

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche
Reifeprüfung/Reife- und Diplomprüfung/Berufsreifeprüfung

14. Jänner 2022

Englisch
Korrekturheft

Lesen B2

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* 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 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 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.

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 Taking turns at talking

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

Begründungen

0

The text says: "One popular-science book called 'The Female Brain' said they use three times as many words per day as men." According to the first publication mentioned, women therefore talk a lot in comparison to men.

1

The text says: "No study has shown women talking more, and some [...] found them talking rather less." Scientific studies therefore show that, in general, men speak just as much as women.

2

The text says: "This average was dwarfed by differences within each sex, with some taciturn types speaking just a few thousand words, and a few motor-mouths as many as 50,000." How much men and women speak therefore depends on the kind of person they are.

3

The text says: "When they played scripted conversations in which male and female speakers took perfectly balanced speaking times, respondents heard the woman taking 55% of the speaking time [...]." Participants in one study therefore believed that the female speakers were speaking more than they actually were.

4

The text says: "In some studies, women take more speaking turns, but men take longer ones." Research has therefore shown that when men and women are in conversation, men spend more time speaking at one go.

5

The text says: "Some linguists [...] argue that women and men tend to have different goals when talking: men are more likely to seek status [...]." There are language experts who therefore believe that, when in conversation, a man's aim is often to appear important.

6

The text says: "If one partner in a conversation is seeking dominance and the other is seeking co-operation, the status-seeker will wind up hearing co-operative conversational turns as submissive." People who want to take control of a discussion are therefore likely to misunderstand less forceful speakers.

7

The text says: "Speakers of both sexes need the full suite of skills: explaining, problem-solving, interrupting, supporting and more." The author comes to the conclusion that a range of conversational techniques is therefore a must for everybody.

8

The text says: "Culture, though, explains plenty, too. It's not everywhere that men are expected to be the blunt, competitive, problem-solving sex and women the comforters." The way males and females express themselves therefore also depends on the society they are part of.

2 Spray-on clothing becomes a reality

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	<i>using aerosol technology</i>	
1	collaborated with Paul Luckham collaborated with Professor Luckham cooperated with Paul Luckham did it with Luckham got help from Luckham involved Paul Luckham worked with Dr Luckham worked with Paul Luckham works with Paul Luckham	and an academic visitor clothes can be washed collaborated (<i>name of collaborator missing</i>) collaborated with others (<i>too vague</i>) collaborated with students created clothes from zero demonstrated it on models demonstrated the new material focuses on reproducing things got help from others (<i>too vague</i>) helped the medical industry is a fashion designer spray on haute couture sprayed in models used models work with other professors (<i>plural not accurate</i>) worked with other persons (<i>too vague</i>)
2	creating clothes from zero demonstrating it on models applying it on models creating clothes creating clothes for models creating clothes on models creating cloths from zero putting it on models spraying it on models spraying on models	a model aerosol an aerosol can clothes events fashion show haute couture his showcase modelling models on models spray-on fabric
3	celebrate design-led technology coincide with Design Festival coincide with Fashion Week show design-led technology show how technology works showcase his 2011 collection showcase his collection showcase spring/summer collection showcase the spray-on collection showcase Torres's spray-on collection	bind the fibres together create clothes from zero design-led technology fashion industry haute couture London Fashion week
4	reaches a surface hits a surface is on the skin it reaches a surface reach a surface reaches the surface spray reaches a surface	appears bind the fibres can be washed combined with polymers comes dries evaporates a surface is sterilised is washed it evaporate surface washed down

5	what fibres are used how spray is layered layering of the spray the fibres used the kind of fibre the layering the used fibres which fibres are used	polymers the spray the texture the use wool wool, linen
6	principles of earliest textiles earliest textiles earliest textiles like felt early textile's principles principles of early textiles principles of earlier textiles the earliest textile principles the earliest textiles the early textiles' principles	Fabrican Fabrican with professor Luckham Imperial college London returning to the principles the college the principles (<i>too vague</i>) the principles of textiles (<i>"early" is a necessary concept to indicate full comprehension</i>)
7	making things reproducible making the things reproducible the reproducibility of things	being reproducible develop his product finding away of binding reproducible things science and technology
8	advertise the concept advertising the concept advertise the new concept advertise the product	apply bandages without pressure applying any pressure deliver medicine directly evaporate the surface increase the fashion market make bandages without pressure medical processes medicine patches and bandages provide applying any pressure provide bandages provide spray-on bandages providing spray-on bandages reduce skin problems soothe burnt skin soothing burnt skin sterilise on wound

