

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte
schriftliche Reife- und Diplomprüfung

BHS

18. September 2018

Englisch

(B2)

Hören

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 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 der Webadresse <https://bestellung.srdp.at/helpdesk> 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 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:

- https://bestellung.srdp.at/Anleitung_Helpdesk_AHS.pdf (AHS)
- https://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 Farming in the Midwest

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C	D	B	C	C	A	D	B	A	C

Begründungen

0

The speaker says: "In the middle of the 19th century, big railroad companies in the U.S. faced a bit of a problem. Congress had recently granted them millions of acres of public lands in the newly acquired Western territories." Therefore, in their beginnings, rail companies in the American West got support from the U.S. government.

1

The speaker says: "They needed people. They needed towns. They needed goods to transport and farmers to grow those products. They realized that they were gonna have to import a brand-new population, and so in the 1870s, they turned to Europeans – ideal candidates for relocation. European farmers and peasants were struggling at that very time under various forms of persecution, famine, and crushing rents." Therefore, people from Europe seemed suitable as settlers because they were longing for a better life.

2

The speaker says: "This is Andy Piasecki. A student of public relations, he argues that the campaign to track European settlers to America was one of the earliest examples of the kind of sophisticated corporate marketing efforts that we'd recognize today." Therefore, measures taken to make farmers come to the U.S. turned out to be surprisingly modern.

3

The speaker says: "Across the European continent, railroad men visited agricultural fairs to distribute maps and pamphlets." Therefore, representatives of the railway companies handed out promotion material.

4

The speaker says: "Hired men masquerading as professors touted the idea that America was a farmer's paradise. Some of these so-called professors said a farmer could grow crops nine months out of a year in America, or that Nebraska only had one month of winter." Therefore, people willing to emigrate were informed that the U.S. offered an ideal setting for agriculture.

5

The speaker says: "If hard work doesn't agree with you or you can't get on without luxuries, stay where you are." Therefore, a rail company advised people to remain in Europe if they disliked laboring.

6

The speaker says: "In the end, the PR campaigns were a stunning success." Therefore, the efforts to make Europeans come to America proved to be effective.

7

The speaker says: "As for what they found when they got here – that whole independence thing – well, for many, it didn't pan out." Therefore, on arrival, for a lot of immigrants the conditions turned out other than expected.

8

The speaker says: "A lot of the farmers had taken loans from railroad companies to acquire their land, and those same companies were controlling the costs of moving produce to markets." Therefore, many settlers had borrowed money to buy their property.

9

The speaker says: “No matter how hard a farmer worked, he couldn't seem to ever catch up with the debt that he was saddled with.” Therefore, although settlers tried constantly, they were unable to repay their loans.

2 The race for equality

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	<i>sponsors' lack of interest</i>	
1	<p>less media coverage less sponsorship</p> <p>hardly any media attention lack of sponsorship less attention less attention in media less attention than men less media attention less money less money than males less money than men less pushed by media less recognition from media less sponsoring by company's less sponsor interest less sponsor partnership less sponsored less sponsors than men less time on media little media coverage not enough media attention not enough media coverage not enough money not that much sponsorship too little sponsorships</p>	<p>commercial success don't get sponsored lack of interest (<i>too vague, aspect of media is missing</i>) less commercial appear less interest less interesting less popular men invest more time more attention from media more coverage more media coverage more media interest more media presence more popular more sponsorships much less interesting much less popular no commercial no financial support no interest no media coverage (<i>not accepted because there is media coverage of female sports, even if it is low</i>) no money from sponsors no sponsors no sponsorships not so successful sponsors the lack of interest</p>
2	<p>7% 7 percent</p> <p>7 per cent 7 percent of coverage 7% of coverage 7% of coveridge</p>	<p><i>Any percentage other than 7 is not accepted.</i></p> <p>a few percent about less percentage few half of the amount less than men (<i>too vague as the question asks for/ the soundfile mentions a specific amount</i>) very little (<i>too vague as the question asks for/ the soundfile mentions a specific amount</i>) very low (<i>too vague as the question asks for/ the soundfile mentions a specific amount</i>)</p>

