

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte  
schriftliche Reifeprüfung

AHS

12. Jänner 2016

Englisch  
Lesen (B2)

Korrekturheft

## 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 den Testmethoden *Kurzantworten* und *Richtig/Falsch mit Begründung* 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 Richtig/Falsch mit Begründung***

Die Testmethode *Richtig/Falsch mit Begründung* sieht vor, dass für die Erreichung eines Punktes zwei Bedingungen erfüllt sein müssen:

1. Die Entscheidung, ob die jeweilige Aussage richtig oder falsch ist, muss korrekt sein.
2. Als „Begründung“ sind die ersten 4 Wörter jenes Satzes zu zitieren, der die Entscheidung belegt.

Das BIFIE empfiehlt im Sinne der Kandidatinnen und Kandidaten, Abweichungen von der Regel der ersten vier Wörter zu akzeptieren, wenn zweifelsfrei erkennbar ist, dass auf den die Entscheidung begründenden Satz Bezug genommen wurde (etwa, wenn 4 Wörter innerhalb des Satzes oder der ganze Satz zitiert werden).

### ***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 erweiterten 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 bzw. die telefonische Korrekturhotline erreichen.

## Online-Helpdesk

Ab dem Zeitpunkt der Veröffentlichung der Lösungen können Sie unter <http://srp.bifie.at/helpdesk> Anfragen an den Online-Helpdesk des BIFIE 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 BIFIE senden können. Sie brauchen zur Benutzung des Helpdesks kein Passwort. Sie erhalten von uns zeitnah eine Rückmeldung darüber, ob die Antworten als richtig oder falsch zu bewerten sind. Sie können den Helpdesk bis zum unten angegebenen 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 zum unten angegebenen Zeitpunkt zeitgleich an alle Lehrerinnen und Lehrer versendet.

Anleitungen zur Verwendung des Helpdesks für AHS und BHS finden Sie unter:

- [http://srp.bifie.at/Anleitung\\_Helpdesk\\_AHS.pdf](http://srp.bifie.at/Anleitung_Helpdesk_AHS.pdf) (AHS)
- [http://srp.bifie.at/Anleitung\\_Helpdesk\\_BHS.pdf](http://srp.bifie.at/Anleitung_Helpdesk_BHS.pdf) (BHS)

Online-Helpdesk Englisch	
Eingabe Helpdesk:	12. Jänner 2016, 18:00 Uhr bis 13. Jänner 2016, 23:59 Uhr
Eingabeschluss:	13. Jänner 2016, 23:59 Uhr
Versand der Antwort-E-Mails:	15. Jänner 2016 bis 20:00 Uhr

## Telefon-Hotline

Die Telefon-Hotline ist ausschließlich in den unten angegebenen Zeiträumen besetzt. Bitte ordnen Sie Ihre Anfragen nach Fertigkeit, Aufgabe und Fragenummer, um dem Hotline-Team eine rasche Bearbeitung zu ermöglichen. Vielen Dank!

Telefon-Hotline Englisch	
Telefon-Hotline Termin:	16. Jänner 2016 von 9:00 bis 13:00 Uhr
Telefonnummern:	01 533 6214 4062

## 1 Designs out of the deep freeze

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
D	K	G	I	J	A	E	H	B

### Begründungen

0

The paragraph is about an innovative fashion designer who works with rather unusual materials. The text says: "Emily, 22, is more likely to be found in a lab coat, wearing goggles and holding a Petri-dish than working with pencils or scissors; she's even been swapping ideas with the chefs at Heston Blumenthal's restaurant, the Fat Duck at Bray, in Berkshire."

1

The paragraph is about Kingston University's display at Vauxhall Fashion Scout during London Fashion Week and what visitors can do at the fashion show. The text says: "Guests will be able to touch and feel some of the samples during the show at Freemasons' Hall in Covent Garden, London."

2

The paragraph indicates Emily's uncertainty as to the final result of her efforts and explains that this uncertainty is due to the experimental nature of the processes. The text says: "She is currently preparing her collection but can't promise what she'll be showing: 'I never know exactly what something is going to turn out like in advance because the processes are still very experimental,' Emily explained."

3

The third paragraph makes it clear that Kingston is a university and provides the purpose of Emily's choice to go there. The text says: "Emily, from Winsley near Bath, was drawn to Kingston to study for a Masters in Fashion by its reputation for encouraging innovative design."

