Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche
Reifeprüfung / Reife- und Diplomprüfung / Berufsreifeprüfung

23. September 2019

Englisch

(B2)

Hören

Korrekturheft

Bundesministerium
Bildung, Wissenschaft
und Forschung

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
☐	☒
☒	■

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*

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 Amber

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B	A	D	C	D	B	D	A	C

Begründungen

0
The speaker says: "The amber market is booming. It's going off, driven primarily by demand from China. Prices have risen tenfold over the past five years […]." Therefore, at the moment, amber sales are doing well.

1
The speaker says: "'Amberif' is the annual trade fair for those wanting to buy rough amber and amber jewellery as well as collectors' amber with inclusions." Therefore, at the yearly sale, people gather to get untreated amber.

2
The speaker says: "Most of the world's supply of amber […] most of what's considered, if you like, the most exciting amber by these people comes from Poland, the Baltic states and Ukraine." Therefore, north-eastern Europe is the area where really interesting amber is found.

3
The speaker says: "Quite interestingly, amber used to be really just a tourist trinket and not very valued by Poles." Therefore, in the past, amber was mainly sold to visitors.

4
The speaker says: "The supplies of jade have been exhausted. Amber is like jade, one of the seven stones of the Buddha and essentially with, with jade exhausted and Chinese amber also exhausted, the Chinese market has, has, has had to go looking elsewhere […]." Therefore, the Chinese use European amber to replace disappearing resources.

5
The speaker says: "[…] to have health benefits because amber acid as it's, as it's known, the liquid that you can extract from amber, is said to have medicinal qualities." Therefore, the Chinese think amber cures sickness.

6
The speaker says: "So all of this means that people in China want to wear amber and because of the growth of the middle class there people in China want to wear flashy amber, big stones close to their skin." Therefore, according to the speaker, the Chinese like showy pieces of jewellery.

7
The speaker says: "So what happens is, it's swept up onto the shores […]. So it's collected in nets, partly; people who sort of walk along with what look a bit like shrimp nets and scrape it up after the spring storms." Therefore, in the Baltic, amber is gathered up like seafood.

8
The speaker says: "What do you mean by inclusions […]?" The other speaker explains: "[…] insects that happened to be sitting on the tree trunk, doing something when they had a drop of resin fall on them 40 million years ago and then got stuck in that position […] they're like fossils if you like, but they're not fossils, they're actually insects that were caught in the amber making process when the resin hardened." Therefore, some pieces of amber contain prehistoric creatures.

2 Fashion at the museum

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

Begründungen

0
The speaker says: "And so, what's wonderful about the *V&A* is it <u>houses so many eras of fashion</u> that people take their inspiration from for now." Therefore, the first speaker, a fashion icon, appreciates that the *Victoria and Albert Museum* displays a variety of fashion styles.

1
The speaker says: "Well, I think the same as Brix that really everybody can relate to clothing. On a very basic level, <u>everybody wears clothing</u>." Therefore, according to Oriole, fashion is a popular topic because we all get dressed.

2
The speaker says: "And it's lovely to hear their comments because I think <u>everybody feels it's valid to comment on it</u> because, you know, it's something they all wear and interact with." Therefore, according to Oriole, visitors to the fashion exhibits give their opinion on what they see.

3
The speaker says: "Unlike something like metalwork or ceramics, which are much easier to keep for the long term, <u>clothing is finite, you know; threads disintegrate, colours fade</u>." Therefore, Oriole says one disadvantage of presenting clothes is that fabrics decay over the course of time.

4
The speaker says: "And that was really to sort of counteract this idea of showing clothing on a still mannequin, to work with contemporary designers, to bring in their contemporary work and <u>show it on live models</u> in the galleries." Therefore, for several years now, the *V&A* has featured real people wearing the clothes.

5
The speaker says: "As the programme grew, <u>the audiences grew and it became incredibly busy</u>, so we couldn't really have this meandering walk anymore, so it's now housed in a permanent gallery." Therefore, the original way of presenting clothes was adapted because there were too many visitors.
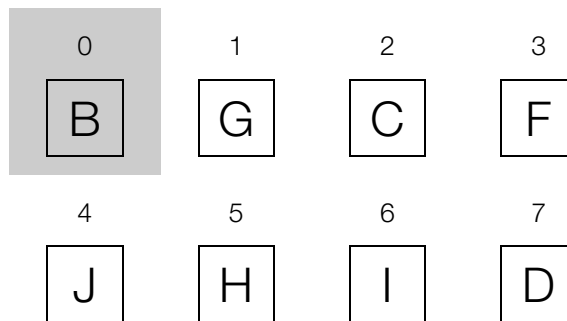
6
The speaker says: "<u>We ask them not to show their last collection</u>, which people can reference online and see, but something they haven't done before." Therefore, designers participating in the new programme should avoid presenting their most recent work.

