

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte  
schriftliche Reife- und Diplomprüfung

BHS

11. Mai 2016

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 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 den Testmethoden *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 BIFIE 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 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 <http://srp.bifie.at/helpdesk> Anfragen an den Online-Helpdesk des BIFIE 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 BIFIE 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 bewerten sind. Sie können den Helpdesk bis zum unten angegebenen 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 zum unten angegebenen Zeitpunkt zeitgleich an alle Lehrer/innen versendet.

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

- [http://srp.bifie.at/Anleitung\\_Helpdesk\\_AHS.pdf](http://srp.bifie.at/Anleitung_Helpdesk_AHS.pdf) (AHS)
- [http://srp.bifie.at/Anleitung\\_Helpdesk\\_BHS.pdf](http://srp.bifie.at/Anleitung_Helpdesk_BHS.pdf) (BHS)

Online-Helpdesk Englisch	
Eingabe Helpdesk:	11. Mai 2016, 18:00 Uhr bis 14. Mai 2016, 11:59 Uhr
Eingabeschluss:	14. Mai 2016, 11:59 Uhr
Versand der Antwort-E-Mails:	17. Mai 2016 bis 9:00 Uhr

## Telefon-Hotline

Die Telefon-Hotline ist ausschließlich in den unten angegebenen Zeiträumen besetzt. Bitte ordnen Sie Ihre Anfragen nach Fertigkeit, Aufgabe und Fragenummer, um dem Hotline-Team eine rasche Bearbeitung zu ermöglichen. Vielen Dank!

Telefon-Hotline Englisch	
Telefon-Hotline Termin 1:	17. Mai 2016 von 9:00 bis 11:00 Uhr
Telefon-Hotline Termin 2:	17. Mai 2016 von 12:00 bis 14:00 Uhr
Telefon-Hotline Termin 3:	17. Mai 2016 von 15:00 bis 17:00 Uhr
Telefonnummern:	01 533 6214 4062 01 533 6214 4064 01 533 6214 4059

## 1 Only skin deep

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

### Begründungen

0

The text says: “Gordon Haig appears to believe that tattooing heralds the downfall of western civilization. In his no doubt vast experience, ‘those who decorate themselves with images or texts etched indelibly in the skin are symptomatic of the depths to which our society has sunk.” Gordon Haig therefore sees tattooing as a sign of primitive tendencies.

1

The text says: “However, I firmly believe that anybody who chooses to take this step is entitled to do so without having to suffer discrimination and ridicule.” People with tattoos therefore should not be exposed to prejudice.

2

The text says: “Fashions in dress, hairstyle and personal adornment reflect our times and how we want to present ourselves to the rest of the world.” Trends therefore indicate how we wish to be seen by others.

3

The text says: “[...] but unless a certain look is clearly associated with a harmful ideology or aggressive behaviour, people should be free to express themselves through their appearance as they see fit.” Choosing one’s individual style should therefore be allowed as long as it cannot be linked to dangerous ideas.

4

The text says: “It was not far short of midnight when I found myself on the platform of an underground station with an unpleasant sensation of pressure in my chest. The train was due. As the pain increased and started to spread down my arm, panic set in.” Waiting for a train one night, the author therefore had a serious health problem.

5

The text says: “The couple I had approached for help side-stepped me and swiftly boarded the train.” The people who the writer turned to therefore ignored him.

6

The text says: “At a moment in my life when my insides were letting me down badly, I was fortunate enough to encounter a fellow human being who was all good on the inside. Gordon Haig would be well advised to remember that tattoos are only skin deep.” The author’s main point is therefore that appearance says nothing about character.

## 2 British adventurer becomes first to walk the Amazon

	R	F	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0		x	He promptly informed the	
1		x	In spring 2008 he	On his blog Mr However, Mr Stafford, who ( <i>treks is plural, whereas his journey refers to one specific trek</i> )

2	x		Gadiel Cho Sanchez Rivera	After a row over Passing a village in Once mounting a sand
3		x	Then there were pit He also ate armadillo	Some locals suspected he
4	x		They navigated using Google	Mr Stafford carried a
5		x	However, his main purpose The crux of it	On his blog Mr
6	x		Back in Leicestershire his	Now Mr Stafford is The explorer Sir Ranulph

## Begründungen

0

The text says: “He promptly informed the 5,000 people who had followed him on Twitter: ‘Job done. I always knew it was possible’.” This sentence confirms that Ed was able to give his friends news.

1

The text says: “In spring 2008 he struck out from a beach on the Pacific coast hoping to complete the walk in a year, raising money for charity.” This sentence confirms that Ed did not hope to make a lot of money for himself.

2

The text says: “Gadiel Cho Sanchez Rivera, from a remote Peruvian village, proved to be a tough resourceful companion, but he had his first encounter with an escalator when the pair emerged from the jungle to pick up supplies.” This sentence confirms that Ed’s new fellow traveller had never before seen a moving stairway.

3

The text says: “Then there were pit vipers, electric eels, anacondas and scorpions, nasty skin diseases, mosquitoes, Cayman crocodiles and piranhas — the latter proving an essential part of his diet.” “He also ate armadillo, spider monkey, kinkachu, tortoise and ocelot, the latter making him very ill.” These sentences confirm that insects did not serve as Ed’s main food supply.

