

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche
Reifeprüfung/Reife- und Diplomprüfung/Berufsreifeprüfung

6. Mai 2022

Englisch
Korrekturheft

Hören 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
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 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 Memories of Strawberry Field

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

Begründungen

0

The speaker says: "As boys, John Lennon and my elder brother David were friends. Their many escapades at the Village Church of Saint Peter's, the Sunday school, church choir and the scouts would do credit to Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn. But perhaps John got up to most mischief at Quarry Bank High School." When he was young, John Lennon therefore had many adventures with his friend.

1

The speaker says: "At Quarry Bank we boys came under an inspirational headmaster in Bill Pobjoy." When attending high school, the students therefore had a principal who was able to motivate them.

2

The speaker says: "On one occasion when he was caught tearing pages from a school bible and launching them from the geography room attic window, Lennon explained that he was 'spreading the word'." At school, John Lennon therefore was once found damaging a special book.

3

The speaker says: "My friends and I were among those who – like John – would clamber into the grounds of Strawberry Field, a magic place." The speaker therefore remembers how he and his buddies used to climb over Strawberry Field's fence.

4

The speaker says: "Strawberry Field, a magic place [...] and an annual summer fête, complete with a Salvation Army brass band [...]. These experiences would, I'm convinced, later provide some of the inspiration for the Sergeant Pepper album." It was probably at a yearly summer event at Strawberry Field that John Lennon therefore got ideas for several songs.

5

The speaker says: "And when The Beatles saw success, he provided support to the orphanage." Strawberry Field therefore meant so much to John Lennon that he later helped the institution.

6

The speaker says: "Now, 50 years on, Strawberry Field's rejuvenation is underway. A new pavilion respectful of the site's significance, its legend and its environment is under construction. Yet when I was there recently, I was struck by how much of the landscape remains atmospherically intact." The land surrounding today's Strawberry Field therefore has hardly been changed.

7

The speaker says: "When completed, the new Strawberry Field will spread the word about the small proportion of young adults with learning disabilities who are actually in work. It'll offer them education and training that will make it possible for them to enter the world of work." In the future, Strawberry Field will therefore support disadvantaged people.

2 Food ratings

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	<i>about 32</i>	
1	half to five stars 0,5 – 5 stars ½ to 5 stars half – to five stars half to 5 stars	a wide distance certain ingredients different methods good to bad one to five stars
2	a third 1/3 of the products a third of everything a third of it a third of products a third of them a third products one third third of all products third of the products	a few products federal products few products fruit and vegetables good products high-rated food on the good ratings products scoring well products with less stars several products the majority two main supermarkets vegetables
3	voluntary volentury volontrie voluntarily voluntery voluntry	not completed not so good not that advanced not used on all not useful for some only for the companies really complex
4	50 pieces of evidence 50 cases of evidence 50 evidences 50 pieces of evidences 50 pieces of evident	15 pieces of evidence 50 50 pages of evidence 50 percent 50 percent of evidences 50 pieces a half daily intake guide few products half of the products positive aspects thousands of products
5	too highly to high to highly too high	better five stars good high higher star levels higher than others highly low very good with five stars
6	trial try	advantage an example good reception high degree trust negative thing by customers

		revolution trail
7	a lower star rating a lower rating less stars low star ranking low star rating lower rating lower ratings lower star ratings lower stars rating lower-star rating	bad fibres better ratings high degree of trust higher star rating less carbohydrates lowest ratings newer production dates no stars the government

Begründungen

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Alexandra Jones says: "Stars is just one of about 32 of these kinds of systems that's been adopted now internationally." Globally, the number of different methods of evaluating food is therefore about 32.

1

Alexandra Jones says: "The star rating works as an overall rating on foods. So basically your food can go down if it's got a lot of saturated fat, sodium, sugar and energy but you can get some points back for the fibre content, the protein and what we call fruit and vegetable content. That gives you an overall score from half to five stars." In the system described, foods can therefore receive a rating that ranges from half to five stars.

2

Alexandra Jones says: "So, our studies last year showed that stars were still only on around a third of all products." The expert's research has therefore shown that out of all food items, the system has only been used on a third.

