

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche  
Reifeprüfung / Reife- und Diplomprüfung / Berufsreifeprüfung

13. Jänner 2023

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 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 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](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 Time to quit Facebook?

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

### Begründungen

0

The speaker says: "[...] many people are wondering: How can we just protect our data on these social media platforms? Well, governments are talking about improving data protection laws and the European Parliament is demanding a personal explanation from Marc Zuckerberg himself." As a result of the shocking events related to Facebook, politicians are therefore discussing measures against data abuse.

1

The speaker says: "But what should we, you and I, be demanding from our policy makers and our law makers? [...]" Paul Bernal says: "We should be expecting a lot, but I'm afraid we're likely to be disappointed by almost all of them." Regarding official steps to protect data, Paul Bernal therefore says that people's hopes will probably remain unfulfilled.

2

Paul Bernal says: "Politicians don't actually understand the technology enough or the implications or they see the benefit of the technology themselves and want to use it and there are certainly people who will be thinking what Cambridge Analytica did is really interesting, terrible that they did it, but let's see if we can do a bit like that." Bernal therefore says that politicians would also like to take advantage of data.

3

Paul Bernal says: "It would be nice to think the politicians will say, 'Hang on, we should be dealing with this', but the problem is that actually most of the ways that they think of will actually make things worse and there's a big danger here that the reaction is going to be, 'We've got to regulate it much tighter,' and effectively get a clampdown on freedom of speech." Bernal therefore says that one major risk of officially protecting data is that this restricts people's right to say what they think.

4

Paul Bernal says: "With the Cambridge Analytica story, a lot of the data was gathered through a little personality quiz profile thing that you just answer a few questions about yourself. Social media is awash with these things. 'What breed of dog are you most like? Answer these questions and find out.' And actually this is a matter of giving data to Big Brother." According to Bernal, social networks therefore collect information about people by questioning them in a playful way.

5

Paul Bernal says: "And actually this is a matter of giving data to Big Brother. We like that kind of stuff." The speaker says: "So it's actually, it's a trap in a sense because it's dressed up as one thing but it's actually another." The interviewer therefore says that people give away facts about themselves without realising what they are doing.

6

Paul Bernal says: "The big things with Facebook are firstly its size. It's much bigger in terms of user base than any of the others. And secondly the wide variety of different things that it has which actually gives it more scope for both profiling and for ways of manipulating people." Facebook therefore distinguishes itself from other social networks because it offers a larger range of tools.

7

Paul Bernal says: "But there isn't really a simple way that we can escape to other social networks without having the same problems arise." If people decided to change to other social media, they would therefore be likely to face similar challenges.

## 2 Donating to charity

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

### Begründungen

0

The speaker says: "In this situation as well, we're not talking about one cyclone-hit community, we're talking about massive across-Australia issues, in tiny communities, hard-to-access communities. We're talking about businesses, we're talking about individuals, we're talking about community facilities." The problem with the 2020 bushfires was therefore that a wide variety of cases needed to be addressed.

1

The speaker says: "You also have to be there for the long term because a lot of those needs are not going to emerge until later because people are still running on adrenalin." When supporting people, it is therefore important to remember that many issues only surface after a delay.

2

The speaker says: "The government dollar comes in and does the immediate, you know, enabling of people to actually have enough food, enough water because they're set up to be able to do that, they have systems to do that." State support therefore specialises in emergency assistance.

3

The interviewer says: "You talked about charities needing to tell the story of what they do, so presumably, they are going to need a marketing budget for that." The interviewer therefore assumes that it is important for charities to also invest in advertising.

4

The interviewer says: "And just we so often see assessments of what percentage of donations are spent on admin costs and that's often taken to be an indication of the quality of their work or the effectiveness of our giving. How good an indicator is a low percentage of money spent on admin costs that our money is going where we want it to?" General opinion is therefore that a good charity has low management expenses.

5

The speaker says: "I think, sort of a good benchmark between 10 and 20% is reasonable for administration overheads. Any less than that and there's a real worry that the money won't be spent. [...]. If you see administration costs that are very high, so sort of upward of 30% that's sort of, that's a red flag." According to the expert, the amount of money needed for management should therefore be within specific limits.