4

The text says: “They navigated using Google Earth and GPS, although at times they had to fall back on imprecise and erroneous maps of the region.” This sentence confirms that Ed could not always use high-tech equipment to plot their route.

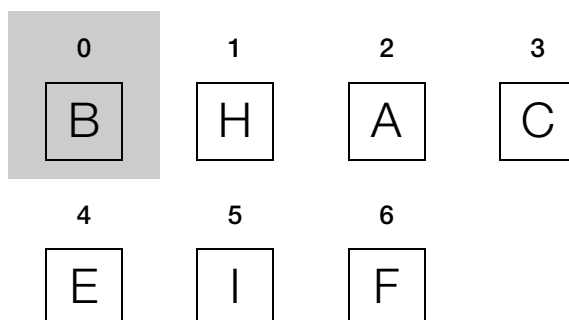
5

The text says: “However, his main purpose was adventure. ‘The crux of it is, if this wasn’t a selfish Boy’s Own adventure, I don’t think it would have worked,’ he said recently.” These sentences confirm that for Ed the thrill of the trip was not less important than informing about the cause.

6

The text says: “Back in Leicestershire his mother considered selling her house to support them, but donations kept them going.” This sentence confirms that the adventurers depended on financial help for their expedition.

3 Keys, phone, money ... recharger. Now at last I'm on my way



### Begründungen

0

The first sentence deals with commuting in London. The first part of the second sentence suggests that the second part must give a fact. The text says: "But getting from West London to Wapping in East London doesn't seem to be getting any easier."

1

The paragraph lists the possibilities of commuting. The text says: "On the Tube the Circle Line crawls by a long and tortuous route; the Thames Clipper ferry would be great if I could get on nearer home and if it wasn't so expensive; driving is the quickest and easiest but induces environmental guilt; cycling is perfect in summer, but I'm not sure it will survive long after the first frosts in winter."

2

The first part of the paragraph gives the idea of reason for buying a Vespa. The text says: "Going on holiday in Italy this summer confirmed the plan in my mind."

3

The word "snag" in the sentence before the gap and the complicated procedure described suggest that the gap must contain some negative consequence/result. The text says: "As with most people who live in cities, the idea of having to charge the battery by slinging an electric extension cable out on the street from my bedroom window was never going to work."

4

The opening of the paragraph suggests that some kind of evaluation of the option/comment on the comparison must follow. As the paragraph continues by stating that it is not that easy, the answer must contain a not entirely positive statement. The text says: "OK, the mobile phone is a slight exaggeration."

5

The first part of the statement and the next sentence contain figures connected with the range of the scooter. The text says: "In theory, you can travel up to 22 miles, but it works out at more like 18 miles in stop-start city driving."

6

Starting off with the notion of having driven a petrol scooter recently, the sentence continues describing the author's experience with the electric scooter. The text says: "Having recently driven a petrol scooter, this electric one wins hands down as an experience."

#### 4 Indian Airlines

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	<i>financial losses and debt</i>	
1	<b>keep fares low</b>  charge low fares cut down the prices deal with price wars earn less enter price wars fight price wars have low prices hold the price low keep fares unsustainably low keep its fares low keep prices low keep the fares low keep the price low keep their fares low keep their prices low lower their prices lower their ticket prizes offer cheap flights participate in price wars set their prices low to keep fares low	49% of domestic careers a full-year profit account for the debts bail it out bail-outs be combined be happy being up 49% big difficulties bring profit broke to fly buy up domestic carriers close airlines close down compete with foreign airlines debt of \$13 billion fail full-year profit find new investors get debt get down give up their parts have no profit keep its rivals fares keep rivals' fares low keep rivals' prices low launch price wars ( <i>they didn't start the war, only reacted to it</i> ) launch prices launching price wars let foreign airlines live from goverment bail-orders live off live off govenment bail-outs live off government look for investors loose 1.6 Billion dollar loose this fiscal year make a full-year profit make more profits pay a fortune pay for Air India pay more payings from India post combined losses post combined profit price-cutting for seats release negative reports report a full-year profit report a profit report their profit rise their fares save money

		<p>sell their airlines  sell their business  sell their carriers  set up a carrier  stay low  they has been broken  to launched price wars  too broke to fly  use another vehicle</p>
2	<p><b>can't fly</b></p> <p>can not fly anymore  can't fly since October  cannot afford flights  could not lift off  couldn't fly since October  doesn't fly any longer  has stopped flying  haven't flown since October  isn't able to fly  it could not fly  no longer fly  quit flying since October  stopped business in October  stopped flying  stopped flying in October  too broke to fly  wasn't able to fly</p>	<p>broke fly since October  broke to fly  can't be repaired  can't fly till October  cannot afford flies (<i>different meaning</i>)  cannot repair their airplanes  for \$17 m  founded a booze tycoon  had to broke flying  has been too broke ('no money' already  <i>included in question, the important info  of 'not being able to fly any longer' is  missing</i>)  have a combined debt  if launching price wars  is damaged to fly  it broke down  it brokes  it has been broken  it is too broken  it was too broken  it's brooke  keep their price low  of a boze tycoon  of broke  of losses and debts  of money issues (<i>too vague</i>)  of the slow demise  of the wars  report a full-year profit  slow demise cut competition  the machine is broken  they are private  they broke to fly  they can't  they have no profit  they needs all cash  they are unhappy  they talking to jet  were bought</p>
3	<p><b>landing and departure slots</b></p> <p>departure slots  departure slots at Heathrow  landing slots  landings and departures slots  slots  slots at \$70m</p>	<p>\$70m  cash  company  FOR \$70m  is profitable  jets  job  landing and departure</p>



