Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche Reifeprüfung/Reife- und Diplomprüfung/Berufsreifeprüfung

14. Jänner 2022

Englisch Korrekturheft

Hören B2

Bundesministerium Bildung, Wissenschaft und Forschung

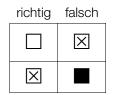
Hinweise zur Korrektur

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 (⊠).



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 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 The future of TV

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
С	D	В	А	С	В	А	В	D

Begründungen

0

The speaker says: "But it's happening all around the world because these days TV is competing with YouTube, Netflix, Amazon, computer games and the usual tablets and devices found in many homes. A generation is <u>turning away from traditional TV</u>. That has huge implications for the broadcast industry." Concerning conventional television, younger people are therefore gradually losing interest.

1

The speaker says: "It's a service known as 'over the top', or OTT, because <u>it bypasses traditional TV</u> <u>broadcasters known in the industry as linear TV</u>." Mr Klimmer's business therefore helps his clients to avoid conventional TV services.

2

Christoph Klimmer says: "[...] if you look at the numbers, we can, for example, see that the global revenue generated by OTT services are projected to double between 2015 and 2021. The OTT revenue grows three times faster compared to traditional linear TV." The profits made from the new technology have therefore been increasing significantly.

3

The interviewer asks: "And do you notice <u>a change in the kind of content offered through the services that</u> <u>you develop</u>, compared to, say, traditional linear TV?" Christoph Klimmer answers: "<u>There is certainly a</u> <u>change</u>." The interviewer therefore wants to know whether there are differences in what is shown.

4

Christoph Klimmer says: "I think this is why, for example, the bigger players such as Netflix have such a strong focus on TV shows instead of movies, for example, or other formats, because TV shows trigger, you know, this binge-watching phenomenon." The most popular TV formats therefore make the viewers watch several episodes in a row.

5

Christoph Klimmer says: "So I think, in this regard the uptake of streaming services actually <u>played an</u> integral role for what we today call 'the golden age of TV drama', with shows such as *Breaking Bad* or *Game of Thrones*." Mr Klimmer therefore believes that the new technology has caused the success of well-known series.

6

Christoph Klimmer says: "So they have now launched their own direct-to-consumer subscription service on the back of our platform actually, and that allows them <u>to address a different, younger demographic</u>, with content that would never make it on Indian TV." Using the new technology, the Indian TV maker can therefore target other age groups.

7

The interviewer says: "So they can <u>target a more narrow niche audience</u>, you're saying." Christoph Klimmer says: "Exactly, because <u>the cost to actually launch such a service is compared to a linear TV station, it's marginal</u>, right? So they can be much more flexible in addressing niches that they deem relevant for their business. They can target new audiences." Smaller viewer groups can therefore be addressed because of low production expenses.

8

The interviewer asks: "So it sounds like your service, the technology <u>has opened this kind of medium to</u> <u>much more experimentation when it comes to content</u>. Is that what you're finding?" Christoph Klimmer answers: "<u>That is true</u>. I can only confirm that. It's easier for companies to distribute the content that they either produce themselves or maybe license in." Thanks to Klimmer's business, TV companies can therefore try out new things to show.

2 Money for nothing?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
D	В	В	С	D	А	С	В

Begründungen

0

The speaker says: "It's called a universal basic income. And it involves getting the state to pay a fixed sum to all its citizens, <u>regardless of whether they have a job or not</u>." Governments would therefore give a certain amount of money to people whatever their employment situation is.

1

The Canadian politician says: "<u>The changing nature of work is leaving some people vulnerable. They're</u> working contract to contract or they're otherwise dealing with an unstable or precarious work situation. <u>They can be let go with no warning</u>." A Canadian politician therefore says that a number of workers lack protection because modern work life provides too little security.

2

The politician asks: "As a result some people can slip into poverty. Now, if that happens, <u>what's the best</u> way to help people manage or endure this uncertainty and give them the opportunity to succeed over the <u>long term</u>? Is that our current system of social assistance or is there a better way? For months we've been working together doing the background work to explore the idea of a basic income." People might therefore get into financial difficulties so solutions are being looked at.

3

The politician says: "And today I'm pleased to announce the details of Ontario's basic income pilot that we'll <u>be launching here in the Hamilton area and in two other Ontario communities</u>." In Canada, the new project is therefore going to be introduced in a few places.

4

The speaker says: "They've done a good job <u>renovating the centre of Tampere. This old industrial city in</u> <u>the south of Finland was once blighted by dilapidated, disused factories and warehouses. Now they've</u> <u>been turned into cafes and shopping malls</u>." Recently, one Finnish town has therefore restored its downtown.

5

The speaker says: "[...] I met Mikka Rossinen. He'd been without a job for 2 years when he got a letter from the Finnish government telling him he'd <u>been selected for a new experiment</u>." Mikka, a Finnish citizen, was therefore informed that he was chosen to take part in a project.

6

The speaker says: "Having a basic income provided by the state was once the sort of idea <u>put forward</u> <u>only by more left-wing economists</u>, <u>certainly something usually considered by think tanks or university</u> <u>seminars</u> perhaps." In the past, the new concept was therefore also supported by academic groups.