6

The speaker says: "So if you think about it, if you're going to buy a, or go to a fancy restaurant, for example, you'd expect that they spend a lot on the chef, and the quality of the product is a lot higher because of that. And you can think of charities the same way. If you go to, if the charity is spending a lot of money on the executive and management team then you, then you can have an expectation that there are really high quality outcomes that come from, come from the organisation." The expert therefore uses the comparison with eating out to show that expert work comes at a price.

7

The speaker says: "The only real way for an outsider to understand that is by looking at their annual report." If you are unfamiliar with a charity, you can therefore get good information by reading the yearly business statement.

## 8

The speaker says: "In terms of setting a very clear strategy, setting goals for that strategy and then reporting against the strategy, I haven't seen a huge amount. So the ones that are listed on our website they all do this, to varying extents of quality." Organisations that check their performance against their plans can therefore be found on the expert's homepage.

## 3 The rubbish collectors

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	<i>manage the city's waste</i>	
1	<b>live near the dumps</b>  live around dumps live by biggest dumps live by landfill sites live by the dump live close to dumps live near biggest dump live near biggest dumps live near dumps live near landfill sites live near rubbish dumps live near the dump live nearby biggest dump live nearby the dump live next to dumps live next to dump live next to landfills work by the dump work by biggest dumps work by landfill site work close to dumps work in dangerous area work near biggest dumps work near dumps work nearby biggest dumps work nearby the dumps work next to dumps	bring trash to dumps burn or dump it burn their trash collect rubbish compete with the waste deal with environmental degradation deal with garbage do badly paid work dump the garbage live in a huge city live in slums live near slams live on biggest dumps live on landfill sites manage the waste pay for delivering garbage pay for garbage collection pay for it pay for recycling pay for the trash pay for waste management private businesses for garbage take the rubbish away work in a huge city work on biggest dumps work on landfill sites
2	<b>live in slums</b>  are living in slums is living in slums life in slums live in informal settlements live in slum houses live in slumb houses live in slumbs lives in informal settlements lives in slums lives informal settlements living in slums	14 thousand tones cannot afford collectors can't pay for it couldn't afford don't care dumps their litter get overflowing have no money have so much rubbish have to pay is dumping more litter is growing so quickly is poor live in business areas lives on rubbish living in formal settlements make waste management harder produce tons of rubbish recycles the rubbish

		suffer from it
3	<p><b>cause flooding</b> <b>cause disease</b></p> <p>are reasons for flooding can cause disease outbreaks can cause flooding can spread diseases cause disease outbreaks cause disease-outbrake cause diseases cause flodding cause flooding and disease cause floodings cause floodings and disease cause illnesses cause serious illnesses causes disease outbreaks causes diseases causes flodding causes floods causes fludding spreads out diseases</p>	<p>are affected by rain are being picked up are burned are cleaned up are collected by initiatives are dangerous (<i>too vague</i>) are doubtworth are picked up are thrown out build up (<i>too vague</i>) buy cash for trash cause floatings cause trouble in slums causes floating (<i>"float" and "flood" needs to be distinguished</i>) causes huge problems floats away floding to a place flooded outside floods clean the street flud the town for cleaning the city get flooded away get flooding (<i>they cause flooding</i>) get flown away get paid get very big get washed away get weighted get worse with rain (<i>too vague</i>) get collected gets more dangerous harm the land increase is about 40000 elephants is collected is floding is flooded is floting away is getting recycled is in the nature is in the slums is in the water is launched make people suffer (<i>the uncollected garbage doesn't make people suffer, but its consequences do</i>). overflow pollute everything weights a small elephant were flooded away will be cleaned</p>
4	<p><b>for recycling</b></p> <p>awards people for recicling collect recyclible trash for collecting rubbish for collecting the trash</p>	<p>and clean it up cash or gifts food for cleaning the city for cleaning up household products</p>

