

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche
Reifeprüfung/Reife- und Diplomprüfung/Berufsreifeprüfung

8. Mai 2024

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://www.matura.gv.at/srdp/ablauf>. Falls eine telefonische Korrekturhotline angeboten wird, sind die Zeiten ebenfalls dort ersichtlich.

1 A lecture by Dr Jemma Green

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Begründungen

0

Dr Green says: "It's attributed to William of Ockham, a friar who wrote logical and theological works." The principle called Ockham's Razor was therefore supposedly created by a religious scholar.

1

Dr Green says: "So, if there's a complex and convoluted explanation for something, and a simple one, which requires fewer assumptions, the one with the fewer assumptions is the way forward." The principle therefore states that when looking for a solution, people choose the one with the smallest number of variables.

2

Dr Green says: "[...] and it finds its way into all sorts of aspects of our lives. The way humans work in interactions when they're deciding what to eat for breakfast, the way spiders build their webs, getting maximum strength for minimum silk, and the hexagonal honeycomb gives bees maximum honey storage for the least wax production." The principle can therefore be applied to the way some insects create containers for their food.

3

Dr Green says: "But the first application that people always take the minimum path of action and not necessarily the right action was news to me when I was in my early thirties." At one point, Dr Green therefore realised that acting according to this principle leads people to do the wrong thing at times.

4

Dr Green says: "About ten years ago, I was a sustainability officer for a bank [...] and I wanted to start improving the bank's sustainability profile." At her workplace, Dr Green therefore intended to reduce the firm's ecological footprint.

5

Dr Green says: "But nobody used it. They chucked all their waste into the non-green bin under their own desks. Why? Because it was easier. It presented the path of least action." In reaction to her first measure, Dr Green's co-workers therefore considered recycling too much of an effort.

6

Dr Green says: "And so I hatched a plan. I worked with my supervisor to remove all the local non-green bins." Dr Green's boss therefore went along with her efforts.

7

Dr Green says: "Because for my office colleagues the easiest thing to do now [...] was to launch a complaint and get the non-green bins re-introduced." Without personal trash cans, the co-workers therefore demanded their trash cans should be returned.

2 Working on an active volcanic system

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	<i>one of the first</i>	
1	<p>the heat amazing roaring sounds the feeling of insignificance</p> <p>a feeling of awesomeness amazing sounds awesomeness being small and insignificant feeling insignificant feeling of insignificance feeling the heat feeling very tiny heat heat and roaring sounds heat and sounds how small we are roaring sounds the insignificance of people the roaring sounds the sound the sound it makes the sounds coming out your own smallness</p>	<p>ash being careful excitement explosion extremely carefully feelings hit nature strength people power small terror the earth the earth doing something the ground the power of earth volcanic system</p>
2	<p>tiny little hill</p> <p>hill little hill tiny hill</p>	<p>100m walk 300m hill 300m walk 400m walk a big hill instrument mountain way</p>
3	<p>recycling stations</p> <p>a recycling station recycle station recycling basis recycling stations of Earth</p>	<p>a giant creature an animal breathing car emissions change the environment cycling station emissions caused by humans environmental impact every substance exploring heartbeat of the earth heavy metal mountains station station on earth the atmosphere the earth's power station</p>
4	<p>on the ground</p> <p>at the ground directly on the ground onto the ground to the ground</p>	<p>above the volcano at the eruption site by taking stone samples by the people's houses in time island like drones</p>

		near volcanoes with drones next to the eruption on the brink on the edge on time
5	big pyramid a big pyramid big pyramide pyramid	big explosion explosion magma Mount Fuji particular permission rounded Vesuvius
6	Europe Europa europe European airspace European countries	2010 atmosphere lava people who can remember space the airspace the ocean the sun the village the volcano the wind West Europe

Begründungen

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Dr Ilynskaya says: "The eruption started at about 9 o'clock in the evening, and we were there the following morning. So, I was probably one of the first people to see it from the ground and I've been there again since then." The expert therefore assumes that of all the visitors to the eruption site she was one of the first.

1

Dr Ilynskaya says: "I wouldn't say it's a terrifying feeling. It's... You have this feeling of how very small and insignificant you are and you just see the earth doing something that you don't ever see it do and you feel the heat and you hear these amazing roaring sounds that it makes. It's just fantastic really. And you experience it kind of to your core. [...] It's more of a, a sort of feeling of awesomeness rather than terror." According to the expert, at the eruption site one is therefore overwhelmed by the heat or the amazing roaring sounds or the feeling of insignificance.

2

Dr Ilynskaya says: "From where the scientists are allowed to park it's about a 300-metre walk over a tiny little hill, so you hear the eruption before you can see it." To get to the eruption site, the experts therefore have to cross a tiny little hill.

3

Dr Ilynskaya says: "So, I am interested in, as a scientist, in what volcanoes emit into the atmosphere. Volcanoes are a little bit like recycling stations of the earth. So every element that is found in the periodic table they can emit in small amounts or large amounts." Due to the nature of the emissions, volcanoes are therefore roughly comparable to recycling stations.

4

Dr Ilynskaya says: "Yes, so I'm taking samples of what is in the air. We're using instruments that we put directly on the ground. And also in recent years we've been able to use drones [...]". The volcanologists therefore place their tools right on the ground.

5

Dr Ilynskaya says: "Right, yes, that's a very different type of eruption that happened in 2010. There we had a volcano that looks like a big pyramid, sort of like Vesuvius or Mount Fuji or something like that." The volcano that erupted some time ago has therefore the shape of a big pyramid.

