

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche
Reifeprüfung/Reife- und Diplomprüfung/Berufsreifeprüfung

30. September 2021

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://ablauf.srdp.at>. Falls eine telefonische Korrekturhotline angeboten wird, sind die Zeiten ebenfalls dort ersichtlich.

1 Can tech save the NHS?

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

Begründungen

0

The speaker says: "Three years ago Jeremy Hunt announced his challenge for a paperless NHS by 2018. This meant in practice that more patients could access their online-records, referrals could happen via email rather than letter and records could follow patients across any part of the NHS [...]." A proposal to reform the NHS therefore aimed to enable patients to get information more easily.

1

The speaker says: "Now we have the pledge from NHS England to be paperless at point of care by 2020." The NHS's current plan therefore is to change to an online service system soon.

2

Samuel Gibbs says: "So right now you may assume when you head into a hospital, that one, that everything you've ever done in the NHS or have been treated by, seen a doctor, had any sort of care, is at the fingertips of the doctors that are hoping to put you right now." People therefore tend to believe that doctors have quick access to all medical records.

3

Samuel Gibbs says: "The one thing that you might know is that the Summary Care Record, the thing that your GPs hold, the GPs are the holder of your data as a person, person in the NHS I suppose." One of the GP's tasks therefore is to store patients' medical files.

4

Samuel Gibbs says: "I mean, the problem is that we've seen the NHS go through several attempts to reform and move forward especially on the IT-front and there have been problems, understandable, it is a very, very complex organisation." In recent years, the NHS has therefore had difficulties when trying to improve things.

5

The speaker asks: "What sort of benefits will patients get when this scheme is finished other than, I guess, having to speak to their doctors less?" Beverley Bryant says: "Well, the main job here is to allow a faster improved diagnosis, improve safety, for example electronic prescribing because the NHS organisations are joined up between diagnostic testing, outpatients, discharges, social care, etc." One major advantage of the reform therefore is that patients will be treated more efficiently.

6

Beverley Bryant says: "Well, we've tried to do this in the past and we have not done a great job, to be honest. Our attempts have varied; in the early 2000s where we just threw money at it and there wasn't necessarily the expertise in the NHS to deliver it. Then we did the national programme for IT and the problem there was that we effectively imposed a technical solution on the NHS and the clinicians and doctor-nurses didn't have ownership of those solutions." Around twenty years ago, the efforts to reform therefore failed because they were carried out unprofessionally.

7

Beverley Bryant says: "We had a mixed response, some picked it up, some didn't, but broadly, we didn't really get the clinical buy-in to the whole process that is fundamental to making this a success." Healthcare professionals who were confronted with the innovations therefore reacted in different ways.

8

The speaker asks: "So what is different this time?" Beverley Bryant says: "So the approach this time is to say: We won't tell you what to buy, we won't tell you how to operate. We have a federated system, local organisations, but, we will help you, we will use money, we've been successful [...]." With the new attempt at reform, the NHS will therefore allow more freedom of choice.

9

Beverley Bryant says: “We’ll also start to define standards that you have to adhere to electronically. So we’ll set through our commissioning and regulate relievers, conditions that hospitals and organisations have to meet for a digital future for their patients.” In future it will therefore be necessary for health facilities to fulfil certain requirements.

2 Four-day week

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

Begründungen

0

Andrew Barnes says: “[...] I think one of the things that we do as leaders sometimes is that we tell people. And we tell them we’re going to do this and we tell them how we’re going to do this.” According to Andrew, company bosses therefore tend to give orders.

1

Andrew Barnes says: “Look frankly, I have no idea how we’re going to do this. So you tell me! You have a month to think about how you’re going to deliver five days of productivity in four.” Andrew’s employees were therefore encouraged to make a plan to present to him.

2

Andrew Barnes says: “Some people had this thing that they put a little flag in a pot by their computer that said: ‘If my flag is in my pot, I’m having to concentrate on something at the moment. Don’t disrupt me! When I take the flag out, you can come and have a chat about an issue.’” A few staff members therefore used a specific object to stop others from interrupting their work flow.

3

Andrew Barnes says: “We found that there was about a 30% drop in the time spent on the internet. Now we’d have expected 20% because 20% of the people were out of the office but actually what we got was a 30% drop.” Online activity in the office therefore decreased disproportionately.

4

Andrew Barnes says: “And he had to go back to her and say ‘Look, I’m sorry. I just can’t look at these houses you keep sending me over the internet in work hours. If I do, I might let down my teammates.’” One employee therefore had to cut back on his private life because he wanted to avoid disappointing his group.

5

Andrew Barnes says: “So, suddenly, it’s a bit of a different dynamic because you as an individual therefore now have a responsibility and accountability not to me [...], but you have a responsibility and accountability to your colleagues and it’s them that you’re letting down. [...] I think that’s the difference between this model and a lot of the other models that have been tried around the world.” Andrew’s four-day scheme is therefore special in the way it focuses on team spirit.