Begründungen

0

The text says: "The seamless material is called Fabrican Spray-on, a fabric that can be sprayed directly on to the body, using aerosol technology." The method of applying the material therefore involves using aerosol technology.

1

The text says: "The development is the work of Dr Manel Torres, a fashion designer from Spain and an academic visitor at Imperial College, who collaborated with Paul Luckham, Professor of Particle Technology from the Department of Chemical Engineering." Instead of creating the spray on his own, Dr Torres therefore collaborated with Paul Luckham.

2

The text says: "Dr Torres demonstrated the new material on models, creating clothes from zero to show how the technology can be applied in the fashion industry." Dr Torres therefore illustrated the use of the spray in fashion by creating clothes from zero or demonstrating it on models.

3

The text says: "He showcased his 2011 spring/summer collection of spray-on *haute couture* at the fashion show at the college. The event celebrated design-led technology at Imperial and coincided with London Fashion Week and the London Design Festival." The show was therefore meant to celebrate design-led technology.

4

The text says: "[...] and a solvent that delivers the fabric in liquid form and evaporates when the spray reaches a surface." The fluid part therefore disappears as soon as it reaches a surface.

5

The text says: "The texture of the fabric can be changed according to what fibres are used - such as wool, linen or acrylic - and how the spray is layered." Different materials can therefore be produced depending on what fibres are used or how the spray is layered.

6

The text says: "In my quest to produce this kind of fabric, I ended up returning to the principles of the earliest textiles - such as felt - which were also produced by taking fibres and finding a way of binding them together without having to weave or stitch them." To create the spray, Dr Torres therefore went back to principles of earliest textiles.

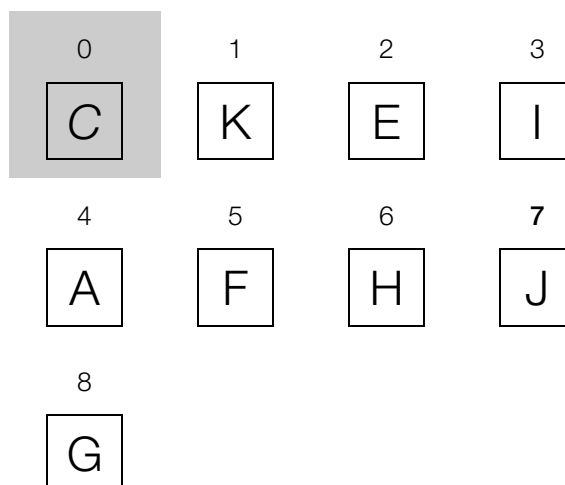
7

The text says: "As an artist I spend my time dreaming up one-off creations, but as a scientist I have to focus on making things reproducible." Being a researcher, Dr Torres must therefore concentrate on making things reproducible.

8

The text says: "The fashion application of spray-on fabric is a great way of advertising the concept, but we are also keen to work on new applications for the medical, transport and chemical industries." Using the spray for clothing therefore helps to advertise the concept.

3 How to write a detective novel



Begründungen

0

The paragraph is about the culprit being found out by a systematic method. The text says: "The culprit must be determined by logical deductions — not by accident or coincidence or unmotivated confession."

1

The paragraph is about the idea that a detective's job is to find out who the culprit is. The text says: "The detective novel must have a detective in it; and a detective is not a detective unless he detects."

2

The paragraph is about the idea that in a detective novel somebody must have been killed. The text says: "There simply must be a corpse in a detective novel, and the deader the corpse the better."