7
The speaker says: "So it's free to the public, and <u>they're just such an eager</u> audience and I think the designers really like that because it's a celebration of their creativity." Therefore, designers like taking part in the show because they are much appreciated by the spectators.

3 Friendship

0	1	2	3
B	G	C	F

4	5	6	7
J	H	I	D

Begründungen

0
The interviewer asks: "What do you understand by friendship?" The speaker says: "It's a good question. It's one that philosophers <u>never quite solved</u>." Therefore, great thinkers have always had difficulty defining friendship adequately.

1
The speaker says: "If you think of, say, the love shared in families that would be <u>the love that longs to care and be cared for</u>." Therefore, affection among relatives is characterised by the desire to look after each other.

2
The speaker says: "A characteristic of friends is <u>to talk</u> and that would seem to support the idea that a part of friendship is knowing someone and getting to be known." Therefore, Mark Vernon thinks a feature of friendship is having conversations.

3
The speaker says: "Aristotle said that you should live with someone to be their best friend. I think he didn't quite mean live in the same house, like we would suggest, but <u>to spend time over a lifetime with each other would be important to friendship</u>." Therefore, according to Aristotle, true friendship requires being with each other for many years.

4
The interviewer says: "For me, there's a spectrum within friendship. I mean, there can be close friends and <u>less close friends</u>. Are we talking about just the friends that we love? 'Cause they're relatively few in number, <u>but there are many people who I like who are friends in a looser sense</u>." Therefore, the interviewer points out the range from true friendship to simply finding someone nice.

5
The speaker says: "First of all, there are friends that you know because you <u>do something with them</u>. Friends at work would be a good case in point. And it's good. It makes office life friendly and much more humane, but people may have had the experience of having been very friendly with someone at work and then either they move office or someone else does and suddenly the friendship just sort of dissolves and it doesn't really seem to sustain itself anymore. And Aristotle would say that's because the <u>friendship depends on doing something together</u>. And if what you do together stops, then the friendship tends to collapse as well." Therefore, job-related friendship is often based on carrying out joint tasks.

6
The speaker says: "This would be, perhaps, what we would call soulmateship. It's the kind of experience perhaps that people have when <u>they've maybe not seen a friend for a long, long time</u> and they get back together again and they say: '<u>Gosh, it's like we've never been apart</u>!'". Therefore, really true friends remain close despite being separated for extended periods.

The speaker says: "Aristotle picked it up saying […] a friend is another self. And I think he meant both that <u>you understand more of yourself in the friend and a friend's like a mirror to you</u>." Therefore, the ideal friend can help one to develop a clearer idea of oneself.

4 The good, the bad, and the ugly of internships

		akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0		*interests with a career*	
1		**better understand an industry** **better understand a position** **better understand yourself** better understand industry better understand of yourself better understanding in industry better understanding industry better understanding of yourself better understanding to companies inform about an industry learn about a position learn about a company learn more about yourself understand a certain position understand a job better understand a position understand how industry works understand industries understand industry understand the bussiness better understand the industrie understand the industrie better understand the industry understand yourself understand yourself better	better understanding *(too general; the idea of 'understanding an industry/position/oneself' must be included)* check out interests deal with the worklife experience explore new interests find a job find a job afterwards find each other likes find ones career find your passion get a better understanding *(too general; the idea of 'understanding an industry/position/oneself' must be included)* get a good job get better positions get information from industry *(This is not what the speaker says.)* have a better understanding *(too general; the idea of 'understanding an industry/position/oneself' must be included)* help you learn know what to do later working life learn *(too general and vague; the idea of 'learning about an industry/ position/oneself' must be included)* learn better *(too general; the idea of 'learning about an industry/ position/oneself' must be included)* learn experience make learn experience substantive learning understand a situation better understand the language understand their interests understand workers life *(It is not about understanding the life of workers, but about an industry/position)*
2		**try out career paths** find a possible career	*Spellings of 'path' such as past, part(s), bars, pass are not acceptable.*

	try out a career try out careers try out some career try out some careers try out some jobs try some career directions try some career opportunities try some career paths	4 companies Bachelor of photomedia believe in traineeship decide about her profession decide for a direction *("try out some career paths" does not necessarily imply a decision)* decide her career path decide what she wants do research earn money fasten her path find her future job find into the work force find something gather experiences *(too general)* get an idea *(too vague)* get into working life get sure about future *(too vague)* improve her skills multimedia photomedia see what to do *(unclear)* specialise in media study internships take a decision take experience for bachelor tried out tries it out try it out try out try out different things *(too vague)* try out something *(too vague)* try out working try what she like unpaid internships
3	**doing data entry** **delivering pamphlets** **doing research** data entry delivered pamphlets did research doing menial tasks doing research without benefits doing research without payment doing research work doing researches doing some research menial tasks only did data entry only menial tasks research research work researching	a waste of time benefits boring work break into interships casual tasks doing main tasks doing manual parts doing manual tasks doing minor job doing things she hated doing unpaid work *(The question asks for "specific tasks")* free labour getting no benefit from internships less directions main tasks manual work no benefits unpaid manual work working in labs

