

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte  
schriftliche Reifeprüfung

AHS

13. Jänner 2017

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 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 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. Die Rückmeldungen der Fachteams haben ausschließlich beratende und unterstützende Funktion. Die Letztentscheidung bezüglich der Korrektheit einer Antwort liegt ausschließlich bei der beurteilenden Lehrkraft.

## Online-Helpdesk

Ab dem Zeitpunkt der Veröffentlichung der Lösungen können Sie unter <http://bestellung.srdp.at/helpdesk> Anfragen an den Online-Helpdesk des BMB 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 BMB 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 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 Lehrer/innen versendet.

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

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

Online-Helpdesk Englisch	
Eingabe Helpdesk:	Freitag 13. Januar 2017 um 18 Uhr bis Montag 16. Januar 2017
Eingabeschluss:	Montag 16. Januar 2017 um 23.59 Uhr
Versand der Antwort-E-Mails:	Mittwoch 18. Januar 2017 um 10.00 Uhr

## Telefon-Hotline

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

Telefon-Hotline Englisch	
Telefon-Hotline Termin 1:	Mittwoch 18. Januar 2017 von 13.00 bis 15.00 Uhr
Telefonnummer:	01 533 6214 4062

## 1 Staff holidays

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	<i>employees' holiday entitlements now</i>	
1	<p><b>has become increasingly confusing</b></p> <p>became a confusing process  gets more difficult  got a confusing process  got much more confusing  has become a problem  has become confusing  has become harder  has become more difficult  has become very difficult  is a confusing process  is a particular problem  is a problem  is complicated  is confusing  is difficult  is getting harder  is getting very confusing  is particularly tricky  is unclear  is very hard  isn't easy  isn't easy to calculate</p>	<p>a forum calls companies  avoids any unpleasant surprises  for business owners  has become an increasing  has become increased  is a confusing progress  is bad  is easier now  is important  is legal  might be confusing (<i>the text says it definitely is confusing, not only possibly</i>)  repeated changes of legislation  the absence decreased  to leave entitlements</p>
2	<p><b>need to make calculations</b></p> <p>calculate before new year  calculate before year ends  calculate staff holidays  do their calculations  have to calculate holidays  have to make calculations  hurry to make calculations  make their calculations  make their holiday calculations  make there calculations  must finish their calculations  must make their calculations  need to calculate vacations  need to finish calculations  realise time runs out  realize calculating is urgent</p>	<p>end the calendar year (<i>it is not the companies' decision when the calendar year ends</i>)  end their calendar year (<i>it is not the companies' decision when the calendar year ends</i>)  have a break  January and December  miss calculate  need the employers' calculation  pass into new year  provides free information  realized to calculate</p>
3	<p><b>can't absorb employees' absences  have fewer employees</b></p> <p>are short on workers  are vulnerable to shortages  can't absorb absence  can't absorb absence easily  can't compensate absence  employ fewer people  have a staff shortage  have few employees  have fewer replacements</p>	<p>absorb  absorb absence among colleagues  anticipated  are disproportionately to staff  are disproportionately to shortages  are owed more  cannot make shortages  don't get holiday  fail often  fail to keep tabs (<i>only if small companies don't keep tabs, do they face staff shortages – consequence, not in general</i>)</p>

	<p>have fewer workers  have greater workload fluctuations  have less employees  have less staff  have less workers  have not enough staff  have not enough workers  have workload fluctuation  lack workers  maybe face staff shortage  might get staff shortages  smaller pool of workers  suffer from staff shortages  vulnerable to staff shortages</p>	<p>have greater fluctuation (<i>SME do not have 'greater' fluctuation proportionally than other businesses they just have more of an issue dealing with employees' absences</i>)  have medium sized enterprises  have more owing employees  have stress during December  have to shortage staff</p>
4	<p><b>plan staff holidays ahead  find out leave owed</b></p> <p>calculate their employees leave  do calculations early  do these calculations fast  plan ahead for 2011  plan ahead for holidays  plan earlier and further  plan for next year  plan holiday for 2011  plan leaves for 2011  plan staff holidays  plan staff holidays earlier  start calculating early enough  start early with calculating  start plan for holidays  start planning early enough</p>	<p><i>answers needs to include the concept of holidays or the notion of ahead of time/early enough</i>  create a plan (<i>on its own too vague</i>)  dealing with issues  find out how much  find out their leave (<i>point of view of employee, not business</i>)  find out their staff  greater fluctuations  how much is owed  plan (<i>on its own too vague</i>)  plan ahead (<i>on its own too vague</i>)  plan their staff earlier  start to plan ahead (<i>on its own too vague</i>)  their staff for 2010</p>
5	<p><b>lead to staff shortages</b></p> <p>cause damaging staff shortages  cause staff shortages  lead to understaffing  led to staff shortages</p>	<p>be a big problem (<i>too vague</i>)  cause potential damage (<i>too vague, it's damaging shortages; damage by itself refers more to objects/buildings assets</i>)  cause potentially damaging staff  cause problems (<i>too vague</i>)  damage staff shortages  damaging staff shortages  fail tabs  fail to keep tabs  have problems  lead a lot workers  lead to problems (<i>too vague</i>)  lead to take holidays  lead works taking holidays  make work more difficult  potentially damaging staff shortages  ruin the company  sickness</p>
6	<p><b>dealing with the issue</b></p> <p>calculating vacation time  dealing with holiday calculations  dealing with the problem  dealing with them  dealing with these problems  doing the calculations</p>	<p>holiday entitlement calculators  it (<i>too vague</i>)  not surprising  on holiday entitlement calculators  on other methods  put off dealing  putting of dealing it  staff holidays</p>