4

One of Emily's first pieces is described and because it was made of soap it melted quickly; therefore, wearing something that lasted only a brief period of time was special to her. The text says: "One of her first major pieces at Kingston was a dress grown from soap bubbles in her freezer. 'The 'Bubble Dress' took just seven minutes to melt, so it felt really special to wear something that would only last for such a short time,' Emily said."

5

The paragraph talks about the materials Emily works with. The text says: "As it was made from soap, the Bubble Dress wasn't edible; Emily had to find other ingredients. Most of her garments and accessories are now 'grown' from gelatine, seaweed and food dyes."

6

The preceding paragraph is about discovering new ways in fashion. Then the Fashion Course director points out their mission for their young designers. The text says: "We encourage our fashion designers to look over the horizon, to a world we don't yet know."

7

The paragraph stresses the importance of partnerships and names the reason for that. The text says: "'Partnerships are crucial for the fashion designer of the future and Emily has teamed up with chemists, culinary experts and futuristic couturiers to underpin the scientific nature of the work she creates,' Kingston University's MA Fashion Course director Nancy Tilbury said."

8

The paragraph talks about Emily's hopes and some possible future development. The text says: "As for the future, Emily hopes to be able to sell her designs in kit form. 'People would be able to buy packs which would include everything they need to cultivate their own uniquely tailored outfits,' she explained."

## 2 Travel for inspiration

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
<b>0</b>	<i>help in finding solutions</i>	
<b>1</b>	<b>new in the old</b>  new in familiar things	creativity easy or not good in our life happened important important and what not important in life important later on inspiration new ( <i>important idea missing</i> ) over really important shackled by the familiar the solution traded away
<b>2</b>	<b>side of his creativity</b>  approach to being creative kind of creativity perspective of himself point of view view of himself view of things way of creativity	artwork broader purpose creativity ( <i>he does not use another creativity</i> ) experience idea ( <i>not specific enough</i> ) lifestyle main reason for getaway perspective ( <i>a different side of his creativity does not mean a different perspective</i> ) vacation vacation away from home view view of point way
<b>3</b>	<b>nothing came out</b>  but it doesn't work but nothing came out but nothing comes up first nothing came out he can't force himself he couldn't he couldn't force it it did not work	and create something and forced himself and see new things before taking the trip coming up with ideas enjoyed the holiday he enjoyed the trip he stopped and relaxed ( <i>this is the consequence of not being creative</i> ) he went on holiday in Bali to force himself to have ideas while he was there
<b>4</b>	<b>recharge the creative batteries</b> <b>get a new perspective</b>  be more creative build up new creativity get new ideas get the creativity back have new ideas	be able to work ( <i>aspect of creativity is missing</i> ) calm down himself inspire by experience inspired you sitting on the beach to create something ( <i>the idea of being creative again or more creative is missing</i> )

	<p>new perspectives provide a new perspective provide a new view recharge his creative batteries to be creativ</p>	
5	<p><b>fresh insights</b></p> <p>a new perspective fresh insights and experience fresh insights await getting new ideas him a new perspective his inspiration insights insights await inspirations new ideas new inspiration new perspectives the inspiration of unknow the new inspiration to have new ideas to have new inspiration</p>	<p>broad experience experience as communications fresch in sides fresh insides going to new places new experiences (<i>insights and experiences are not the same</i>) new places (<i>paraphrase of question</i>) on command the thoughts the unknown to work</p> <p>(<i>creativity: fresh insights and new inspiration may foster creativity but creativity is not automatically there when one is in unfamiliar locations</i>)</p> <p>creative ideas creativity more creativity the creativity and ideas</p>
6	<p><b>inspired a marketing team</b></p> <p>can be an inspiration help a marketing team helps to be creative inspire a marketing team inspire the team inspires the marketing team led to new creations led to new products provide new inspiration served as inspiration were brought to work</p>	<p>are very important can be eye-opening can inspire (<i>the photos did inspire not just indicate the possibility</i>) can inspire during work can inspire us from Bali in the jungle inspire inspired his work inspired people (<i>generalization that is not given in the text</i>) inspired the colour scheme (<i>not directly related to the photos</i>) inspired you inspires of wooden baskets recalls times from trips taken of wooden baskets the jungle of Belize times were inspiring for him</p>
7	<p><b>feature exotic settings</b></p> <p>be exotic settings be feature exotic settings exotic places exotic settings feature exotic places feature exotic seetings featured exotic</p>	<p>be close to home be expensive (<i>information not given in the text</i>) brought to work close to home even neighborhood eye-opening for a long time from home from your home</p>