4	**catch up** **fast-track his career** **break into the industry** break in a industry break into career break into industry break into the industrie break into the industries break into the industry fast track his career get a faster career get him into industry speed up his career start his career	break him to industry break the industry break up industry breaking an industry breaking industry cash money do career fast up his career fasten his career *(does not mean "make faster")* fasten up the career find a job *(too general; could be any kind of job)* find an internship find his interests find the right job find the right work get a good job get more money get work experience make some money race his career track his carrier
5	**use his own computer** **travel for an hour** **pay for travel** **pay for food** bring his own computer buy his own food cover food expenses cover travel expenses pay all the journeys pay for his food pay for his travel pay for travel himself pay for travel, food pay for traveling travel 1 hour daily travel about an hour travel an hour travel an hour daily travel an hour there travel every day travel long each day travel to get there travel to work use his computer	earn money give more money go to university make the website mentor the employees pay for himself *(too vague)* pay his own money quit the internship quit the job sit by the computer study at university studying think about his future travel *(too vague)* travel a lot *(too vague)* travel around *(this implies business trips)* work work for them
6	**find her own direction** find her direction find her direction personally find her own way find her personal direction find her right direction find her way finding her own way finding her working direction	develop herself earn experience find her own personality find her personalities get a job get an experience get experience get into her job grow her experience have experiences

	found her way to her own directions	have some experience help her direction learn something for life pass university speak easier with people transition from university transition into work life *(She says that she could have transitioned into work life without having done an internship.)* transition to workforce transition University to Industry

Begründungen

0
The speaker says: "For many graduates around the world, internships are a rite of passage to ease them into working life. They're supposed to be a chance to spend time in a professional work environment, checking out how your interests might relate to a possible career." Internships therefore help young people to match interests with a career.

1
The speaker says: "Columbia University's Careers Advisory Service, for example, says an internship should be, and I quote here: 'a substantive learning experience that provides you with a better understanding of an industry, a position, and of yourself'." Therefore, according to one university, internships particularly help to better understand an industry, a position, or yourself.

2
Marnie says: "In my last year of university I just wasn't sure what direction I wanted to go in, so I took the internship route to try out some career paths." Therefore, Marnie decided to work as a trainee to try out career paths.

3
Marnie says: "But one of them was completely exploitative and that was just a waste of my time. I was just free labour, doing, you know, data entry and delivering pamphlets and doing research, basically menial tasks that I should have been paid for and I got no benefit from." Therefore, another traineeship was meaningless for Marnie because her specific tasks consisted of doing data entry, delivering pamphlets or doing research.

4
John says: "Yes, so I went to uni a bit later, so I was a mature-age student, and I felt that I had a bit of catching up to do, you know, in order to sort of fast-track my career and to break into the industry." As an older student, John therefore believed that traineeships would help him to catch up, fast-track his career and break into the industry.

5
John says: "I had to travel about an hour each day to get to the job as well, so that wasn't paid for. I was using my own computer; I wasn't paid anything for travel or for food or for anything like that." Therefore, while working as an intern, John even had to travel for an hour, pay for travel and food, and use his own computer.

6
Marnie says: "So for me, it was more finding my own direction personally that it helped me […]."
Therefore, on an individual level, internships helped Marnie to find her own direction.

Tonquellen

Aufgabe 1: Sprecherin: Duval Smith, Alex: Amber: world market and discoveries in amber. Radio New Zealand, This way up.
http://www.radionz.co.nz/national/programmes/thiswayup/audio/201795490/amber-world-market-and-discoveries-in-amber [01.04.2019] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 2: Sprecher: Adamson, Glenn: Curating Contemporary Fashion. Gespräch mit Smith Start, Brix and Cullen, Oriole; V&A Podcast.
http://www.vam.ac.uk/content/articles/v/v-and-a-podcast-curating-contemporary-fashion/ [01.04.2019] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 3: Sprecher: Warburton, Nigel: Friendship. Gespräch mit Vernon, Mark; philosophy bites.
http://philosophybites.libsyn.com/mark_vernon_on_friendship [01.04.2019] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 4: Soundfile: Sprecher: Saragosa, Manuela; Gespräch mit Shanahan, Marnie und Lestuzzi, John: Intern or Drudge? BBC World Service: Business Daily.
http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p046v32v [05.11.2018] (adaptiert).