tackling this issue the calculation process the calculations the issue the planning to deal with it to deal with them until the last minute until they have to	the issue they have them for a time there business to employees to wait until last until they still can with this issue
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## Begründungen

**0**

The text says: "The Forum of Private Business is calling on smaller companies to work out their employees' holiday entitlements now in order to avoid any unpleasant surprises at the end of the year." Small businesses should therefore calculate their employees' holiday entitlements now.

**1**

The text says: "Due to repeated changes to legislation, calculating statutory annual leave entitlements has become an increasingly confusing process for business owners over the years." Because of new laws, figuring out someone's vacation time has therefore become increasingly confusing.

**2**

The text says: "[...] the pages see a huge surge in traffic during December and early January, when employers realise they need to make their calculations before the end of the calendar year." The website is therefore extremely busy in the months when companies need to make calculations.

**3**

The text says: "Suddenly discovering that employees are owed more leave than anticipated often causes major problems for small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). With a smaller pool of workers to absorb absence among colleagues and greater fluctuations in overall company workloads, SMEs are disproportionately vulnerable to staff shortages when compared to big businesses." Small businesses therefore have trouble because they have fewer employees and can't absorb employees' absences.

**4**

The text says: "As a result, the Forum believes that smaller employers should find out how much leave is owed to their staff for 2010 as soon as possible – and also start to plan ahead for staff holidays in 2011." Small businesses are therefore advised to find out about leave owed and to plan staff holidays ahead.

**5**

The text says: "If smaller businesses fail to keep tabs on how much leave their employees are owed, it can lead to a lot of workers taking their holidays at once, causing potentially damaging staff shortages." For small businesses, lack of record keeping can therefore lead to staff shortages.

**6**

The text says: "Like many areas of employment law, the rules surrounding holiday entitlements are complex. The legislation is particularly tricky to interpret in areas such as sickness absence and maternity leave, so it's perhaps not surprising if business owners put off dealing with the issue until they have to." Vacation regulations are complicated, so companies therefore delay dealing with the issue.

## 2 How being a nanny has become a career

0	1	2	3
D	H	B	F
4	5	6	
C	E	A	

### Begründungen

0

This paragraph elaborates on what parents expected from nannies in the past and how this has changed. The text says: "Now they expect much more: new research has found that four fifths of families require a nanny with 'additional skills.'"

1

This sentence is about what families are willing to pay once their nanny meets their expectations. The text says: "They are prepared to pay up to £65,000 a year for graduates who can speak foreign languages, ski, horse ride and coach children in academic subjects ahead of school entry exams."

2

The second paragraph is about what characteristics and skills "high-profile clients" look for in nannies and lists a number of examples, e.g. some expect their nanny not to get seasick or to be able to travel abroad. The text says: "Current vacancies for nannies advertised through Nannies of St James, which recruits for high-profile clients in London, include ones for people who can drive, swim but also have a second language."

3

The third paragraph deals with reasons for the high expectations placed on nannies. The text says: "Agencies have put the change down to parents who feel their children are under pressure from increased competition for places at high-performing schools, as well as competition for jobs among nannies."

4

This part of the text focuses on the increasing importance of education. Parents want their children to get into the best schools and expect their nannies to help them. The text says: "It's becoming more like America, with parents wanting their children coached for prep school and entrance exams and then wanting nannies to help academically with homework."

5

Here it is said that successful candidates need to be professional, qualified and well-educated. As a reward for being all of the above they will receive a number of bonuses. The text says: "Successful candidates can reap the rewards of being well-qualified, and are often provided with a car and high-quality accommodation on top of a competitive salary."

6

This paragraph deals with the idea that being a nanny no longer is a low-level job. The text says: "Wages have increased, meaning that being a nanny can now be a career choice, whereas before it was more of a low level, low paid domestic role."

