical behaviours, or adolescent-typical behaviours, things like heightened self-consciousness, this feeling of acute embarrassment we have when we're teenagers, especially in front of our parents." Therefore, Sarah is particularly curious about how young people normally act.

1

The speaker says: "I'm also interested in things like risk-taking; this increased propensity for teenagers to take risks." Therefore, one of the issues Sarah focuses on is young people's readiness to expose themselves to danger.

2

The speaker says: "That's just a really nice example of how, you know, for this particular teenage girl, what's important to her at that moment in time are things like what she's wearing, who she likes, who she doesn't like. The fact that men landed on moon that day is less important." Therefore, according to Sarah, one 1960s text shows that for one young person clothes and friends mattered most.

3

The speaker says: "It's absolutely critical that teenagers go through this period of sort of discovering themselves, their identity, their moral beliefs, their political beliefs, their fashion interest, their music taste, who they hang out with, what peer groups they're in, that's what adolescence is for." Therefore, Sarah says that during adolescence young people need to find out about how they feel about various issues.

4

The speaker says: "I was a pretty typical teenager. I was at a very high-achieving academic girls' school in Oxford. I wasn't particularly academic at school, actually. I was a little bit naughty, although not as naughty as my sisters. [...] Oh, just, you know, usual teenage misbehaviour, nothing serious, but, just things like, you know, hiding in cupboards and that kind of thing, messing around with my friends." Therefore, as a young person, Sarah did a few silly things.

5

The speaker says: "And I wasn't actually very academic and my, my teachers just, you know, kinda almost gave up on me. But I became really interested in learning quite late, so when I was, probably when I was doing my A-levels [...]. But before that, I was, you know, just a really normal teenager, going out with my friends. My friends were just, you know, the most important thing in my life [...]." Therefore, Sarah admits that during most of her secondary education, she was interested in social activities rather than hard work.

6

The speaker says: "And earlier that year a psychologist, Professor Peter Bryant, whose daughter was at our school, had come in to give a talk about his work on dyslexia. This is my memory: he happened to have a book in his bag, which was called *Autism: Explaining the Enigma* by Uta Frith, and he gave me this book and I became totally fascinated in developmental psychology, and particularly developmental disorders like dyslexia and autism." Therefore, Sarah's interest in mental processes was triggered by specialised literature.

7

The speaker says: "And I wrote to Uta Frith and asked her if I could do a week's work experience with her, and with characteristic generosity she allowed me to do that. So I went up to London and I spent a week in her lab." Therefore, Sarah contacted one particular person to learn more about her profession.

## 2 Sports and money

0	1	2	3
E	I	F	A
4	5	6	7
J	C/H	C/H	D

### Begründungen

0

The speaker says: "Now every week, this club makes a lot of money. It is a business; they sell thousands of tickets and lots of T-shirts. So it's a business, they make lots of money. [...] They [the people] pay to see the players play." Therefore, speaker 0 thinks that pros bring in money from spectators.

1

The speaker says: "I don't think they should because sports people, especially footballers and cricketers and tennis players and golfers, are role models to especially younger people and I don't know how good a role model it is if you want a Lamborghini or a 10-bed-roomed house and a yacht in Monaco, and so I think they should be paid a reasonable salary, not millions and millions and millions [...]." Therefore, speaker 1 thinks that as others look up to them, pros should earn realistic sums.

2

The speaker says: "The people who play football, for example, who get paid £60 million for one year. Nobody needs that money just for 90 minutes on a sports pitch. I think that, that's too much money for someone to be earning." Therefore, speaker 2 thinks that some pros are paid huge sums for a brief performance.

3

The speaker says: "To be a professional sports person you really do have to commit a great deal of your life into, into achieving that goal. So, when you think about the amount of effort that's put in and the physical strain they put themselves under I would say: 'Yeah, they deserve to be paid such high fees.'" Therefore, speaker 3 thinks that it takes a lot of time and preparation to be ranked among the best.

4

The speaker says: "I think it's quite easy to find a footballer in the third division of any country performing as hard and training as hard and working towards it probably with even more effort and yet the pay difference is, is, is so massive and I can't really see justification for one person doing exactly the same as another just because they're in the limelight getting that extra money." Therefore, speaker 4 thinks that some pros are extremely dedicated, yet they earn much less than others.

5+6

The speaker says: "I believe everybody is entitled to earn what they, the Academy pays them for doing. If they reach the top of their profession, they are entitled to earn a lot of money." Therefore, speaker 5 thinks that pros should become rich if they excel at what they do.