6

Andrew Barnes says: “[...] the two offices got together and said ‘Right, okay. We’re going to stagger our days off across the two offices.’” The company’s small locations therefore chose to cooperate.

7

Andrew Barnes says: “I think the reality is we’ll probably run this on an annualised basis, because I think one of the things we have to do is keep the research going.” The four-day week scheme will therefore be reviewed every year.

3 Gainsborough's portrait of Dr Schomberg

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	<i>he had many customers</i>	
1	had cured his daughter cured Gainsborough's daughter cured his daughter cured his daughter temporarily cured his daughter's disease cured his doughther had cured Gainsborough's daughter helped his daughter helped his ill daughter helped his little daughter saved his daughter saved his daughter's life Schomberg helped his daughter	also didn't pay can't cope with situation could not afford it couldn't deal with it couldn't deal with situation cured his daught cured his sister didn't buy it didn't have enough money didn't have much money didn't pay gave him his daughter give him his daughter got fees from him had killed his daughter had many clients had model daughters has a sick daughter has two daughters he was his doctor his three daughters killed his daughter killed his sick daughter killed the daughter looked at his daughter was talented
2	the curtains were drawn dark room darkness is he could change lights in the dark is darkness it is almost dark it is dark it was almost dark it was dark it was dark enough it was pretty dark it was slightly dark it's dark it is mostly dark the curtains drawn the curtains were closed the curtains were down there is few light there was little light they poses in dark	daughters couldn't deal he paints in progress his daughter lived in the bath light was turned off the light was off
3	compare both heads achieve realism be more realistic compare compair compare models with portraits	charge 100 fees find out the colour get close to head get into detail give it more details his face like to see you

	<p>compare it compare it properly compare it with model compare painting and reality compare the faces compare the heads compare them compare with real head make the painting realistic paint realistic to compare to compare the painting to make it real</p>	<p>move move it move their head paint more detail paint the details real face real head see all the details see everything the background the details the paper</p>
4	<p>was not always accurate</p> <p>are not accurate became inaccurate became less accurate became unaccurate didn't become accurate didn't look as realistic gets inaccurate got less accurate loses accuracy lost accuracy not always accurate was getting inaccurate was less accurate was not accurate was not really accurate was not so accurate was not very accurate wasn't accurate to face wasn't that accurate were inaccurate were not as accurate weren't that accurate anymore</p>	<p>are sketchy are unfinished backgrounds became sketchy become bigger bored concentrate on the backgrounds get famous got bored got more interesting got painted dark got shabby background got taller in the dark is dark is finish should move to compare was accurate was dark was left alone was ugly wasn't accured were abstracts and backgrounds were very big</p>
5	<p>used very long brushes</p> <p>did sketchy backgrounds had long brushes had to use ladders made the background sketchy need a ladder sometimes need long brushes use very long brushes used 6-foot brushes used a long brush used big brushes used extremely long brushes used huge brushes used long brushes used tall brushes went up a ladder</p>	<p>became popular could handle the portraits draw six-foot pictures get a lot money get expensive had his own gallery held a sword made brushes made good backgrounds need a leather paint in candlelight pictures get catchy speed up the process stands on a letter used 6 foot pencils used his source used long brunches used long rushes used swords wanted to demonstrate them was a genius was admired</p>

6	was the black sheep is the black sheep was a black sheap was a black sheep was family's black sheep	extremely distinguish family extremely loved his family got thrown out had bad relationships learn him to paint needed money rested with family was an old men was no good brother was pretty rich was very poor wasn't good
7	had to disappear completely disappeared disappear disappeared disappeared disappeared to Reading disappeared to reading disappears disappier dissapeard dissapeared has to disappear	got disappointed put in his pocket was arrested was in prison was sad

Begründungen

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The speaker says: “[...] Thomas Gainsborough trained in London before moving to Bath in 1759. Anyone who was anyone flocked to this fashionable spa in the 18th century, which meant many customers for the young portrait painter, whose fame steadily grew.” Gainsborough therefore worked in a health resort because there he had many customers.

1

The speaker says: “Unlike most of Gainsborough’s clients, Schomberg didn’t pay for his portrait. Cathy FitzGerald asked art historian James Heard to explain why.” James Heard says: “The story is that Gainsborough had two daughters – one of them it seemed was not very well [...] and finally he asked Dr Schomberg, who seemed to have actually cured her – perhaps temporarily – but he cured her, and so Gainsborough painted this portrait in lieu of doctor’s fees.” Gainsborough therefore did the portrait for free because Schomberg had cured his daughter.