	features exotic settings have to be exotic to exotic places to exotic settings with exotic settings	have to be long-distance ( <i>paraphrase of question</i> ) have to take long haven't to be long home neighboring can be eye-opening out of ordinary workspaces spending lots of money stay in the surroundings the office in order to be long distance to neighbor city to the neighborhood to the next town travelling alone visit to the next town
8	<b>think in extraordinary ways</b>  be more creative brainstorm brainstorm effectively brainstorm enough effectively brainstorm have good ideas think extraordinary to brainstorm effectively to have new inspiration	be eye-opening brainstorm nearly enough create something new experience something new fall in that rut get a new life get out of ordinary ( <i>paraphrase of question</i> ) getting out of workspace inspiring yourself make new experiences new ideas open your mind again relax think in extraordinary workspaces won't brainstorm nearly

## Begründungen

0

The text says: "Trips can help generate new ideas or break stifling routines, creative travelers say, adding that the process of obtaining distance from problems sometimes can help in finding solutions." Getting away from difficulties may therefore occasionally help in finding solutions.

1

The text says: "A bit of distance, however, helps loosen the chains of cognition, making it easier to see something new in the old." Traveling therefore makes it more likely to notice what is new in the old.

2

The text says: "For Josh Kenyon, a trip to Bali, Indonesia, in 2008 helped the designer and illustrator tap into another side of his creativity." A holiday therefore enabled Mr Kenyon to use a different side of his creativity.

3

The text says: "When we got to Bali, I tried to force myself to create something but nothing came out, so I stopped and just sat back and enjoyed what was going on around me." Therefore, although Mr Kenyon wanted to be creative, nothing came out.

4

The text says: "Hitting the pause button on the day-to-day demands of work is sometimes enough to recharge the creative batteries. For Kenyon, meeting locals, eating Balinese cuisine, and sitting on the beach for hours and staring at the ocean provided him with a new perspective and view of himself as a designer." Resting for some time may therefore be all it takes to recharge the creative batteries and get a new perspective.

5

The text says: "Going to new places takes people out of the familiar and into the unknown, where fresh insights await, [...]." Harrison says that unfamiliar locations therefore provide fresh insights.

6

The text says: "Instead of taking work to vacation, Harrison recalls times when insights from trips were brought to work. For example, photos taken of wooden baskets during a hike through olive orchards in Italy's Cinque Terre inspired a marketing team to create reclaimed-wood accessories for a home-office catalog." Harrison therefore remembers that holiday pictures inspired a marketing team.

7

The text says: "Inspiring trips don't have to be long-distance or feature exotic settings." Creative journeys therefore needn't take you far away nor feature exotic settings.

8

The text says: "'Retreats are great for creative teams — getting out of ordinary workspaces helps people think in extraordinary ways,' Harrison says." Leaving your job location may therefore enable you to think in extraordinary ways.

### 3 America's love affair with the automobile

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

#### Begründungen

0

The text says: "Drivers may feel spooked by seeing the first self-driving cars appear in coming years. But the new era could prove far less disruptive and bloody than the automobile's 20th-century battle to push pedestrians off U.S. streets." In the near future motorists may therefore feel frightened by autonomous vehicles.

1

The text says: "The change in American public opinion from thinking of cars as wildly dangerous vehicles to having a 'love affair with the automobile' was no accident. Instead, it reflected a serious push by the car industry to change people's psychology. Automobiles had to win the battle for hearts and minds before they could take over streets where people had once swarmed." Therefore, America's attitude towards automobiles was a result of carefully planned manipulation.

2

The text says: "One key difference between the two eras of transition may prove to be a huge blessing — the rise of self-driving cars could boost road safety and eliminate thousands of unnecessary motorist deaths in the U.S. each year. That futuristic scenario stands in contrast to the relatively bloody rise of cars in the early 20th century." Therefore, driverless vehicles could keep fatality rates low.

3

The text says: "American hearts and minds did not change easily when cars first appeared. Pedestrians crowded the streets of U.S. cities and towns at the start of the 20th century, walking alongside horse-drawn wagons, carriages and trolleys." Around 1900, U.S. urban areas were therefore dominated by people walking on foot.

