

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche
Reifeprüfung/Reife- und Diplomprüfung/Berufsreifeprüfung

9. Mai 2025

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 Is working four days a week enough?

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

Begründungen

0

Juliet Schor says: "It's difficult to know what's happening with productivity because many of the companies, perhaps most in this trial, don't actually have a way of measuring individual productivity." In the trial, it was therefore nearly impossible for companies to assess the output of a particular employee.

1

Juliet Schor says: "Don't obsess about individual productivity. Figure out what you as an organisation can do to re-organise work and keep your organisation thriving. So, meeting your goals, whether they are profit goals, or if you are non-profits, meeting, you know, whatever goals you have." One piece of advice given to companies in the trial was therefore to focus on the success of the company as a whole.

2

Juliet Schor says: "[...] it's the unit-labour costs that matter, so it's how productive workers are relative to costs. The four-day week can reduce costs of losing employees, which also saves on having to attract new employees – very expensive for many of these companies [...]." From a financial point of view, the four-day week therefore lowers expenses for recruiting new staff.

3

Juliet Schor says: "Well, I'd say that the business case has been proven for these companies. They undertook this innovation, and they're very happy with it. They rated the trial an 8.5 overall, productivity and performance at about a 7.5 on a scale of zero to ten. So, they're very happy with it. In a way that's the bottom line. They are continuing." In evaluating the trial, the companies therefore indicated that they find the outcome very positive.

4

Juliet Schor says: "Of course, we need to remember, this is a trial that they selected into, so they volunteered for this. It's not a random sample. It doesn't mean that every UK business could go to a four-day schedule tomorrow and it would work out as well." Ms Schor therefore points out that, regarding the trial, companies consciously decided to participate.

5

Joe Ryle says: "[...] I think the reason for that is that, you know, it has been a hundred years since we moved to a five-day working week and people are starting to realise, you know, 'Why can't we change to four days?'" According to Mr Ryle, the four-day week is therefore now a worldwide topic because workers are questioning old concepts.

6

Joe Ryle says: "And so we've had a big, big experiment in Iceland, where the Iceland government ran one of the biggest trials as well of a four-day working week. And as a result, almost 90% of Iceland's population has moved to a shorter working week, in many cases a four-day week." In one country, the majority of citizens therefore have chosen to work fewer days per week.

7

Joe Ryle says: "We are also starting to see more legislation coming forward around this. So, in the USA, in America, we've had Mark Takano, one of the Congressmen, who's brought, bringing forward a four-day-working week bill into the Congress. We've seen the State of Maryland – they are looking at legislation. So, it's a conversation, it's picking up not just across the kind of businesses in the private sector, but also at government level as well." As to the legal aspects of a four-day week, relevant laws are therefore being introduced.

2 The power of emoji

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	<i>all other devices</i>	
1	global all over the world around the world Global global with e-mail global with Gmail globale globally to global	abroad Gmail Google in 2008 professional to e-mail service wild
2	Silicon Valley tech companies companies in silicon valley different tech companies Silicon tec companies Silicon Valey tech companies Silicon Valley companies Silicon valley firms silicon valley tech companies silicon valley tech institutions silicon walley tech companys Sillicon valley tech-companies tech companies tech companies in 1991 technology companies US tech companies	1991 a sillicon valley start-up a tech company by many companies Gmail Google silicon companies (<i>different meaning</i>) Unicode unicode-emoji
3	universal standards a coding standard a universal code a universal standard a universal standart coding standards coding standart international standards some universal standards standards used by all the standard universal standard universal standart	1991 a centralised system a common solution a dark cloud a global emoji code a new thing a opportunity to communicate a Unicode for emojis a universal language as an international language be brave by dark cloud communication connection between people dark clouds in internet emoji emoji that look familiar emojis everywhere emojis to communicate feelings global communication global conditions more standards new emojis similar standards the Emoji universal content world wide

4	2008 at 2008 the year of 2008	2008, 2015 2014 2015 in the year 2015 the late 2000s
5	emoji-wild Emoji wild emoji wild emoji-crazy emoji-frenzy emojivild	an agreement Apple, Google, Samsung different ones emoji varieties emoji world emotionally wild even more popular excited explode famous go their own happy involved mainstream paid the same popular individual designs rich scared shocked standardized emojis stress the emoji coding standards the same emojis everywhere the west the wider world their own ones to work together unique ones wild wild and popular worldwide popular
6	Word of the Year as word of year word of a year word of the year	all over the world be different by the Oxford dictionary emoji of the year every message in emoji contest in the dictionary name of the year smiley face to common world of the year yellow
7	face-to-face by face to face F2F face by face face to face from face to face through face-to-face	by speech in long texts none with voice text to text through emojis through social media through speech through texts via text with emoji with speech

		with text with text more mimic with this helpful tool without emojis
8	isolation	avoiding miscommunication body language code text containing your tone dead words but tones different ways like loud emojis emotions face expressions face to face gestures gestures and body expressions gestures or particular tone just in words miscommunication misunderstanding person power real life speech speech but through context text messages the post time tone of voice vocal reactions words written messages your brain your tone

Begründungen

0

The female speaker says: "But the lack of a standardized emoji alphabet, if you will, created real problems for phone makers who wanted to make sure their phone could communicate with all other devices." For phone manufacturers, it was therefore a priority that their products were able to connect to all other devices

1

The female speaker says: "It was especially a problem for a quaint little start-up known as Google. You may have heard of them. This little Podunk company wanted to take its new email service, Gmail, global." Google therefore intended to make its latest technological achievement go global.