6

Dr Ilynskaya says: "[...] it's just exploded into tiny little pieces of ash that gets caught by the wind currents and in that case they were blown towards Europe and then the wind passing circulated this ash round and round the European airspace causing all the trouble that most people will still remember." Following the eruption, the emissions therefore travelled to Europe.

3 Plant and animal life at risk

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E	J	G	K
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Begründungen

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The interviewer says: "That's quite difficult to get one's head round in terms of the numbers, the processes in nature that are taking place and, and the human impact on all of this." The interviewer therefore says that it is hard to understand people's effect on developments in nature.

1

Professor Benton says: "[...] when you visit a natural history museum, every country, every major city has repositories of information and some of the great natural history museums in Europe in particular, they have representations of diversity from all around the world." Several important exhibition centres therefore display a variety of international samples.

2

Professor Benton says: "I think people care about biodiversity. They watch programmes on television, they go to the zoo, they pay for expensive holidays and a lot of the attraction of that is the wonder of nature, that we love nature, we love that diversity [...]." People therefore undertake various kinds of activities because they are fascinated by the richness of the natural world.

3

Professor Benton says: "Of course the irony is that this pressure on museums and difficulty of describing all of that diversity, because there just aren't enough jobs and people are torn in their priorities, what should we be doing? Yes, we should be changing our behaviour to reduce our use of material goods and our use of energy. At the same time we should be trying to learn, I think. And yet there is still a job to be done." Considering the amount of work to be done, it is therefore difficult to decide what needs most attention.

4

Professor Benton says: "People estimate there are maybe one million species of beetles. We've probably only described about one tenth of that. So we've still got nine tenths of that job to do." Regarding one animal group, relatively few kinds have therefore been defined so far.

5

Professor Benton says: "But based on what we do know, we can make some comments about rates of extinction [...]." Due to the insights gained, scientists can therefore draw conclusions about the number of species that die out.

6

Professor Benton says: "We forget these so-called ecosystem services, as they are sometimes called, the biggest of which is the production of oxygen by forests and that counteracts to some extent our production of carbon dioxide." People therefore tend to ignore the fact that plants and animals have a beneficial influence on the environment.

7

Professor Benton says: "In medieval times they didn't need to have sewage systems because they were able to use natural reed beds to deal with sewage. To some extent we still depend on that." In the Middle Ages people could therefore rely on natural processes to get rid of human waste.

8

Professor Benton says: "And in controlling rainfall it's well understood that if you destroy forests, you change the patterns of rainfall and the rate of erosion goes up twenty times. So people have seen that in Bangladesh. They think in parts of the world, let's cut down the forests and plant rice. Well, of course you then increase the rate of erosion and guess what: You lose all your soil." By interfering with nature, people therefore affect the quality of the ground.

4 Juneteenth

0	1	2	3
G	B	D	F
4	5	6	7
A	I	C/E	C/E

Begründungen

0

The speaker says: "So, part of our response is to continue to celebrate, and to continue to educate, so that we continue to liberate ourselves." The speaker therefore states that we are honoring this day to carry on the fight for our freedom.

1

Speaker 1 says: "It was a day of barbecuing. It was a day for us kids to run around and drink a lot of what we called soda water [...]. We were with our friends and with our families, and it was time sometimes to go on picnics. So it was a celebration. It was a, you know, a day when adults came, and sometimes took the day off and shared it with us". Speaker 1 therefore states that people of all ages used to have a party together on this day.

2

Speaker 2 says: “[...] to make other people knowledgeable about this holiday, and to make sure that other people know about this holiday and where it comes from and why we celebrate, and why it is so important to continue to celebrate and continue to learn about [...].” Speaker 2 therefore states that we need to raise awareness among the general public regarding the origin of Juneteenth.

3

Speaker 3 says: “[...] it took war and Civil War amendments to bring all of this to a fruition.” Speaker 3 therefore states that an armed struggle was necessary to establish freedom for all.

4

Speaker 4 says: “[...] I dedicate my time to giving back, to engaging in courageous conversations about race and social injustice, to creating space that nurtures empathy, growth and cultural understanding.” Speaker 4 therefore states that she works towards increasing sympathy and sensitivity to people of other backgrounds.

5

Speaker 5 says: “I reflect on Juneteenth in two purposes, in twofold. One is as a reminder and two is as a guidebook. As a reminder, it reminds me of the impact of the sacrifices that individuals made to allow African Americans to have the privileges they have today. As a guidebook, it serves as a purpose of reminding us that we are still, we are still in the fight. And that fight is for social injustice [sic], equity and inclusion.” Speaker 5 therefore states that to him, Juneteenth keeps alive the memory of the past and gives us advice on how to proceed.

6

Speaker 6 says: “On Juneteenth my moment of reflection will be on my grandfather [...] during the construction of the Panama Canal. As an Afro-Caribbean, he and those who looked like him were paid lower wages than the white privileged Americans who were there.” Speaker 6 therefore states that there was no equal pay for Black and White workers in the job one of his relatives had.

7

Speaker 6 says: “My grandfather was considered a [sic] unskilled worker and so as a result of that he and those who looked like him were placed in housing communities with substandard resources, unsanitary conditions.” Speaker 6 therefore states that Black workers at that building site had no choice regarding where they lived.

Bildquellen

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Aufgabe 4: © pvgraphics / www.shutterstock.com

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