

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche
Reifeprüfung / Reife- und Diplomprüfung / Berufsreifeprüfung

19. September 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.

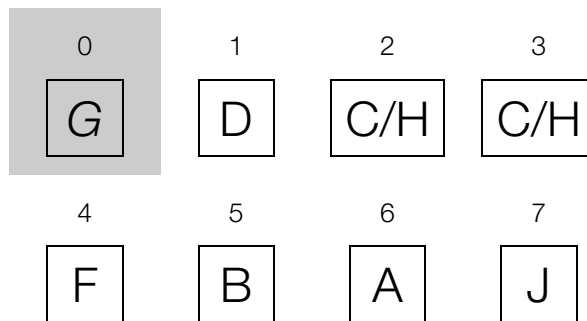
Sie erhalten von uns zeitnah eine Empfehlung darüber, ob die Antworten als richtig oder falsch zu werten sind. Sie können den Helpdesk bis zum Eingabeschluss jederzeit und beliebig oft in Anspruch nehmen, wobei Sie nach jeder Anfrage eine Bestätigung per E-Mail erhalten. Jede Anfrage wird garantiert 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 Hearing, sounds and our brain



Begründungen

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The speaker says: “The ability to distinguish between sounds of varying pitch makes people capable of producing and understanding speech and music.” This study therefore showed that telling higher and lower sounds apart makes speaking possible.

1

The speaker says: “And the way we are able to process pitch has been thought to be unique to our big-brained species. But now, there’s evidence that a tiny monkey – the common marmoset from Brazil – can distinguish pitch the same way we do.” This study therefore showed that the belief that only humans can hear certain things was wrong.

2 + 3

The speaker says: “For the study, Belyk and his team asked 28 undergrads with varying levels of music and singing experience to imitate a melody like this [melody sample], by either whistling or singing. And the singing was more consistently out of tune, regardless of musical level.” This study therefore showed that the participants’ performance was the same despite their different abilities.

The speaker says: “For the study, Belyk and his team asked 28 undergrads with varying levels of music and singing experience to imitate a melody like this [melody sample], by either whistling or singing. And the singing was more consistently out of tune, regardless of musical level.” This study therefore showed that people can reproduce a piece of music more correctly when they do not use their voice.

4

The speaker says: “Joey Cheng, a social psychologist at the University of Illinois, she and her team suspected people who do deepen their voices while speaking might hold more sway in an argument. [...] They found that group members who lowered the pitch of their voices during the game – both men and women – were more likely to rally the group around their ideal supply list. They were also rated as more influential by team members and outside observers.” This study therefore showed that the height of tones in people’s speech makes a difference in discussions.

5

The speaker says: “As the snippets played, the scientists measured the volunteers’ brain activity via a network of 128 electrodes and they monitored changes in pupil diameter, too – a sign of arousal. And the researchers found that the listeners’ pupils dilated more rapidly when they heard familiar versus unfamiliar samples – within just a tenth to a third of a second.” This study therefore showed that the participants’ eyes reacted differently when listening to known tunes.

6

The speaker says: “Musicians are said to have better language skills. And scientific studies have backed that up. But it’s not clear why that might be the case. Now a study of 74 Chinese kindergartners suggests six months of piano lessons can heighten the brain’s response to changes in pitch. And kids who got piano lessons were also better at telling apart two similar-sounding Mandarin words, which contained different consonants, than were students who got extra reading training or who just went through regular kindergarten.” This study therefore showed that learning a musical instrument helps children to distinguish between words that sound alike.

7

The speaker says: "Still, if you do insist on listening to music while working, you might try something a little more low-key than Lady Gaga, says Threadgold's colleague John Marsh: "So if you have a sound with lots of what we call kind of changing state information in it, so changes in pitch or in timbre, that's more disruptive than a sound with fewer of those changes." This study therefore showed that the more balanced the music, the less it will disturb people's performance.