	slots to Etihad	landings and departures need the cash needed not raise enough pairs of landing stake stake to Etihad three pairs of landing to Etihad to low too expensive too expensive too high
4	<b>huge untapped potential</b>  a huge untapped potential a lot more potential a lot of potential an huge untapped potential an untapped potential big potential great potential high potential huge potential huge unused potential interests in this potential lots of potential many potential passengers more potential much potential potential to grow still huge untapped potential still untapped potential untapped potential	5% of Indians a big income a hard time a low income a too big size a strong interest ( <i>too vague</i> ) an equivalent to 5% carried 67.5 mill passengers decreases enormous problems hardly been tapped yet hardly customers has gone down has not future increased its size less costumers less passengers little interest many foreign passengers no carrier no money and profit no potential no success not enough money not equivalent not flourished yet not increased yet not so many passengers posted unexpected profit raised their domestic fares strong interest in it ( <i>the airline industry has an interest in the market - not in the population</i> ) thought about China to carry many passengers to wide their boarders too little places unexpected profits
5	<b>became more expensive</b>  are a third higher are expensive are more expensive	<i>Future tenses not accepted.  The verbs 'to get/become' in the present  tense imply continuing development,  therefore not accepted. (However,  the verb 'to be' in the present tense</i>

	<p>are much more expensive are raised a third became more expensive cost more cost more money got costlier got more expensive have higher costs is more expensive now cost more raised raised around a third raised by around 1/3 went up high went up were far more pricey</p>	<p><i>expresses a state, therefore accepted.)</i></p> <p>almost double are causing more profit are getting more are getting more expensive are raising are too expensive are very expensive cost a lot costs around 10 000 Rupees costs double of income costs now 180\$ costs now double cut competition demise at competition domestic fares a third double the average income fares fares around a third get cheap get costlier get more expensive gets costlier got cheaper losed profit now costs around 180€ posted unexpected profits raised their domestic fares raised their fares rise slow demise cut competition their carriers are raised they cut competition tickets are too expensive were cheap were sold more often will be booked will be costlier will be more expensiv will become more expensive will become more expensive will cost more will get cheaper will slow passenger down will slow passenger growth would be more expensive</p>
6	<p><b>pay high fuel taxes</b></p> <p>pay high taxes pay higher fuel taxes pay higher taxes pay huge taxes pay much for fuel price cut the tickets</p>	<p>bleed them high taxes (<i>incorrect reference, 'them' here would refer back to airlines</i>) bleed with high fuel chase more sums chase small sums chase sums from hordes cut the price deal with informal traders fill in seats fuel accounts get little sympathy</p>

		go after big carriers less people taking trips little sympathy from state pay a lot ( <i>too vague</i> ) pay debts pay more ( <i>too vague</i> ) pay their own fuel raise their domestic fares revert price-cutting taxes ( <i>must include the concept of 'high/ a lot' of taxes</i> )
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## Begründungen

0

The text says: "India's six largest airlines will post combined losses of \$1.6 billion this fiscal year, predicts the Centre for Aviation, a Sydney-based consultancy, and have a combined debt of \$13 billion." This year, India's major airlines are therefore facing financial losses and debt.

1

The text says: "State-owned Air India, which accounts for most of those losses and debts lives off government bail-outs while launching price wars that keep its rivals' fares unsustainably low." Air India's private competitors are therefore forced to keep fares low.

2

The text says: "Kingfisher Airlines, a once-popular carrier founded by a booze tycoon, has been too broke to fly since October." As they have no money, Kingfisher Airlines therefore can't fly.

3

The text says: "On February 26th [Etihad] bought Jet's three pairs of landing and departure slots at London Heathrow for \$70m." Therefore, Jet Airways no longer flies to Heathrow because it sold its landing and departure slots.

4

The text says: "India's appeal, as always, is its size. Its airlines carried 67.5m passengers in 2012. That is roughly equivalent to just 5% of Indians taking one trip a year each, so there is still huge untapped potential." Due to the fact that India has a large population, the airline industry therefore has huge untapped potential.

5

The text says: "India's carriers raised their domestic fares by around a third last year, as Kingfisher's slow demise cut competition." When Kingfisher stopped operating, airline tickets within India therefore became more expensive.

6

The text says: "The airlines get little sympathy from state governments, which bleed them with high fuel taxes." Airlines in India are therefore worse off than other businesses because the airlines must pay high fuel taxes.