3	<p>the best athletes</p> <p>success success in sports successful athletes the best the best atheletes the best athlete the best athlets the best athletz the best atleths the best ones the best sportsmans the top athletes the winners the world best athletes the world champion</p>	<p>a sponsor advertisements coaches colleagues colleges commercial sponsorships employment exposition female movement fitness foundation media popularity represent their countries represent their own country sponsor this people sponsors the athletes (<i>too vague, reference to their quality has to be included</i>) the country the most popular people (<i>this does not automatically imply that it is a top athlete, an athlete could also be popular for other reasons</i>) the sport their country win</p>
4	<p>KIA a car maker</p> <p>a 2 years sponsorship a car company a car making company a car producer a carmaker a carmaker company a sponsorship from KIA a two-year sponsorship a two-year sponsorship deal car producer KIA KIA a car company KIA a carmaker Kia car maker KIA, the carmaker the carmaker KIA</p>	<p>“KEA” a call maker 15 mio dollars 250 million dollars 37 to 45 percent 50 million dollars a assoziation a call maker a sponsor (<i>too vague</i>) a sponsorship (<i>too vague</i>) commercial sponsorship organisations other sponsors sponsors team the government women teams</p>
5	<p>2007</p>	<p><i>Any year other than 2007 is not accepted.</i></p> <p>de tour de france the beginning the Olympics Wimbeldon was founded</p>
6	<p>exciting</p> <p>as exciting as exciting as males as exciting as mens as exciting as mensports as exciting to watch</p>	<p>as skillful as men’s boring less exciting than men’s less interesting more exciting to watch not exciting to watch not interesting enough</p>

	as exiting as men comparable to male sport equally exciting equally exciting to watch exciting to watch exciting too interesting and exciting just as exciting just exciting to watch very exciting	not interesting to watch not so exciting not that exciting not very exciting see the top female skillful (<i>is mentioned in connection with the sport itself and not with the aspect of watching it</i>) skillfull as their man unexciting unspectacular
7	500,000 500 thousand 500 000 women 500 000 and rising about 500 000 two thirds	<i>Any number other than 500,000 is not accepted.</i> 61 percent higher than before higher than men huge increased increasing rising significant

Begründungen

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The speaker says: "Previous efforts have foundered because of a lack of interest amongst sponsors and the public." Therefore, trying to organise a Tour de France for females has failed due to sponsors' lack of interest.

1

The speaker says: "Professional women's sport is much less popular than the male equivalent. Why? If there were more sponsorship and media coverage, some say, then women's sports would be more popular." Therefore, one reason why female sports are less recognized could be that they get less media coverage or less sponsorship.

2

The speaker says: "The Women's Sport and Fitness Foundation or WSFF reports that in 2013, women's sport received 7% of coverage and 0.2% of the total value of commercial sponsorships." Therefore, in 2013, the amount of media presence of female sport was only 7%.

3

The speaker says: "Viewers want to watch sports at the highest professional standard and sponsors want to be associated with the best athletes." Therefore, those who put money into sport are interested in being related to the best athletes.

4

The speaker says: "The English women's cricket team became professional earlier this month, signing a two-year sponsorship deal with KIA, a car maker." Therefore, one British female team now receives money from KIA, a car maker.

5

The speaker says: "Wimbledon, the oldest tennis tournament, started awarding women the same amount of prize money as men in 2007." Therefore, the sum that top tennis players can win has been equal for men and women since 2007.