2 Molecular cuisine

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	<i>his new creations</i>	
1	an orchestra a orchestra an orchestry orchestra orchestra orchester orchestra orchestras orchestrer orchestry playing in an orchestra working in an orchestra	42 guests daily 50 people a director a factory a gastronomic kitchen a machine artists celebrities cooking at home gastronomic cooks get quality his cooks hobby cooks mathematical formulas normal people at home office job ordinary cooks scientist cooks serve lunch and dinner some ordinary restaurants the job of scientists
2	snail porridge snail porage snail poredge snail poridge snail porige snail porradge snail porrage snail porredge snail porrige snaile porridge snale porrege snale porridge	serve lunch and dinner small porridge snail parish snail polish
3	herbs certain herbs herb herbes herbs not experienced with herbs that aren't tested herbs they never tried herbs they never used never experienced herbs never experimented herbs new herbs	cooking book cooking style egg yolks foreign herbs French cooking ice cream mushrooms new textures sauce soufflé sugar techniques

	<p>special herbs using herbs using new herbs</p>	
4	<p>old cooking traditions classical French cooking</p> <p>classic cooking classic French cooking classical cooking cooking traditional cooking traditions old classic techniques old cooking tradition old traditional cooking old traditional cooking traditions old way cooking original french cooking traditional cooking traditional cooking rules traditional French cooking</p> <p><i>The idea of "old/traditional/classical" has to be in the answer.</i></p>	<p>browning the meat butchery and sauce-making casual cooking England French French cooking his avantgarde cooking style his cooking style kitchen laws London New York normal techniques old food trends (<i>traditions are not trends</i>) old to new the standard traditions university</p>
5	<p>mushrooms</p> <p>a mushroom's weight mashroom mashrooms mushroom mushroom's weight mushrooms weight the mushroom's weight the mushrooms the mushrooms weight the mushrooms' weight the soaking of mushrooms the weight mushrooms the weight of mashrooms the weight of mushrooms weight of mushrooms</p>	<p>cleaning dishes cleaning the product cooking on the weight soaking up with water texture of mushrooms the dishes the food the ingredients the taste the taste of mushrooms the weight of ingredients vegetables washing mushrooms weight of ingredients</p>
6	<p>200 degrees below zero</p> <p>-200 °C 200 deegres below 0 -200 degrees 200 degrees below 0 -200 degrees below 0 200 degrees under 0 -200° 200° below 0 200° minus 200°C below 0 minus 200 degrees minus two hundred degrees nearly -200° nearly minus 200°</p>	<p>200 degrees below 200 degrees below zero frozen green tea lowest one's experiment solid sub zero successful texture zero</p>

Begründungen

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The speaker says: “[...] and continues his intensive cooperation with science to this day. This is not only important for his new creations, but also has very practical motives.” Blumenthal therefore uses systematic studies for his new creations.

1

Heston Blumenthal says: “In a gastronomic kitchen, I think many people don’t realise this. It’s a bit like an orchestra. No, no one person will cook a dish from the beginning to the end.” Blumenthal therefore compares a team of professional cooks to an orchestra.

2

The speaker says: “Snail porridge is one of the dishes that has made Heston Blumenthal world-famous.” Blumenthal’s legendary dish is therefore called snail porridge.

3

The speaker says: “He employs 15 cooks in Bray exclusively to develop new dishes, for example, using herbs that they have not yet experimented with.” Blumenthal therefore has his staff try out ingredients he never used before, like herbs.

4

The speaker says: “[...] he not only learned to work very accurately with ingredients, but also to break with old cooking traditions.” Heston Blumenthal says: “[...] Along the way there were things that I discovered that were written in classical French cooking that aren’t actually true.” Blumenthal therefore began to move away from old cooking traditions or classical French cooking.

5

Heston Blumenthal says: “For example, the fact that you should not wash or soak mushrooms because they’ll soak up the water. That’s not true. Take some mushrooms, cut them in half, take half of them, weigh them, soak another half, the other half, and weigh them after. There’s hardly any difference in weight.” Blumenthal therefore found that contact with water has little effect on mushrooms.

6

The speaker says: “Today it’s an essential part of any molecular cuisine: dishes that are shock-cooled in liquid nitrogen at nearly 200 degrees below zero have become a permanent part of the menu at the Fat Duck.” The lowest temperature some of Blumenthal’s dishes are exposed to is therefore almost 200 degrees below zero.

3 Automated interpreter

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

Begründungen

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The speaker says: “Andrew started out in the wearable tech space, and was inspired to create *Ambassador* when his team encountered language barriers overseas.” *Ambassador* earphones were therefore invented to solve problems coming up in the inventor’s last job.

1

Andrew Ochoa says: “We send that speech signal to the cloud where we then transcribe it and translate it and then we send it back to the earphone.” To produce an interpretation, *Ambassador* therefore needs external data processing.

2

Andrew Ochoa says: “So right now, the way it works: you speak and pause, speak and pause, speak and pause, kind of thing. And so what we want to get to is what’s known as simultaneous. So this is where you see an interpreter on TV where the host is speaking and the interpreter is interpreting in real time right alongside them.” The makers of *Ambassador* therefore aim to work at the speed of human interpreters.