7

The speaker says: "But now there are proposals to try out the basic income in parts of France, the Netherlands, and in the city of Glasgow. Meanwhile here in Finland it's a centre-right government, which decided to randomly select 2000 unemployed men and women and pay them a fixed sum. And in keeping with traditional Nordic sober thinking, they insist the experiment has no particular ideological underpinning. <u>It's simply a matter of seeing if it works</u>." At present, various governments therefore want to find out if the concept can succeed.

3 How to become literate for the future

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	fund a school	
1	sign contracts kids learn reading contracts learn to read contracts read and sign contracts read, write, sign contracts sign deeds and contracts sign the contracts signing a contract signing contracts understand and sign contracts understand deed to land	change the hero gaming literacy no details nothing reading and listening speak with others
2	knowing how to interact a way of interacting aspect of interacting gaming as interacting gaming as interaction interacting interacting in games interacting part interacting through gaming interacting with each other interacting with others interaction interaction between people interactions the interacting the interacting the interacting way of interacting way of interacting	connecting elements connecting informations, dynamic creative aspect focus game design gaming great background ideas how it is connected important for the future information literacy programming the connection the literal aspect the story behind they get more creative understanding for literacy
3	how enthusiastic they are children have more energy energy in her classroom energy of the students enthusiasm enthusiasm of her kids enthusiastic about game design her kids are enthusiastic how energetic they are kids are enthusiastic more energy in class special energy the energy the energy is more the energy of children the energy they have the enthusiastic children the enthusiasm the enthusiasm and energy the enthusiasms	are interactive different point of view game design classes gaming literacy more than just fun talented the creativity the creativity their memorizing they are creative they are fascinating they are more concentrate they can connect information they can connect things they change the hero understand the context

4	the kids are enthusiastic their enthusiasm them being so enthusiastic memorizing information know the exact content knowing exact content	a textbook books
4	memorizing information know the exact content	books
4	memorizing information know the exact content	books
	know the exact content	
		connecting elements
		connection of elements
	knowing exact contents	different connecting parts
	knowing the exact content	dynamic systems
	knowing the exact information	fun
	knowing what's in books	gaming literacy
	learning by heart	get information from books
		how to connect things
	learning exact facts	information from books
	learning facts	
	learns the contents	know where it stands
	mastering textbooks	knowing a netbook
	mastering what's in books	knowing the exact context
	memorisation	knowing where information
	memorizing facts from textbooks	learn the past
	memorizing from text books	literacy
	memorizing from textbooks	reading, writing
	memorizing information	the content
	memorizing information from books	to connect the information
	memorizing information in books	to design different games
	memorizing of textbooks	understand the content
	memorizing textbooks	understanding
	memorizing texts	understanding how to connect
	memorizing texts from textbooks	video games
	memorizing the content	
	memorizing the exact content	
	memorizing	
5	how they are connected	a network
	-	connect to the world
	connection between different facts	connection between literacy
	connection between information	dynamic systems
	connection between them	everything a dynamic system
	connections between topics	find solutions
	how content is connected	finding connected elements
	how information is connected	from where are they
	how it is connected	global economy
	how the content connects	global warming, climate change
		how it works
	how they are connected	if it's important
	how they are connecting	
	how they connect	knowing the impact
	how they relate	parsing them
	how things are connected	the content
	how to connect information	the system
	how to connect them	understand information
	the connection	what the results are
	the connection between information	where it is found
	the connection between them	where they come from
	the connection of facts	
	understand connections	
6	has nowhere to live	because it's a system
		because of cars
	because of global warming	car driving
	blowing carbon-dioxide in system	connection to the car
	by causing emissions	dynamic system
	can affect global warming	dynamic system emotion

carbon-dioxide in air	the car
cars produce carbon dioxide	the cars are connected
change the climate	through dynamic systems
climate change destroys habitat	to the polar bears
CO2 and climate change	
CO2 emissions affect climate	
contributes to CO2	
contributes to global warming	
death through climate change	
destroy their living place	
endangers habitat	
gas emission affect Alaska	
global warming	
going to die	
how long it lives	
it endangers its habitat	
it may affect ice-melting	
lose their habitat	
loses place to live	
lowering space to live	
makes ice caps melt	
polar bears are dying	

Begründungen

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The speaker says: "Today, the MacArthur Foundation, the people who give out the genius grants, announced it is <u>funding a new public school</u> in New York. The MacArthur Foundation also gives financial support to NPR." An organization is therefore going to fund a school.

1

The speaker says: "Let's say it's 1830 and you're a farmer. You make sure your son can read and write, that he can understand the deed to his land and <u>sign contracts</u>. He is literate. Today, literacy is more complicated." In the 1830s, regarding legal issues, a literate person could therefore sign contracts.

2

Ms. Yowell says: "It's not just games but gaming as <u>a way of interacting</u>. It's so important for the future." According to Ms. Yowell, knowing how to interact is therefore a particularly relevant aspect of gaming.