2

James Heard says: “Gainsborough really thought about the whole process. For instance, he was not very interested in a particular kind of poses... He would sit you down or stand you and he would observe you, but with the curtains drawn. He liked to see you in the dark, almost the dark and then gradually, as the painting progressed, so he would open the curtains and put in more and more of the detail [...]. He often used candlelight.” Gainsborough therefore began a portrait by studying his models in a room where the curtains were drawn.

3

James Heard says: "And what he would do is once he'd just roughed out where the face would be in some brown paint, no doubt, he would then move it, move the whole canvas so the head is as close to the real head as possible and so he could compare them." Cathy Fitzgerald asks: "So he was aiming for realism above all?" James Heard says: "Absolutely. And he was very gifted at that." Gainsborough therefore put the painting near his model's face in order to compare both heads.

4

James Heard says: "[...] sometimes he got bored with the person he was painting, so they're not always so accurate." When Gainsborough lost interest in his model, his painting was therefore not always accurate.

5

James Heard says: "Look at the size of this portrait. [...] How do you paint that? Going up and down a ladder? Well, you might do for certain parts of it, but the background... We do know that Gainsborough actually used very long brushes, 6 foot. [...] Well, if you look at the background here, you can see, it's very sketchy." Because of the dimensions of his paintings, Gainsborough therefore used very long brushes.

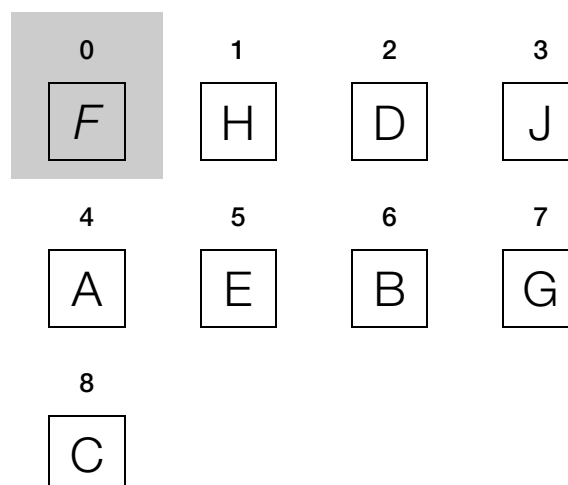
6

James Heard says: "Schomberg, he came from an extremely distinguished family. And Schomberg himself, the man that's in our painting, turned out to be the black sheep of the family." To his relatives, Schomberg was therefore the black sheep.

7

James Heard says: "[...] he was appointed to collect money from the churches in Bath for the local hospital. And instead of the money going into whatever it was – the box, the dish – it was going into his inside pocket. Seven pounds no less, which was a huge amount of money. He had to disappear. He disappeared to Reading." After stealing from a religious institution, Schomberg therefore had to disappear.

4 A solution to traffic jams



Begründungen

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The speaker says: "Most New Yorkers are opposed to the plan but if recent history tells us anything those sceptics might change their minds soon". People who are against the new fee may therefore develop a different view in future.

1

The speaker says: “[...] but in 2021 it will become a dividing line and anyone who drives south of it will have to pay a hefty fee”. In contrast to today, drivers will therefore pay for travelling in a certain area soon.

2

The first interviewee says: “The traffic is just horrendous. [...] So I think people should have to pay for the privilege of driving.” The first interviewee therefore says drivers ought to be charged for driving.

3

The second interviewee says: “I commute into the city from Queens and I’m paying for tolls already.” The second interviewee therefore explains that she has to pay extra due to where she lives.

4

The third interviewee says: “Less driving, more public transportation. It’s all positive, really.” The third passer-by therefore likes the consequence that drivers will use alternatives more frequently.

5

The speaker says: “Jonas Eliasson is a researcher and former transport administrator in Stockholm. Congestion pricing started there in 2006 despite deep opposition.” In Sweden, the changes originally were therefore very unpopular.

6

Jonas Eliasson says: “We would reduce congestion, we didn’t really doubt that, but this huge change in public opinion was something that we hadn’t really prepared for.” Specialists in Sweden were therefore surprised about the developments.

7

The speaker says: “One obvious explanation is that people didn’t realize it would really work, then they saw the benefits and believed in them.” People therefore finally approved of the new development when they understood that it worked.

8

The speaker says: “Economist Maria Börjesson looked at congestion pricing in Gothenburg, Sweden, where, you guessed it, support went up after the charges were in place. But people didn’t actually change their mind about how effective congestion pricing is.” Maria Börjesson says: “So they actually had it grasped pretty well what the outcome would be even before, but still the support increased.” The attitude of the Swedish people on the potential of the fees therefore remained the same.

Bildquellen

Aufgabe 2: © geralt / www.pixabay.com

Aufgabe 4: © Christian Müller / www.fotolia.com

Tonquellen

Aufgabe 1: Sprecher: Gibbs, Samuel; Hern, Alex: Can tech save the National Health Service? The Guardian: Tech Weekly.

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