	for collecting their waste for collecting trash for collecting waste for giving them rubbish for keeping their garbage for recycling for recycling garbage for recycling waste for their rubbish for their waste if they recycle trash money for recycling money for their trash recycle their trash reward people to recycle to collect rubbish to collect the garbage to collect their trash to do recycling to keep the trash to recycle to recycle their waste when they recycle who collect their rubbish who collect waste who recycle	in low-income areas like slums millions of dollars reduce waste take their trash the garbage removal the tax for recycling to clean the city to collect to help with flooding to pick up rubbish to solve problems trash into cash try to clean up who live in slums who suffer the most who clean up the city who improve the situation ( <i>too vague</i> ) who reduce the waste ( <i>it is not about reducing, it is about collecting</i> ) with low income areas
5	<b>exchange for household items</b>  be exchanged for cash buy household items buy some products change in money exchange for cash exchange for goods exchange for items exchange for money exchange for other items exchange into household products exchange to cash exchange with items get household items get money for spend on household items trade for cash trade for gifts trade for household items use for household items use like cash	buy bicycle collect the points collect the waste collect things instead waste exchange for trash get a bike keep make new products make new products with pay the trash bills recycle recycle the garbage spend
6	<b>get paid</b>  are getting paid are paid are paid too earn money get cash get money get paid by weight get payed	are important bring garbage to recycle can make new products can use vehicles drive bicycles earn how they collected earn points get a SMS get bicycles get cash or items



	get some money receive cash receive payment were paid	get gifts get points give them money give them points ride bicycles sort the trash use bicycles
7	<b>navigate the narrow streets</b>  cycle in the slums drive in the slums drive through narrow streets drive through slum streets drive through the slums get through narrow streets get through slum streets get through small streets get through the slums get through the streets go through small streets go through the slums navigate in slums navigate narrow slum streets navigate streets in slums navigate the streets navigate through narrow streets navigate through small streets navigate through the slumps navigate through the slums navigate through the streets navigating narrow streets pass through narrow streets ride through narrow streets ride through slum streets work in slums	clean the land clean up the city connect the slums divide the garbage earn money get money for recycling live from that make the situation better navigate recycle recycle trash collectors ride the bike easily work in company

## Begründungen

0

The speaker says: "Lagos is thought to be home to over 21 million people and it's expanded so fast in the last decade that the city's waste management has become a bit of a logistical nightmare." Lagos has grown so quickly that it has therefore become difficult to manage the city's waste.

1

The speaker says: "Because the city is growing so quickly, some of the biggest dumps are now surrounded by homes and businesses and pose a major health and safety hazard." As a result of Lagos' rapid development, some citizens therefore now have to live near the dumps.

2

The speaker says: "Well, about 60% of the population in Lagos live in informal settlements or slums, which makes waste management even harder." Garbage removal in Lagos is therefore difficult because the majority of people live in slums.

3

The speaker says: "The state government has launched a Cleaner Lagos Initiative to try and crack down on people just dumping their litter, because when the rainy season comes, this waste build-up causes flooding and disease outbreaks and as you can imagine it's the people living on reclaimed land or slum housing who suffer the most from this." At one particular time of the year, the piles of uncollected garbage therefore cause flooding and disease.

4

The speaker says: "Her name is Bilikiss Abiola and she is the founder of WeCyclers. It's a community recycling initiative that rewards people in low-income areas for recycling." The WeCyclers organization therefore pays citizens living in poorer regions for recycling.

5

Bilikiss Abiola says: "We have a fleet of low-cost cargo bicycles and tricycles that go around people's houses and collect their recyclable waste in exchange for points, which are sent to them via SMS. The points can then be exchanged for household items and even cash and then the waste that is collected is aggregated and sold to recyclers who can turn them into new products." Citizens who cooperate with WeCyclers therefore receive a credit that they can exchange for household items.

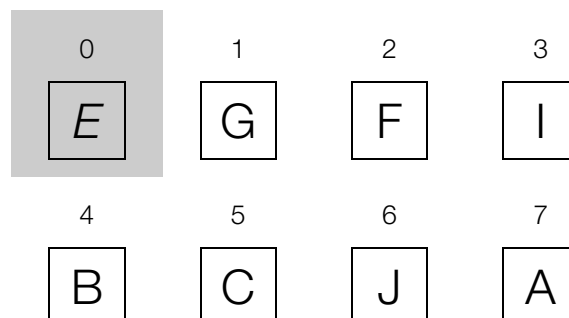
6

The speaker says: "Trash into cash, or gifts actually, and the guys on the bikes, they get paid by the weight they've collected when they take the material to the sorting hub." For delivering the garbage to the waste center, the cyclists therefore get paid.