### 3 Noise pollution

	R	F	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	x		<i>Green pressure groups, so</i>	
1	x		Virtually no governments, anywhere	
2		x	In Britain, more than	Ten years ago, a This is bound to Yet two thirds of
3	x		Two and a half	Just over 100 years Within a few decades
4	x		Noisy neighbours occasionally provoke	Noise also raises blood
5	x		One in every eight Within a decade or	
6		x	It's most obvious in	
7	x		Whole populations of whales	Wildlife, which relies on It's most obvious

#### Begründungen

**0**

The text says: "Green pressure groups, so vocal on so many environmental threats, are almost universally silent about it." This sentence confirms that environmentalists seem indifferent to noise pollution.

**1**

The text says: "Virtually no governments, anywhere in the world, seem to be prepared to give the case for comprehensive action much of a hearing." This sentence confirms that politicians appear to ignore noise pollution.

**2**

The text says: "In Britain, more than half a million people appear to move home every year to escape the din." This sentence confirms that noise does make British people want to relocate.

**3**

The text says: "Two and a half thousand years ago, Buddhist scriptures recorded the '10 great noises' of contemporary cities as 'elephants, horses, chariots, drums, tabors, lutes, songs, cymbals, gongs and people crying 'Eat ye, and drink!''" This sentence confirms that written records by an ancient culture confirm that urban noise was already a problem.

**4**

The text says: "Noisy neighbours occasionally provoke their victims to kill them." This sentence confirms that in some cases people turn violent to stop noise in their surrounding area.

**5**

The text says: "One in every eight American youngsters, aged six to 19, has been found to have noise-related hearing loss, while Stewart predicts: 'Within a decade or two, the iPod in the ear could be replaced with the hearing aid.'" This sentence confirms that youths might have to swap their headphones for hearing devices.

**6**

The text says: "It's most obvious in the oceans, where underwater noise is estimated to have doubled each decade over the past 50 years – shipping has grown, oil and gas prospectors use loud blasts from 'airguns' to scope the sea bed, and navies increasingly rely on sonar." This sentence confirms that the level of noise created by ships has not been steady for years.



7

The text says: “Whole populations of whales and dolphins – which often use much the same frequencies – are potentially threatened, and fish catches have fallen.” This sentence confirms that the fishing industry has been affected by noise pollution.

#### 4 The sale

0	1	2	3
D	C	F	B
4	5	6	7
H	E	J	A

#### Begründungen

0

This paragraph describes the situation in the stable when John was grooming the horse. The text following the gap refers to “the place that was velvet,” so information on a place is necessary. The sentence continues with somebody resuming grooming, so the grooming must have been interrupted. The text says: “John paused briefly to run a forefinger over the soft place beside the horse’s nostril, the place that was velvet, and then swiftly resumed his grooming.”

1

Continuing the description of a stable boy’s job, this sentence refers to the sacrifices expected from him, working “far on into the night” when the horses are already asleep. The text says: “He was expected to put their well-being above his own, to work on far into the evening when the horses were already dozing on their feet, heads slung low.”

2

This paragraph describes the horse’s reaction to an action of John’s. The word “unperturbed” indicates that something must have happened that might have disturbed the horse. John’s effort to maintain composure is also referred to, as well as his appreciation of the horse’s fragrance. The text says: “John stopped brushing, laid his arms around Fly’s neck and buried his face in her mane. The horse munched on, unperturbed.”

3

This paragraph describes a sequence of actions. The fact that the horse is alarmed requires information about the cause for this alarm. The text says: “John jerked back, causing the horse to fling her head in alarm, and busied himself with a close inspection of Fly’s coat.”

4

This paragraph describes what John did while Mr Crane was leaning on the box. John is bothered by Mr Crane witnessing his distress. The text after the gap explains that something is being done “to show him his eyes were dry.” The text says: “Annoyingly, his cheeks were burning but he glanced up to meet Mr Crane’s steady gaze, to show him his eyes were dry.”

5

This paragraph describes John’s feelings of vulnerability, and that he needs to be careful not to be overcome “by the sense of loss and injustice.” After the gap follows an enumeration of routines that John uses to distract himself from the impending loss. The text says: “John tried to focus on what he had to do next: he had to get past Mr Crane to get to the tack room to get Fly’s saddle and bridle, to get down to the beach for morning exercise [...]”

**6**

The sentence before the gap is about riding the horse hard to tire her out so that she will “allow herself to be led calmly into the trailer without making a fuss.” However, the whole paragraph talks about John’s despair about losing the horse. The text says: “[...] to gallop her hard to tire her, so she would allow herself to be led calmly into the trailer without making a fuss when the time came. John wished wholeheartedly that she would make a fuss.”

**7**

This paragraph is direct speech, Mr Crane talking to John. This change from narrative prose to direct speech requires a sentence in direct speech also in the gap. The sentence following the gap, “All she needs [...]” refers back to the missing sentence; thus, for reasons of cohesion a referent for ‘she’ - ‘that horse’ - is needed. The text says: “That horse means the world to you, but believe me, you mean nothing to her.”