The speaker says: "[...] I think everybody is entitled to this amount of money because they are the top of their profession, and why should we be jealous of this? Everybody has the possibility to reach the top of their profession, too." Therefore, speaker 5 thinks that all people have the same chance to become rich.

7

The speaker says: "[...] who's to say how much they can earn because what capitalism say, says is that you can, you have, you can earn what money people are willing to pay you." Therefore, speaker 6 thinks that the way our economy works, pros can make as much as they like.

### 3 The woman who survived several disasters

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	<i>a ship stewardess</i>	
1	<b>marriage proposals</b>  3 marriage proposals 3 marriage proposals marriage proposals marriage proposals marriage proposals marriage proposal marriage proposals marriage offers marriage proposal marriage proposals proposal proposals proposals	3 accidents 3 marriage 3 marriage men accidents disadvantages with passengers disasters disasters survived employees fancy makeup make up, old clothes marriage proposals marriage proposals marriage proposals married purposes marriage proposal problems with cruel passengers problems with passengers proposals on working several ships social jobs struggles three married
2	<b>make-up</b> <b>new clothes</b>  make up makeup nice clothes some make up	a ring a ship clothes from clothes her mother's footsteps no make-up old clothes old clothes other clothes proposals for guests uniforms
3	<b>about 200 pounds</b> <b>about £200</b>  £200 200 pound 200 pounds 200 pounds every month	£ 200 per day 2,10 Euro per hour 2,10 every month 2.10 pounds 20 pounds today 200 dollars 200 pounds a day 200 pounds per day 2000 2000 every day 2000 pounds 210 pounds a day 30 pounds 8 pounds a normal worker a wash person

4	<b>into a lifeboat</b>  a place in boat in a survival boat in a survive boat into a boat into a live boat into life boat 16 into the boat into the rescue boat jump into the boat jumping in a boat on a life boat on life boat 16 on life boats on the rescue board onto the boat to the rescue boat	a baby over board a boat, baby a job on Titanic are of a baby get the baby help help a baby job on the ship off the ship on a board on deck on the board on the deck ondeck out the sheep passengers on a boat people safe rescued the baby safe to get a baby to get rescued to the Titanic
5	<b>German U-boat</b>  German submarine German u boat German U-Boats german Uboat submarine uboat U-boat u-boat	bomb collision crash with a u-boat damage defect system doctor Japan-u-boat mine new boat nurse nurse accident other woman substantial damage substantial damage
6	<b>her thick hair</b>  her hair her thic hair thic hair thick hair	a head fracture a thick head fake hair fractor of the skull fracture on skull fractured skull going to a doctor her collision her fake hair her hand her headache her thick head her thick hear hitting the kiel hospital jump into the boat jump over board jump overboard jumping over board luck ( <i>too general</i> ) ships sheal-skull stuck her head

		the boat the doctor
7	<b>world cruises</b>  cruises ship cruises ship tours tour cruises world cruses world traveling cruses	a chemical job a job a military ship after WW II boats chemical job crucial cruised ships cruse ships food her a medical job Red Star Line red starline rescue boats royal man ships ships significant damage agent star line Star line ships submarines the red star line vessel wild cruses world creases world crises

## Begründungen

0

The speaker says: "Unfortunately, her mother became ill, and to provide for her siblings, Violet decided to follow in her mother's footsteps and become a ship stewardess herself." To support her brothers and sisters, Violet therefore chose to become a ship stewardess.

1

The speaker says: "Over the course of her career, she did get at least three marriage proposals while working on various ships, one from an incredibly wealthy first-class passenger." During her professional life, Violet therefore got several marriage proposals.

2

The speaker says: "Eventually, Violet solved the issue by making herself look frumpy with old clothes and no make-up, and experienced more successful interviews after this." In order to get a job, Violet therefore decided against putting on make-up or new clothes.

3

The speaker says: "Despite the long hours and minimal pay, £2.10 every month or about £200 today, she enjoyed working aboard the massive ship." Violet's monthly salary therefore corresponds to a present-day income of about 200 pounds.

4

The speaker says: "A couple of years later the *White Star Line* was looking for crew to cater to VIPs aboard the unsinkable ship, the *Titanic*. [...] As you already know, the *Titanic* struck an iceberg and sunk, killing more than 1,500 people. Violet was able to escape the disaster on lifeboat 16. In her memoir she recalls: '[...] Sometime after, a ship's officer ordered us into the boat to show some women it was safe.'" Therefore Violet survived the second collision because she was told to get into a lifeboat.