3

The interviewer asks: "So if they are only getting one or two stars they tend not to have the stars at all?" Alexandra Jones answers: "Yeah, I mean, that's not... that's perhaps not particularly surprising because this system is voluntary." Customers therefore cannot find the rating on all products because the system is voluntary.

4

The interviewer asks: "So, do you have a sense, Alexandra, of how much consumer confidence there is in the five-star system? Do shoppers trust it?" Alexandra Jones answers: "Yeah, well, look, I've reviewed over 50 pieces of evidence that have come out since stars were implemented." To find out about customers' belief in the system, the expert has therefore analysed more than 50 pieces of evidence.

5

Alexandra Jones says: "What I expect you'll hear today on your feedback is that there has been a lot of attention on particular products that seem to score too highly, and the great thing about the review now is that we have a chance to improve those kind of loopholes in the system and get on with making it mandatory." The expert therefore thinks that comments on the system will focus on specific food items that are rated too highly.

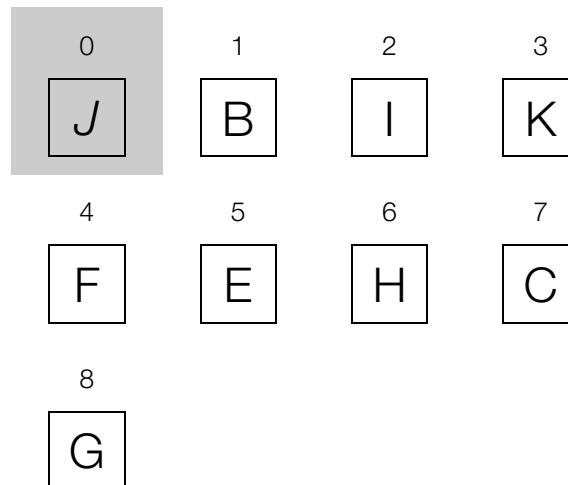
6

Geoffrey Annison says: "I think the thing to remember is that the health star rating was brought in in mid-2014, it was brought in for five years on a voluntary basis and it was thought to be very much as a trial and the end of the trial was, it is now over as we go into the review period." When the system was introduced, it was therefore seen as a trial.

7

Geoffrey Annison says: "It certainly has come onto products with high star ratings but in the latter part of the five years, more and more products have also come onto the market with a lower star rating." More recently, the system has therefore also been used on food items with a lower star rating.

3 Dirty buildings



Begründungen

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The speaker says: "On the steps of New York City Hall, more than a hundred people celebrated the passage of a landmark climate bill last week. [...] New York Mayor Bill DeBlasio is expected to sign the bill into law soon. He says it's the first law in the world to require emissions cuts from existing buildings and it could serve as a model for other cities." Due to the innovative nature of the law, it might therefore be copied by others soon.

1

Camila Domonoske says: "[...] now imagine the power it takes to heat and cool and illuminate them and maybe it's not so surprising that buildings are responsible for two thirds of the city's greenhouse gas emissions". In New York, a big issue is therefore that buildings cause significant environmental damage.

2

Camila Domonoske says: "It [the law] focuses on big buildings and calls for big cuts to emissions, ultimately 80 percent. And if buildings don't comply, they will face big fines." Bill DeBlasio says: "In the case of the biggest buildings, if these goals are not met, the fines can be one million dollars per year or more even." Ignoring the new regulation will therefore be expensive.

3

Camila Domonoske says: "For the last ten years, this landmark has gone through an ambitious energy-efficiency overhaul. Tourists visiting the 102-story landmark can't see them, but retrofits are everywhere. Insulated windows, dimmable lights, upgraded air-conditioning, tools for tenants to cut consumption – even that elevator is more efficient." Regarding one of New York City's top attractions, many changes therefore have already been made.

4

Camila Domonoske says: "The Empire State Building has dramatically slashed both energy use and emissions, but New York City's new legislation ultimately calls for even more cuts." The proposed law therefore demands that renovated buildings should reduce negative effects even more.

5

Camila Domonoske says: "The new law will carry a hefty price tag. Collectively, the required retrofits will cost an estimated four billion dollars, but that's just looking at the costs. There are savings, too, from lower bills over time. The Empire State Building spent millions on those retrofits but it has already made back the investment and then some". The investment will therefore be high, but it will pay off after some time.

