

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte
schriftliche Berufsreifeprüfung

11. Jänner 2018

Englisch
Hören (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 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 Mutterspracherinnen 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 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.

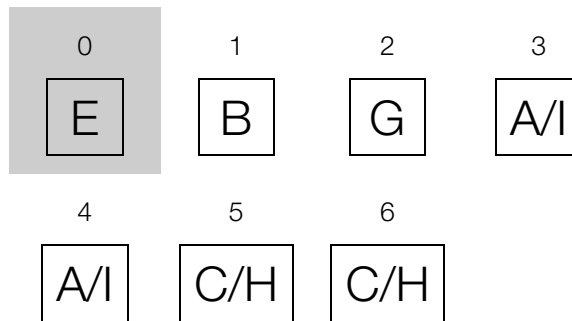
Sie erhalten von uns zeitnah eine Empfehlung darüber, ob die Antworten als richtig oder falsch zu werten sind. Sie können den Helpdesk bis zum Eingabeschluss jederzeit und beliebig oft in Anspruch nehmen, wobei Sie nach jeder Anfrage eine Bestätigung per E-Mail erhalten. Jede Anfrage wird garantiert von uns beantwortet. Die Antwort-E-Mails werden zeitgleich an alle Lehrerinnen und Lehrer versendet.

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

- http://bestellung.srdp.at/Anleitung_Helpdesk_AHS.pdf (AHS)
- http://bestellung.srdp.at/Anleitung_Helpdesk_BHS.pdf (BHS)

Die Zeiten des Online-Helpdesks entnehmen Sie bitte <https://ablauf.srdp.at>. Falls eine telefonische Korrekturhotline angeboten wird, sind die Zeiten ebenfalls dort ersichtlich.

1 What's new in technology?



Begründungen

0+1

The speaker says: "With more and more car accidents attributed to 'distracted driving' it's become clear just how dangerous it can be to fiddle with your cell phone while behind the wheel. Now it seems more and more people are failing to safely use their mobile gadgets while walking." Therefore, not only drivers use electronic devices dangerously.

The speaker also says: "The number of distracted walkers injured seriously enough to be treated at hospital emergency rooms have more than quadrupled in the past seven years, according to the Associated Press." Therefore, four times more walkers using a mobile device have got badly hurt.

2

The speaker says: "It aims to be a sort of garden Roomba, using software and sensors to methodically trim grass in preset or random patterns before automatically returning to its dock to recharge the lithium battery. [...] It also shuts down if it tips over or is picked up." Therefore, this device can connect to the power source by itself and turn itself off.

3+4

The speaker says: "In the future, however, sign language could become an effective way of surfing the Web, managing files or manipulating virtual objects on screen." Therefore, the internet may be accessed by hand motion.

The speaker also says: "[...] Soundwave relies on your computer's speakers and microphone. The speakers emit an inaudible tone. The microphone senses these audio waves as well as any change in their frequency when they reflect off a moving object such as a hand. Software then uses the Doppler effect to calculate the speed, direction and amplitude of this motion and interpret its meaning, for example, a wave of the hand lets you scroll through pictures or songs [...]." Therefore, the sound waves of movements will be transformed into commands.

5+6

The speaker says: "Given how much we've come to rely on these gadgets for storing pictures, contacts and personal information, some serious privacy issues should be considered before selling, recycling or trading in your old phone. Typically, you restore factory settings on your smart phone before parting ways [...]." Therefore, phones you don't use any more may still contain sensitive material.

The speaker also says: "In the Yahoo article [...] recommends that in addition to the factory reset, you should remove a phone's memory and SIM cards before turning it in." Therefore, for protecting private data, the storage device must be taken out.