7

The speaker says: "Exactly, and the key point in the chain is these bicycles and motorized three-wheeler tricycles – they're known as the WeCycles and are specially designed to navigate the narrow streets of the slums." The garbage collectors' vehicles are therefore ideal for the job because they make it possible to navigate the narrow streets.

#### 4 The power of public libraries



#### Begründungen

0

The speaker says: "The oldest free-lending library in Scotland, at Innerpeffray in Perthshire, was started in 1680 by the local laird, who believed that books and the knowledge they contained should be freely available to everyone." The first library in Scotland was therefore established to offer access to reading without any cost for everybody.

1

The speaker says: "In the 19<sup>th</sup> century a network of working men's libraries sprang up, offering access to books and newspapers, opening their members' eyes to the political systems they lived under. They were a space for debate, for visiting speakers and for fuelling a deeper understanding of the world." Later, libraries therefore became places that invited one social group to gain insights into different opinions.

**2**

The speaker says: "Even robber barons, like the steel magnate Andrew Carnegie, understood the value of libraries. He said his aim was to support the industrious and ambitious, not those who need everything done for them, but those who being most anxious and able to help themselves deserve and will be benefitted by helpful others. His foundation endowed more than two and a half thousand libraries, many of them in his native Scotland." A famous person of the time therefore wanted to help those willing to improve their lives.

**3**

The speaker says: "A library card is a powerful weapon to change lives. With it we can learn about other places, other ways of seeing the world, other lives. We learn how to value what we have, to mourn what we've lost and to dream of what we might become." The possibility to access a library is therefore considered to be a means to discover all sorts of new things.

**4**

The speaker says: "But just when we need it most, these are dark days for libraries. Seen as a soft target for hard-pressed local authorities in a time of austerity, we are told that libraries are an unnecessary luxury." Nowadays, in the eyes of decision makers, libraries are therefore not essential.

**5**

The speaker says: "When we go into a bookshop or a library, we genuinely browse. We pick up books whose covers intrigue us, often placed in our path by a bookseller who loved the book and thinks more people should read it. We read the cover blurbs, the opening pages. And more often than not, we walk out with books we'd never have thought of buying when we walked in the door." Upon entering a place that offers books, people therefore look at books at random.

**6**

The speaker says: "But those bargain retailers short-circuit the browsing process. They make it easy for us. They offer us titles to tempt us. Their complex algorithms are designed to draw us to what we already like, rather than throwing something in our path that challenges us, and even makes us uncomfortable." Places selling cheap books therefore provide customers with mainstream products.

**7**

The speaker says: "But modern public libraries are so much more than that. They have become our agoras – people come there for advice, for training and studying, for all kinds of support, for companionship, for conversation, for book groups, local history societies, jigsaw puzzle clubs, board game afternoons, mother and toddler groups that breed the next generation of people who read and think." Nowadays, libraries are therefore places which serve a variety of purposes.

## Bildquellen

Aufgabe 2: © Arpad Nagy-Bagoly / [www.fotolia.com](http://www.fotolia.com)

Aufgabe 3: © GoodMood Photo / [www.fotolia.com](http://www.fotolia.com)

Aufgabe 4: © dianapaz/ [www.fotolia.com](http://www.fotolia.com)

## Tonquellen

Aufgabe 1: Sprecher: Bernal, Paul: Time to quit Facebook. FM4 reality check.  
[http://static.orf.at/podcast/fm4/fm4\\_reality\\_check\\_podcast.xml](http://static.orf.at/podcast/fm4/fm4_reality_check_podcast.xml) [21.03.2018] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 2: Sprecherin und Sprecher: Bowman, Jess; Harper, Hilary; Scaife, Wendy: What is the most effective way to donate to a cause? ABC: Life Matters.  
<https://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/lifematters/giving-effectively/11999830> [16.02.2022] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 3: Sprecherin und Sprecher: Colls, Tom; Martyn-Hemphill, Amelia: Recycling to turn trash into cash. BBC World Service: People Fixing The World.  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/w3cswvr9> [16.02.2022] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 4: Sprecher: McDermid, Val: Dangerous places, libraries. BBC Radio 4: A Point of View.  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m0005fb0> [16.02.2022] (adaptiert).