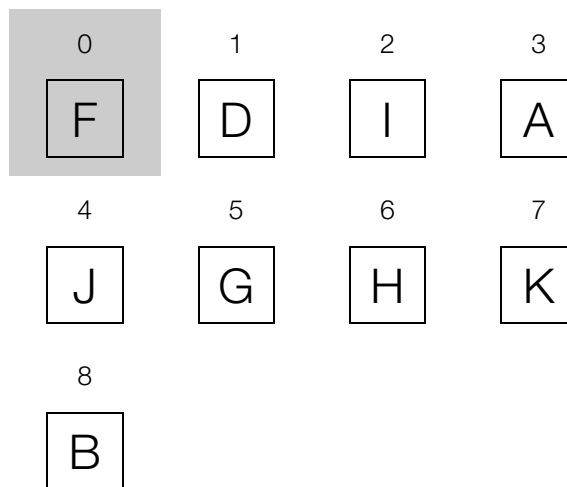
6

The speaker says: "More strikingly, the opinion of sports fans seems to be shifting. 61% of fans surveyed by the WSFF said they believe that top sports women were just as skilful as their male equivalents, and over half said women's sport was just as exciting to watch." Therefore, in a poll, over 50 percent of people said that watching female sports is exciting.

7

The speaker says: "In Britain, 750,000 athletes took up team sports. After the Olympics, 500,000 of them were women." Therefore, the number of females who started doing sports after the Olympics was 500,000.

3 Institute of Science and Technology Austria



Begründungen

0

The interviewer says: "At the moment there are just 160 scientists working on the campus of the former psychiatric hospital." Therefore, in the past, the building was a place to treat people suffering from mental illnesses.

1

The interviewer says: "She has previously researched in such prestigious institutions as Stanford and the New York University Medical Center [...]." Therefore, before Siekhaus took up her new position, she used to work at places with an excellent reputation.

2

Daria Siekhaus says: "The faculty and the colleagues that you have here, the students, the post-docs, are all tremendously creative, smart and interactive." Therefore, Siekhaus appreciates the characteristics of the people who work and study at the Institute.

3

Daria Siekhaus says: "I use the fruit fly to try to understand how cells can move through barriers. And why this is important is because cells do this during cancer spreading and when immune cells chase down infections." Therefore, Siekhaus works with a type of insect to do a special kind of medical research.

4

Daria Siekhaus says: "I understand that I'm being funded by the taxpayers and they would like to see something useful as a result." Therefore, Siekhaus knows that public funding is expected to result in helpful research findings.

5

Daria Siekhaus says: “The thing that tax payers may not know or understand completely is that basic research, it’s not a linear process. [...] We keep knocking on doors and hoping that we will open one and that we’ll be in a room that’s really exciting, but you have to knock on a lot of doors to find that room.” Therefore, while doing research, scientists have to explore various research paths.

6

The interviewer asks: “Do you think that part of the problem is that the media underreports scientific achievement so much, and a lot of great breakthroughs are happening in science pretty much under the radar for the public.” Daria Siekhaus answers: “[...] science isn’t covered as much as I think, as a scientist, it should be because there is so much excitement [...].” Therefore, Siekhaus agrees with the interviewer that successful research should get more public recognition.

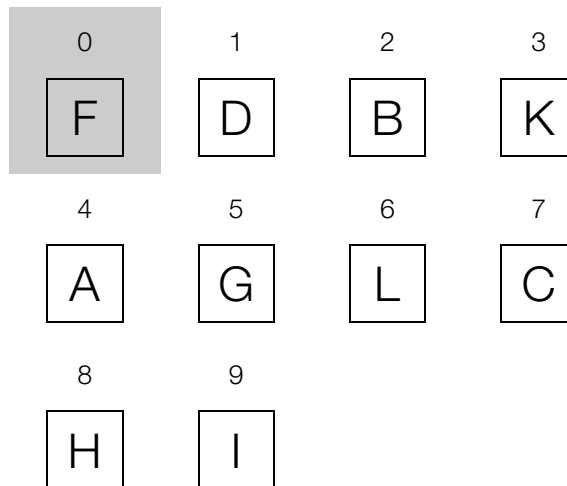
7

Daria Siekhaus says: “I think science journalism doesn’t always report on how the scientific process works, on the amount of failure that is required to achieve success, on the amount of frustration that is required to achieve happiness.” Therefore, the media should present lack of success as a necessary part of scientific work.