2

The female speaker says: "So, Google looked to the Unicode Consortium. Remember those guys?" The male speaker says: "Unicode and emoji were almost on like an inevitable collision course." The female speaker says: "Now, the Unicode Consortium existed well before emoji. It was formed by Silicon Valley tech companies in 1991." A corporation in competition with emoji had therefore been founded by Silicon Valley tech companies.

3

The female speaker says: "They saw the Internet becoming a big deal and said, 'Hey, I think it's in all of our best interests if we create some universal standards here'." When the internet became more important, the common goal was therefore to establish universal standards.

4

The female speaker says: “And in 2008, emoji rained down on Unicode like yellow faces and red hearts pounding against the window, prompting the group to release its first-ever coding standard to include these picture characters.” The breakthrough of emoji therefore happened in 2008.

5

The female speaker says: “Apple, Google, Samsung – now that they knew a smiley face sent from their device would be a smiley face when it arrived on any other device, they went emoji-wild.” When emoji were the same everywhere, the major companies therefore got emoji-wild.

6

The speaker says: “By 2015, emoji had become so mainstream that the Oxford English Dictionary named the emoji that is laughing so hard it’s crying Word of the Year.” Because so many people used it, one emoji was therefore announced Word of the Year.

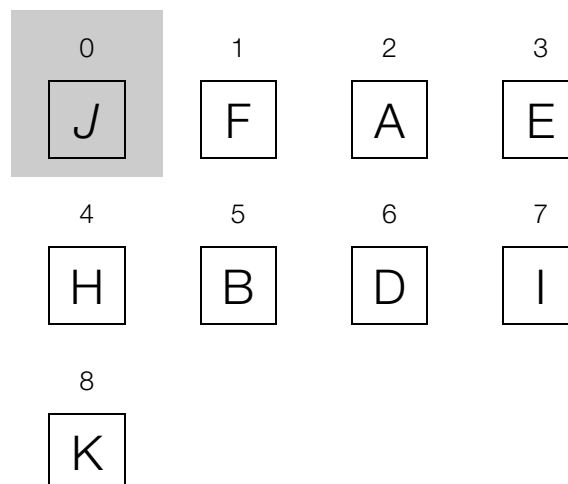
7

The speaker says: “We’re communicating less face-to-face and more through text, email and instant message systems like [...]” Today, people therefore more rarely interact face-to-face.

8

The speaker says: “We are trying to encapsulate speech via text. And the problem with that is speech is never in isolation. [...] and also our tone of voice, our gestures, our body posture, all of these provide significant contextual clues [...]” When writing down spoken language, the challenge is therefore that language does not happen in isolation.

3 Alone on Everest



Begründungen

0

The speaker says: “The East Kangshung Face of Everest starts in Tibet and had only been climbed for the first time in 1983.” Steven Venables says: “It had been looked at back in 1921 by George Mallory, the famous British explorer, who famously said that he would leave it for other men less wise.” Mallory therefore thought that he was too sensible a climber to take on the challenge of one particular trail.

1

The speaker says: “And the team Steven was joining, American climbers Robert Anderson and Ed Webster and Canadian Paul Teare, were going to make things even harder for themselves by attempting the first ascent of the Kangshung Face without supplementary oxygen.” Steven Venables says: “If you stick cylinders of what the Tibetans used to call ‘English air’ on your back, you are sort of evading the issue. I thought, well, if we do get up the mountain, we will be doing it by the purest, most sporting, most ethically pure way.” To climb Everest, Venables and his fellow climbers therefore decided to climb relying on physical ability only.

2

The speaker says: "So the group set off for the Himalayas." Steven Venables says: "It was March, there was still a lot of winter snow around. The yaks, these sort of high-altitude cows that are supposed to carry the luggage couldn't cope with the snow. One stage we were stuck for two weeks at what we called 'pre-base camp' [...]. But eventually with the help of a hundred people rather than yaks, all our food and fuel and equipment and so on was got to the meadow beside the Kangshung glacier which was gonna be our home for the next five or six weeks." The conditions on their way to base camp therefore forced the climbers to turn to others for support.

3

The speaker says: "From their base camp, the group started working out their route because the Kangshung Face wasn't just remote, it was also difficult to work out which was the best way up." At base camp, the climbers were therefore trying to decide on the ideal path.