2 Teens on house arrest on GPS

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	<i>charge their batteries</i>	
1	around her ankle ancle ankle ankle with a strap around ancle around ankle around her ancle around the ankle around the ancle at her ankle everywhere fasten around the ancle fastened around her ankle on the ancle round her ankle	around her onkel around her uncle around the ankles (<i>would mean she has to wear two</i>) around his ankle (<i>Jackson is a girl</i>) at a ruber strap in her trousers on the coach on the feed over his socks part of a project under his socks wear under the clothes
2	a computer mouse a black computer mouse computer mice computermouse computer-mouse like a computer mouse looks like computer-mouse PC-mouse to a computer mouse	a mobile phone a phone big buttons black and plastic black and plastic box black in plastic black plastic box like black and plastic mobile phone monitor with LED lights small, black plastic, computer to a smart phone
3	radius of 150 feet 150 feet 150 feet big 150 feets 150 ft 150 ft radius about 150 feet	<i>any other numbers are incorrect</i> 115 feet from house to freeway (<i>the zone is the same to everybody, regardless of where they live</i>) on the freeway till the freeway very big
4	a special permission get a permission need a special permission need special permission permission special permission special permisson special perimition the need special permission	allowed ask for permission (<i>asking for the permission is not enough as they need to have the permission</i>) call probation officer (<i>this refers to what they need to do, but not to what they need to have</i>) call their parents help promission special promotion special provision
5	429 dollars 429 429 dollars a day	<i>any other numbers are incorrect</i> 429£ 85 bucks

	429\$ very expensive, 429 dollars	
6	it's overused it's too restrictive absolutely overused abused it is absolutely overused it is abused it makes kids angry its restrictive judges assign it reflexively overused over-used to restrictive	It is restricted (" <i>overuse</i> " contradicts being " <i>restricted</i> ") silly reasons teens violate it too restrictive and expensive
7	angry angry and abused angry for example it makes kids angry makes kids angry makes them angry they feel angry they get angry they may be angry they might feel angry they might get angry they're feeling angry	abusive and angry angry and obsessed (<i>obsessed is incorrect</i>) angry and opposite event angry and rebellious angry/opposite effect bad get stressed he feels like himself opposite of angry overly surveilled they feel aggressive they feel watched, useless they have no freedom

Begründungen

0

The speaker says: "At 7 each evening is also the time when about 130 other juvenile offenders in Alameda County, California, are required to plug in and sit down for their mandatory two-hour battery charge." The teenagers therefore have to plug in and charge their batteries at the same time of the day.

1

The speaker says: "Jackson has a GPS monitor fastened around her ankle with a rubber strap." Jackson therefore wears the GPS device around her ankle.

2

The speaker says: "The GPS unit is black and plastic, about the size and shape of a computer mouse, with three LED lights and a big button." The GPS therefore looks similar to a computer mouse.

3

The speaker says: "The probation officer drags a green circle over the kid's home. It's got a radius of 150 feet. Outside of that, it'd be a GPS violation, and a judge could send him back to juvenile hall." Therefore, the youngsters are restricted to a 150 feet zone at home.

4

The speaker says: "Teens on GPS monitoring have to call their probation officers before they leave for school in the morning. And anything outside of school and home requires special permission, at least 48 hours in advance." The teenagers therefore need special permission if they want to move away from home or school.

5

The speaker says: "Alameda County District Attorney Nancy O'Malley says sure, GPS is expensive, but it costs way less than locking kids up, that's 429 dollars a day. GPS, only 85 bucks. O'Malley credits the

surveillance technology with keeping young people at home with their families and out of incarceration.” Therefore, the daily costs of keeping a youngster in prison are 429 dollars.

6

The speaker says: “Dominique Pinkney is a public defender in Alameda County. He’s glad to have more kids out of jail, but he has a big problem with GPS.” Mr Pinkney says: “It’s absolutely overused.” The speaker says: “Pinkney argues that judges assign it almost reflexively, even to teens who never would have been sent to juvenile hall. Not only that, Pinkney says it’s too restrictive; teens get in trouble for silly reasons [...]” Mr Pinkney therefore thinks that GPS surveillance is overused and too restrictive.

7

Mr Pinkney says: “When you extend the consequence beyond some rational period, it becomes abusive, it makes kids angry, it actually has the opposite effect.” Teenagers might therefore get angry eventually

3 Girls’ education

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

Begründungen

0

The speaker says: “Well, I think for a long time we looked at girls’ education as something that was standing on its own and we didn’t realize that what is really going on is when we are seeing girls excluded from schooling is that this is reflecting a lot of other factors and poverty is one of those that is highest in line.” If girls can go to school therefore depends on many different aspects.