3

The paragraph is about the idea that only one character should be responsible for solving the crime. The text says: "There must be but one detective — that is, but one protagonist of deduction."

4

The paragraph is about the idea that the character who has committed the crime should not be in a subordinate position. The text says: "A servant must not be chosen by the author as the culprit."

5

The paragraph is about the idea that one character should be responsible for the crime. The text says: "There must be but one culprit, no matter how many murders are committed."

6

The paragraph is about the idea that the culprit should not be part of underground organisations. The text says: "Secret societies, camorras, mafias, et al., have no place in a detective story."

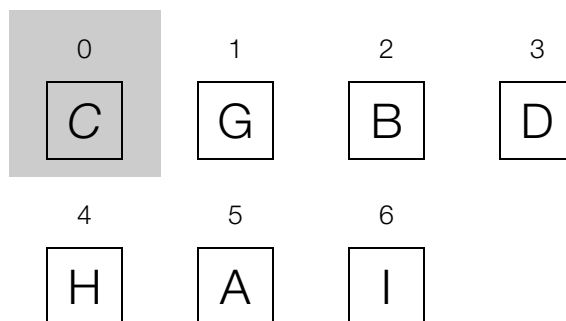
7

The paragraph is about the idea that the crime should have been committed and solved in a logical way. The text says: "The method of murder, and the means of detecting it, must be rational and scientific."

8

The paragraph is about the idea that the culprit must be obvious enough so that that the audience has a fair chance to find out who committed the crime. The text says: "The truth of the problem must at all times be apparent — provided the reader is shrewd enough to see it."

4 Will bookshops survive?



Begründungen

0

The sentence is about the consequences of selling books on the internet. The text says: "Dozens of bookshops across the county have closed over the last decade as a result of the impact of online sales."

1

The sentence is about the recent formation of a group to counter e-books. The text says: "Now a new national pressure group has been formed to do battle with the latest threat to the second-hand bookshop - the growing popularity of the e-book."

2

The sentence is about the decline of second-hand bookshops in Britain and the increase in e-books. The text says: "The number of second-hand bookshops in Britain has halved over the last ten years and fears have been raised that the trend will continue if sales of electronic books outstrip sales of the printed word and schools, colleges, universities, and public libraries rely more on the new technology."

3

The sentence is about the advantages that charity shops have over second-hand bookshops. The text says: "Andy Vidion, of Church Street Books in Diss, who has become one of the first 100 members of Cambo, said it was difficult to compete with the charity shops, which benefited from reduced rents and business rates and donations that could sell books for 75p."

4

The sentence is about yet another threat for second-hand bookshops; the e-book. The text says: "We not only have to compete with the unfair advantages given to charity shops, now we have to contend with the e-book."

5

The sentence is about the disadvantages of e-books. The text says: "Cambo says that the e-book is costly, impractical, and cannot be shared between family and friends."

6

The paragraph is about what Cambo intends to do to help those who work with books. The text says: "Cambo says that more than 100,000 people in Britain make a living through the book industry and it will campaign against library closures and fight to ensure paper books do not play second fiddle to e-books."

Bildquellen

Aufgabe 3: © i-picture / www.fotolia.com

Textquellen

Aufgabe 1: Autor/in nicht genannt: Chatty women and strong silent men.

<https://www.economist.com/news/books-and-arts/21723806-stereotypes-and-flat-out-myths-bedevil-discussion-women-and-mens-speech> [15.02.2021] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 2: Autor/in nicht genannt: Spray-on clothes create fashion for chemical fabric.

http://www.londonpressservice.org.uk/creative_design/fashion/spray_on_clothes_create_fashion_for_chemical_fabric [17.06.2013] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 3: Van Dine, S. S.: 20 Rules for writing detective stories.

<http://www.openculture.com/2016/02/20-rules-for-writing-detective-stories.html> [15.02.2021] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 4: Gretton, Adam: Norfolk shopkeepers back 'real books' campaign.

<https://www.eveningnews24.co.uk/news/norfolk-shopkeepers-back-real-books-campaign-461808> [15.02.2021] (adaptiert).