6

Bill DeBlasio says: "They are the kinds of mandates that some building owners will find to be, you know, stretch-goals and will find to be difficult, but that's the point." Camila Domonoske says: "That is, the law is designed to push owners to make changes they wouldn't otherwise." The aim of the new law is therefore that people who possess buildings will be forced to act.

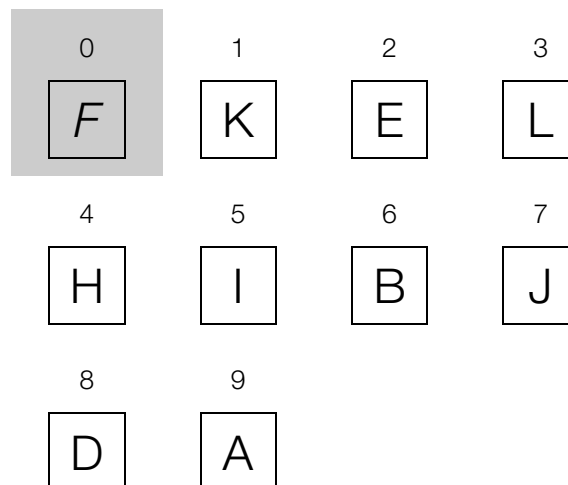
7

Camila Domonoske says: "Large commercial landlords are frustrated that they have to make changes when other buildings don't and suggest the law could drive business away. But the mayor emphasizes that financing will be available, and the bill's supporters respond to concerns over cost by pointing out that climate change poses an existential threat to this coastal city." The mayor therefore assures worried people that they can get money for improvements.

8

Maritza Silva-Farrell says: "The lives of our kids and our grandkids are at stake and we really need to take bold actions." Camila Domonoske says: "She asks anyone running a cost analysis to remember to account for those human lives." Maritza Silva-Farrell therefore thinks that the new law is necessary for future generations.

4 A new approach to reading



Begründungen

0

Chiki Sarkar says: "[...] so if you look at all the bestseller lists in India, what you'll always find in the bestseller list is exam and professional guides." When it comes to content, the Indian reader therefore generally prefers books that give advice.

1

Chiki Sarkar says: "And yet, the smartphone revolution was creating readers and writers of a different kind. Whether it was on Facebook or WhatsApp, Indians were writing and sharing and reading all kinds of things [...]." The widespread use of mobile phones is therefore responsible for producing a new type of reader.

2

Chiki Sarkar says: "And as I read and shared these things, I wondered to myself, 'Could I get these writers and these readers, could I turn them into my readers?'" People's phone use therefore made Sarkar think about whether she could attract a new kind of reader.

3

Chiki Sarkar says: "What would this new reader want? [...] The very qualities they seem to want from their online services? Indeed the qualities they seem to want from life today? I knew that my readers were always on the go. I'd have to fit into their lifestyle and schedules." It was therefore very clear that Sarkar's target customer is very busy.

4

Chiki Sarkar says: "It was a platform where we created a list of stories designed for the smartphone, but it also allowed amateur writers to upload their own stories, so they could be showcased along with the very writers they read and admired." Additionally, creative users of Sarkar's platform can therefore publish some stories.

5

Chiki Sarkar says: "So imagine this: Imagine you're a receptionist [...] And you find a set of stories waiting for you, timed to your journey." A user on their ride home, for example, can therefore find a text that corresponds with the length of their trip.

6

Chiki Sarkar says: "And could I match readers to the events that were taking place around them in real time? So we published biographies of very famous politicians after they won big elections." Once the platform was established, Sarkar therefore wondered if she could connect people with what was currently going on.

7

Chiki Sarkar says: "And when India's Toni Morrison, the great writer Mahasweta Devi died, our readers found a short story by her as soon as news hit. The idea was to be relevant to every moment of a reader's life." After the death of a well-known author, the platform was therefore ready to provide one of her texts.

8

Chiki Sarkar says: "Who are our readers? They're mostly young men under the age of 30." In general, Sarkar's platform is therefore used by people in their twenties.

9

Chiki Sarkar says: "There's someone like Manoj, who mostly reads us during the long commute back home." One of Sarkar's customers therefore usually reads when returning from work.

Bildquellen

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Tonquellen

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