5

The speaker says: "In the lead-up to World War I, she decided to serve as a nurse on board the *Titanic*'s other sister ship, *Britannic*, which was operating in the Aegean Sea. Given her track records you can probably guess what happened next. The *Britannic* ran into a mine that had been planted by a German U-boat. The ship sustained substantial damage and quickly started sinking." Therefore, Violet was on board a hospital ship which went down due to explosives laid by a German U-boat.

6

The speaker says: "In her own words: 'I leapt into the water but was sucked under the ship's keel, which struck my head. I escaped, but years later, when I went to my doctor because of a lot of headaches, he discovered I had once sustained a fracture of the skull.' She joked that she only survived because of her thick hair, which cushioned the blow." Therefore, Violet said that she survived a bad injury due to her thick hair.

7

The speaker says: "Violet left the *White Star Line* for the *Red Star Line* and worked on a ship doing world cruises for several years." After the third accident, Violet was therefore employed by a company offering world cruises.

#### 4 What is it like to be the British ambassador in Austria?

0 H	1 B	2 K	3 F
4 I	5 E	6 A	7 D
8 C			

#### Begründungen

0

The ambassador says: "[...] I believe genuinely that we are working to make the world a better place." Therefore, the ambassador is convinced that she helps to improve the quality of human existence.

1

The ambassador says: "So the agreement that we got here, in July, with the Iranians, is a historic agreement which has changed the world. And I don't think that many people can say that about their jobs. I don't think many diplomats get to do that sort of thing very often but I am really pleased that I did." Therefore, the ambassador is proud that she was able to participate in an important deal with another country.

2

The ambassador says: "And the other thing that is fantastic are the colleagues. So, both colleagues within the diplomatic community here but particularly people I have working with me here in the embassy. There is nobody who is uninteresting or untalented, and that makes it absolutely fantastic, and I love that." Therefore, regarding her everyday work, the ambassador is very glad to be surrounded by pleasant staff.

3

The ambassador says: "I think it can sometimes be frustrating when things get a long, take a long time to change. You know, if you're somebody who wants immediate results, diplomacy is probably not the, the, the work for you. I think the resources that we have at our disposal are limited, so I can't just throw money at a problem to solve it. And that, that can be quite frustrating." Therefore, as an ambassador it is useless to expect to be able to see things progressing quickly.

4

The ambassador says: "And I think from a personal level while moving around every three or four years is, is, is great, it's also quite difficult because it means you, you can sometimes feel a long way away from your family and quite lonely. And it's quite difficult to make a new set of friends every time you move. [...] So my husband has to every time we go somewhere new find a new job and start all over again." Therefore, the ambassador and her family tend to be affected by separations at regular intervals.

5

The ambassador says: "[...] although it's wonderful, absolutely wonderful to live in a house like this, 'cause I live upstairs, it means that I live in the office. So it's quite difficult to escape." Therefore, the ambassador's home makes it nearly impossible for her to take a break from professional obligations.

6

The ambassador says: "My job is to represent the United Kingdom's interests in Vienna both with the Austrian government, but also at the United Nations here. So that involves making sure that Britain's position is understood." Therefore, the main task of the ambassador is to seek to achieve what is best for her country.

7

The ambassador says: "One of the things I like about my job is that no two days are the same. But to give you an example: last Friday I spent the afternoon at the Hungarian border looking at the organisation and the reception of all the migrants who are coming across the border, talking to the police in Burgenland and to the Red Cross about what they're doing there." Therefore, the ambassador recently visited a part of Austria to discuss the situation of refugees.

8

The ambassador says: "And the final meeting was something internal involving one of my own staff who's bidding for a job somewhere else and wanted my advice on how to do that." Therefore, on that particular morning, among other things, the ambassador had to give an employee tips for their career.

## **Tonquellen**

Aufgabe 1: Sprecher: al-Khalili, Jim; Gespräch mit Blakemore, Sarah-Jayne: The teenage brain: Sarah-Jayne Blakemore; BBC World Service, Discovery.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p02nk8c0> [05.11.2018] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 3: Sprecher: Whistler, Simon: Miss Unsinkable. Today I found Out, Podcast Episode #315.

<http://www.todayifoundout.com/index.php/2015/01/podcast-episode-315-miss-unsinkable/>  
[15.11.2018] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 4: Sprecher: le Jeune d'Allegeershecque, Susan. British Ambassador to Austria. Whatchado,

<https://www.whatchado.com/en/stories/susan-lejeunedallegeershecque> [15.11.2018] (adaptiert).