3

The speaker says: “The ability to translate speech from one language to another in as little as 1.5 seconds is aided by a few other technological leaps.” Andrew Ochoa adds: “That’s the culmination of a lot of things. On the hardware side we have microelectronic mechanical sensors [...]. On the other side of it, the software side of it, we have these new AI models which have just completely propelled the accuracy of translation and speech recognition.” The producers of *Ambassador* have therefore made use of more than one recent development.

4

The speaker says: “That worked well. But English is a lingua franca, so there’s a lot of English data available, making translations easier.” One language is therefore convenient to work with because there is a huge amount of information.

5

Andrew Ochoa says: “So imagine you are in a room of a dozen people speaking around you. Now human ears can do a really good job at honing in on one person that I wanna hear, but machines can’t do that.” *Ambassador* therefore has difficulty working in settings where it needs to focus on one speaker out of many.

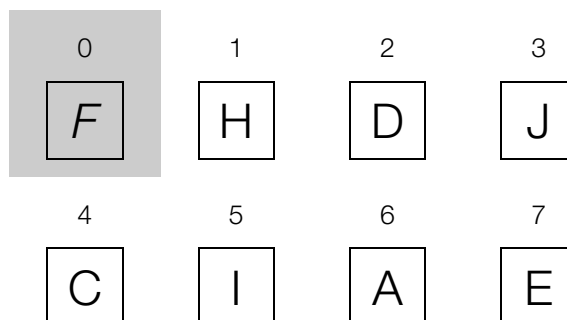
6

Andrew Ochoa says: “A lot of these people were using them for commerce and business. [...] So we do see the major use case to be more professional.” *Ambassador* will therefore probably mainly be useful in work-related contexts.

7

Andrew Ochoa says: “I have someone who, she ordered four sets so that way her Russian parents could speak to her husband’s English parents.” One customer therefore wants to have *Ambassador* to improve communication in her family.

4 Creating a healthy environment



Begründungen

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The speaker says: “Now, you look at urban environments and how they can impact our health, not just in what health services are doing, but also how we can plan into our urban context better healthcare and better health outcomes.” Tolullah’s task is therefore to find a way in which cities can improve health policies.

1

Tolullah Oni says: "Well, firstly, let me acknowledge that I appreciate your correction of healthcare into health outcomes, because there is a reason I heard the correction and the reason I'm recognising that is because often when we talk about health, we invariably talk about disease, and not about health." Tolullah therefore likes the interviewer's precise wording because frequently people tend to focus on illness rather than health.

2

Tolullah Oni says: "And so when we talk about health, we equate that with healthcare in the context of seeking healthcare, and healthcare is definitely a critical part of being healthy, but we know that the majority, the vast majority of factors that influence our health lie outside of healthcare." Though medical care is important, we therefore need to be aware that most aspects of health are independent of healthcare.

3

Tolullah Oni says: "So we often defer to that individual 'Here's all the things that you must do', we often have the missed opportunity around 'Well, how can I make the healthy choice the easy choice for you and what are the aspects of your environment that we can actually design health into, so that the healthy choice becomes the rational one?'" Doctors should therefore offer support to their patients so that suggestions are likely to be put into practice.

4

Tolullah Oni says: "So if we take food, for example, one aspect, you know there are different dimensions and ways that we can think about the food environment. One aspect of that access is the geographical distribution, so where they occur and so where are the pockets of healthy food and are they evenly distributed?" In city planning, it should therefore be ensured that people can get hold of healthy food everywhere.

5

Tolullah Oni says: "There are access issues around accommodation, so if I have to commute long distances and I only get back into my neighbourhood at 8pm and everything healthy is open until 4pm and everything unhealthy is open 24 hours, right, then it doesn't matter that it's next door to me." For people regularly travelling the same route, business hours therefore play an essential role.

6

Tolullah Oni says: "Are we simultaneously putting a healthy food retail at the same time as not controlling or proliferating unhealthy, much cheaper foods? What do we do in terms of advertising and the nudges in the marketing of unhealthy foods to people because these things make a huge difference in that element of choice." People might therefore be tempted to go for unhealthy options because companies use strategies to influence decisions.

7

Tolullah Oni says: "If you live in a neighbourhood where you don't have easy access to pedestrian-friendly streets, or pavements, or cycle lanes where walking or cycling is potentially a dangerous exercise, why would I be asking you to do that, and why would you actually take that advice?" If the city fails to provide suitable infrastructure, it is therefore likely that people ignore their doctor's recommendation.

Bildquellen

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