8

The interviewer asks: “How important is it that scientific research budgets are kept intact?” Daria Siekhaus answers: “You are talking to a scientist, so I am a bit biased, but anyway, if I contrast America with Austria right now, America is having severe problems of austerity and hence they’re cutting their NH budget. And I have to say a lot of European scientists and me, an American scientist, are going to Europe as a result.” Therefore, Siekhaus left the USA as a result of financial restrictions on research.

4 America’s changing mall culture



Begründungen

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The speaker says: “Thanks to a variety of factors that have transformed the economy in recent years, malls across this country are in various states of distress.” All over America, shopping malls are therefore confronted with several kinds of problems.

1

Professor Dunham-Jones says: “A dead or dying mall is a mall that is not generating enough dollars per square foot to pay for the maintenance of the structure itself. In fact you can actually often find a mall that’s fully occupied, but if it’s occupied with shops that are paying fairly low rent and not really your class A mall, once they’re only generating less than about 300 or 250 dollars per square foot per month that’s a real indication of trouble [...].” Therefore, malls are likely to fail once they are unable to operate cost-effectively.

2

The speaker asks: "What's killing malls?"

Professor Dunham-Jones says: "A variety of things. Everything from, there is the fact that we probably built too many of them." Therefore, malls are perhaps going out of business because they are too numerous.

3

Professor Dunham-Jones says: "Online shopping is having some of a toll." Therefore, according to the professor, the failure of malls also occurs because of new shopping options.

4

The speaker says: "If you have a dead or dying mall, I suppose there must be different stages of grief. You go into denial for a little while, then you try to bargain [...]." Therefore, according to the interviewer, giving up on a mall must be a rather sad process.

5

Professor Dunham-Jones says: "We find all sorts of interesting things; they're being turned into office space. Google Glass happens to now be in a former dead mall. They're being turned into medical centers, churches, schools and universities, civic functions." Converted malls are therefore also used for educational purposes.

6

Professor Dunham-Jones says: "There's over about 40 malls that have more or less bulldozed the existing mall and are now building the downtown that that suburb never had before." Some destroyed malls therefore provide space for new urban centers.

7

Professor Dunham-Jones says: "Today it's twenty-two blocks of walkable urban streets that connect up with the neighboring streets. At the ground floor you get a lot of shops and then, above that, a lot of either offices or apartments." The site of the former "Villa Italia Mall" in Colorado has therefore been turned into a multi- functional area.

8

Professor Dunham-Jones says: "And at the same time they've actually cut traffic because so many of those people now are able to walk to their, you know, daily needs." Therefore, one effect of the new development in Colorado is that it led to a reduction of pollution.

9

Professor Dunham-Jones says: "It's often referred to as 'new urbanism'. It's a sort of a movement that has been driving a lot of this because it makes so much sense from an economic point of view, certainly from a sort of sustainability and environment point of view, from a social, sort of building more opportunities for people to get together. And it also just really makes sense in terms of our changing demographics." Therefore, the concept of "new urbanism" stands for a meaningful kind of city planning.

Tonquellen der Aufgaben

- 1: Sprecher: Balogh, Brian; Onuf, Peter; Ayers, Ed and Andrew Piasecki: Selling American Farming. BackStory.
<https://www.backstoryradio.org/shows/green-acres/> [21.03.18] (adaptiert).
- 2: Sprecherin: K.S.C.: Why professional women's sport is less popular than men's. The Economist.
<https://www.economist.com/blogs/economist-explains/2014/07/economist-explains-19> [28.02.2018] (adaptiert).
- 3: Sprecher: Cummins, Chris: Inside Austria's Elite University. Gespräch mit Siekhaus, Daria; Öffentlicher Rundfunk, Stiftung öffentlichen Rechts.
<http://fm4.orf.at/stories/1696326/> [24.03.2012] (adaptiert).
- 4: Sprecher: Inskip, Steve: Here's What's Becoming Of America's Dead Shopping Malls. Gespräch mit Dunham-Jones, Ellen; NPR.
<http://www.npr.org/series/341876603/americas-changing-mall-culture> [21.03.18] (adaptiert).