3

The speaker says: "Salen can't get over <u>how enthusiastic the kids</u> in her game design classes <u>are</u>. But the energy in Salen's classroom is about more than just games being fun." Ms. Salen therefore finds it special how enthusiastic the children in her school are.

4

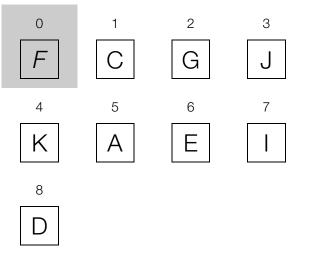
The speaker says: "Salen's preparing her students to go beyond 20th century literacy, which was about <u>memorizing information from a textbook</u>." Ms. Salen says: "What we needed to know was in that book. And if we mastered what was in that book, we would be set." During the last century, the focus when learning was therefore on memorizing information.

5

Ms. Salen says: "Today, it's not so much about knowing the exact content on page 309, <u>but it's</u> <u>understanding how the content on page 309 might be connected to content on page 500</u>, which then may be impacted by something that you find elsewhere on the Web." The speaker says says: "Juggling <u>lots of different connected elements</u> is a big part of what you're doing when you design a game." Nowadays, you therefore need to know how different pieces of information are connected.

The speaker says: "For a real world example, take climate change. You drive your car, it contributes to the release of carbon dioxide into the air, which contributes to global warming, which, in turn, makes the polar ice caps in Alaska melt, which means <u>the polar bears</u> who live there <u>no longer have anywhere to live</u>. This means your car is connected to those polar bears half a continent away." The choice of transportation therefore affects an animal in Alaska in that it has nowhere to live.

4 The Stonehenge Tunnel



Begründungen

0

The speaker says: "Highways England are warning people using the A303, the road which <u>passes so</u> <u>close to Stonehenge</u> that you can actually see the monument from your car, to expect delays." Travellers are therefore advised to stay away from a route that runs nearby Stonehenge.

1

The speaker says: "The question of how to ease traffic flow along it without wrecking the supreme icon of British prehistory is one that <u>has been perplexing archaeologists and transport planners for decades</u>." Solving the traffic problems whilst protecting Stonehenge has therefore been an issue among experts for a long time.

2

The speaker says: "It was in the 1980s that the idea of a Stonehenge tunnel was first raised. Then, in 2014, a 2.9 kilometre long tunnel <u>was included in the government's official road strategy</u>." After the turn of the century, the Stonehenge Tunnel was therefore approved by the state.

3

The speaker says: "Earlier this year the plans were put out to public consultation. Job done then, you might think. Well, perhaps not. Last week a report to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee <u>raised</u> <u>reservations about the plan</u>." A few days ago an international organisation therefore expressed doubts about the intended project.

4

The speaker says: "Now though, archaeologists understand that Stonehenge <u>makes no sense unless it is</u> <u>studied in the context of the 26 square miles of the UNESCO World Heritage Site which surrounds it</u>." Nowadays experts therefore claim that Stonehenge has to be viewed in a different way.

5

The speaker says: "Many archaeologists think that the tunnel, as planned, isn't long enough and that both the entrances to it, the portals, and the approach roads, <u>will have a devastating impact on the prehistoric landscape</u>." Numerous experts therefore worry that the planned tunnel will do great damage to the ancient site.

6

Rosemary Hill says: "If you build a tunnel, you will be making the biggest man-made intervention in Salisbury Plain in a World Heritage Site that has ever been made and I very much <u>doubt whether future</u> <u>generations will forgive us for that</u>." One female historian therefore thinks that in the time to come people will blame those responsible for the tunnel.

7

Professor Sir Barry Cunliffe from Oxford University says: "My only concern is that we get the entrances to the tunnels right, <u>so that they're not intrusive and that they don't destroy any of the wonderful sightlines</u> <u>that you can have in that landscape</u>." One Oxford expert's single fear therefore is that the tunnel's design will harm the site's visual appeal.

8

The speaker says: "Professor David Jakes from the University of Buckingham takes us to a site as little known as it is rich with archaeological discoveries. Blick Mead, a mile from the stone circle and directly adjacent to where the eastern portal of the proposed tunnel would be built, <u>offers a glimpse</u>, so David Jakes believes, <u>into the very beginnings of Stonehenge</u>." Professor Jakes therefore points out a spot which gives an insight into the early history of Stonehenge.

Bildquellen

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Tonquellen

Aufgabe 1: Sprecher: Klimmer, Christoph; Saragosa, Manuela. The future of TV. BBC: Business Daily. https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/w3cswgq7 [18.01.2021] (adaptiert).

- Aufgabe 2: Sprecher: Saragosa, Manuela; Standing, Guy. A basic income for all? BBC: Business Daily. http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p050h01j [18.01.2021] (adaptiert).
- Aufgabe 3: Sprecher: Block, Melissa; Chaplin, Heather; Norris, Michele; Salen, Katy; Yowell, Connie. Proposed video-game school gets \$1.1 million boost. NPR: All Things Considered. https://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=11259040&t=1610972323237 [18.01.2021] (adaptiert).
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