4

The text says: "If a pedestrian strode into a street and maybe a wagon wheel ran over their foot, the law would be on their side [...]. Judges would say pedestrians belonged there, and that if you're operating a heavy dangerous vehicle, it's your fault." In case of a crash, walkers were therefore mostly much better off.



5

The text says: "Car accidents led to injuries and deaths among pedestrians and a strong public backlash against automobiles [...]." Therefore severe crashes made people turn against cars.

6

The text says: "People even pushed for a 1923 law requiring all cars in Cincinnati to have a mechanism limiting their speed to no higher than 25 mph, but car makers gathered enough support to defeat it." Therefore, attempts to slow down cars were stopped by the industry.

7

The text says: "The automobile industry eventually began waging a psychological campaign to get pedestrians out of the streets." Therefore, finally car manufacturers took measures to clear the roads for their cars.

8

The text says: "First, it [the automobile industry] invented the term 'jaywalking' (a reference to the idea of jaybirds as loud idiots) to make fun of pedestrians walking in the street as being stuck in the past." Therefore, people moving on the roads on foot were considered old-fashioned.

#### 4 Was Marlowe murdered on the order of his patron?

	R	F	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0		x	<i>Park Honan, a scholar</i>	
1	x		Marlowe (1564-93), who penned Marlowe, who penned masterpieces	New research suggests that The killing, in a
2	x		The killing, in a	Some have suggested that Dissidents were being hanged Four hundred years ago Frizer, an unsavoury character
3		x	Frizer, an unsavoury character	As a suspected atheist Frizer was one of Professor Honan said: "Such The document records that The killing, in a
4	x		Walsingham used his contacts	As a suspected atheist As patron of a Early in the year Frizer, an unsavoury character How could the law Professor Honan, Emeritus Professor Questions about an ageing The royal court was Walsingham was politically attuned
5	x		Thomas knew that if	The document records that As patron of a Professor Honan said: "Such ( <i>reference to Thomas Walsingham's certainty missing</i> ) Questions about an ageing Some have suggested that Walsingham used his contacts Walsingham was politically attuned

6		x	Frizer was one of	The document records that As a suspected atheist Frizer, an unsavoury character He later became business Professor Honan, whose research Thomas knew that if
7	x		He later became business	Anything he says about Charles Nicholl, a noted He enjoyed prosperity as ( <i>reference to professional context missing</i> ) Professor Honan said: "It ( <i>reference to professional context missing</i> ) Professor Honan, whose research The document records that

## Begründungen

0

The text says: "Park Honan, a scholar and biographer, has unearthed a 'crucial' document that reveals that the murderer, Ingram Frizer, a known conman who received a royal pardon just a month after stabbing the poet, was later rewarded with extensive property." This sentence refutes that as well as being forgiven, Marlowe's killer was given an aristocratic title.

1

The text says: "Marlowe (1564-93), who penned masterpieces including *The Tragical History of Dr Faustus* and *Tamburlaine the Great* and who rivalled Shakespeare as the most powerful dramatist of the Elizabethan period, was aged 29 when he died." This sentence confirms that in his lifetime, Marlowe equalled another playwright in literary importance.

2

The text says: "The killing, in a Deptford rooming-house set against a world of thugs, informers and *agents provocateurs*, has been the subject of endless speculation over the centuries." This sentence confirms that Marlowe's death has remained a mystery for a long time.

3

The text says: "Frizer, an unsavoury character with links to a thug who had been in and out of jail, was the servant of Thomas Walsingham, Marlowe's patron." This sentence refutes the statement that Frizer was a distant relative of Walsingham's.

4

The text says: "Walsingham used his contacts in the secret service and his cousin, the late Sir Francis, the Secretary of State, to appear devoted to Elizabeth I, while doing all that he could for James of Scotland." This sentence confirms that Walsingham took advantage of his connections to pretend he was loyal to the Queen.

5

The text says: "Thomas knew that if James VI acceded, those who had supported him would be rewarded." This sentence confirms that Walsingham was certain he would benefit if James became King of England.

6

The text says: "Frizer was one of three unsavoury characters associated with Walsingham and who were at the murder scene." This sentence refutes the statement that Marlowe's murderer was the only one of Walsingham's acquaintances present when the killing took place.

7

The text says: "Professor Honan said: 'It had been known that Frizer had received money before, but not in such a large amount. He enjoyed prosperity as Thomas rose in the court. He later became business agent of Walsingham's wife and enjoyed even greater prosperity.'" This sentence confirms that Marlowe's murderer eventually ended up with a good position.