4

Steven Venables says: "I have often wondered why, on that day, I made it to the top and Robert and Ed didn't quite make it. Uh, they were very close to the summit and the simple answer, I suppose, is that I was quicker, and when I say quick, we are talking relativity here. I was managing to gain about 50 metres height an hour." Venables therefore thinks his success came from his ability to climb at greater speed.

5

Steven Venables says: "To be there, completely alone on top of the world in this strangely silent place, was very moving but also very frightening because you're in a very dangerous place and if you mess up no one is going to come and get you." The atmosphere at his goal therefore made Venables develop feelings of anxiety.

6

Steven Venables says: "It was going to be dark in three hours' time, it'd clouded over, there was bit of a wind getting up, it was snowing, I was breathing, going into the wind, which was blowing in my face. For the first time since I'd set off the previous night, I was feeling cold, I was so exhausted that it was a real struggle. And it ended up darkness falling with me still way, way above the South Col and deciding that rather than risk a mistake in the dark, the safest thing to do was to stop and just lie out in the open and wait till dawn." In view of his situation, Venables therefore chose to avoid additional danger.

7

Steven Venables says: "I had to switch from brief moments of near panic, moments of feeling of sort of forlorn and almost in despair. I had to convert that into a positive sense of, well, you know, you have been doing this mountaineering game for many years. Just grin and bear it, get on with it and don't die." During a forced break, Venables therefore told himself to overcome negative feelings.

8

Steven Venables says: "And so I cut a ledge in the snow so I could lie down because I was just desperate to lie down and make the best of a bad job. [...] I had nothing with me other than the clothes I was wearing and a tiny bit of juice left in my water bottle, which was sort of half frozen and a chocolate bar which I forced myself to eat although it tasted like cardboard." Having prepared a place to rest, Venables therefore made himself use the provisions left.

4 What defines success?

0	1	2	3
L	H	E/J	E/J
4	5	6	7
A/F	A/F	G	B
8	9		
D/K	D/K		

Begründungen

0

The speaker says: “But I found sort of a niche, off in visual effects through a body-camera’s motion control where electronics is really in demand.” The speaker therefore specialized in an area that was much needed.

1

The speaker says: “I was able to climb that path [...] whereas most of the people I know who just attacked it frontally were still making coffee.” The speaker therefore progressed to a better position, while others did not.

2+3

The speaker says: “I think a big part of success is realizing that a realistic path isn’t always the most glamorous.” The speaker therefore says that in reality, the way to success is often unexciting.

The speaker says: “[...] but also being open to opportunities that you might not have thought of and really honing your intuition to recognize those opportunities when they come along because something really good might pass you by. So keeping an open mind.” The speaker therefore encourages people to seize all chances as you might otherwise miss out on great things.

4+5

The speaker says: “I grew up in Detroit which is a primarily blue-collar town so there’s a lot of guys that are working factory gigs and I just said: ‘I understand the stability that that provides for their family, but for me: I’m a wild horse and to be caged like that I would be absolutely miserable before I was 50 and I said there’s no way am I gonna live my life that way. It has to be on my terms [...].’” The speaker therefore refused the traditional jobs in his area.

The speaker says: “I’m a wild horse and to be caged like that I would be absolutely miserable before I was 50 and I said there’s no way am I gonna live my life that way. It has to be on my terms and so for good, bad or otherwise, I just, every decision I made was referenced up against, okay my life goal is to do what I want my way. Does this allow me to do that? And I would turn down opportunities that I knew, this is gonna cage me, this isn’t going to allow me to move forward [...].” The speaker therefore rejects chances that would limit his freedom.

6

The speaker says: “I think that what people misunderstand is that it’s: ‘I know exactly what I’m going to do in 15 years, and I have a set of steps that I will need to follow to do that.’ And it just isn’t that.” The speaker therefore says that long-term plans turn out to be an illusion.

7

The speaker says: “[...] have faith in your ability and you know, turn down things when it’s not right for you.” The speaker therefore says that one must reject options that feel wrong.

8+9

The speaker says: “I got laid off at Microsoft. That was my dream job to be an employee there, you know, two years working games and then, 9 am they said: ‘You’re laid off, bye.’” The speaker therefore lost a job he loved very much.

The speaker says: “So, it’s like, a door closes and then, your windows and then thousands of doors open up.” The speaker therefore says that for any missed opportunity a different one turns up.

Bildquellen

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Tonquellen

Aufgabe 1: Sprechende: Ryle, Joe / Schor, Juliet / Simpson, Emma: Is a four-day working week the future? BBC World Service, Business Daily.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/w3ct4n81> [21.10.2024] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 2: Sprechende: Broni, Keith / Peabody, Lizzie: Love in the time of emoji. Smithsonian: Sidedoor, Season 7.

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Aufgabe 3: Sprechende: Burns, Lucy / Venables, Stephen: Alone on Everest. BBC World Service, Sporting Witness.

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Aufgabe 4: Sprechende: Beres, Stephen / Brathwaite, Leslie / Lomax, Charity / Perez, Elbert / Switaj, Steve / Viers, Ric: What defines success? - Be Creative Roundtable Discussion. Full Sail University.

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