1

The speaker says: “[...] poverty is one of those that is highest in line; just a range of things, the more the financial challenges are felt by families, the more likely they are to see the opportunities for girls to...to either bring in some additional income, to work around the home, to provide support or just in many cases the...the very direct costs of schooling for instance are likely to be an obstacle for girls to go to schools.” Girls are therefore blocked from education because they need to earn money.

2

The female speaker says: “And what ways have you seen that are effective to kind of remove some of those obstacles to get more girls into school?”

The male speaker says: “Well, one of the big challenges is...is school fees, the abolition of school fees is one thing that has had some very real results, but even here things are very different depending on the country.” A strategy to make girls’ access to education easier therefore is to eliminate direct costs.

3

The speaker says: “Take the example of school uniforms, in some countries the use of school uniforms brings down costs to girls and makes it more likely for girls to be in schools, but oftentimes in some of the most deeply rural areas it can work in the opposite ways, the rural families can’t afford uniforms and that’ll actually act as an obstacle.” In the countryside, school clothes may therefore hinder girls from going to school.

4

The female speaker says: “I spoke to a woman recently who has followed the abolition of school fees in Kenya and what she noted was, yes, it did lead to a huge influx of school children going into school for the first time, but yet the system was really unable to cope [...]” In Kenya a large number of pupils therefore go to school because of free education.

5

The female speaker says: “[...] yes, it did lead to a huge influx of school children going into school for the first time but yet the system was really unable to cope, so they had overcrowded classrooms, lack of

facilities, lack of textbooks and certainly lack of teachers.” After removing educational costs, many schools therefore suffered from a shortage of almost everything.

6

The speaker says: “The simple removal of school fees clearly is not enough because the fact is that schools need funds, that there has to be money at the school level for supplies and for a whole range of services, so this has to be a planned process.” As schools have expenses, cutting educational costs therefore must be carefully thought about.

4 Laura Tenison

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

Begründungen

0

The speaker says: “I really started in business in a very, very small way. I started trading on the school playground, and that was purely a matter of being able to offer something other people didn’t have and wanting something that I couldn’t have, so it was a very basic form of trading.” Therefore, Laura’s first business venture dates back to her childhood.

1

The speaker says: “When I was at school, after making dolls clothes, I started making menswear and throughout my later years at school, I had a business making very ornate rococo men’s designs, and it worked perfectly well on a sort of made-to-measure level, but it was very much a cottage industry.” Towards the end of her student days, Laura therefore created extravagant clothes for guys.

2

The speaker says: “I then gave myself a self-imposed apprenticeship and I went to work for a company called Aquascutum, where I drove the HR department absolutely mad, because every three months I went up to them and I said, ‘I’ve done that job, now, give me another job, give me another job.’ And they were incredibly good to me [...].” In the course of her traineeship Laura therefore repeatedly requested new tasks.

3

The speaker says: “So I had spent this time in retail, in garment manufacturing, and I really knew what I wanted to do. The French business came purely by chance. I was looking to start a fashion company and I had absolutely no capital and I had no one who would invest in me, I was young and I was inexperienced [...].” Having sold clothes, Laura therefore wanted to start a clothing business.

4

The speaker says: “[...] completely by chance a friend of mine asked me to go to France for the weekend. She’d been left some money by her grandmother and wanted to buy a house.” Therefore, someone Laura knew intended to obtain property on the European continent.

5

The speaker says: “I’d already had a little bit of dabbling in property in London, I’d with my first job or with my first salary I’d bought a run-down flat, I’d done it up myself, I was artistic, I’d taught myself how to build a little bit, and I saw a gap in the market on this weekend trip to France.” Having renovated her own apartment, Laura therefore had experience in construction.

6

The speaker says: “[...] I saw a gap in the market on this weekend trip to France. We were met by a French estate agent who had no idea what the British wanted.” Therefore, Laura realized that some people on the European continent did not know what people from the UK were looking for.

7

The speaker says: “So I launched that company and built it up over the next two and a half years and was able to sell it as going concern to be able to go back into fashion and selling Aquila, the French property company gave me some of my start-up capital for JoJo.” After some time, Laura therefore sold the business in order to return to the initial business idea.