

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche  
Reifeprüfung/Reife- und Diplomprüfung/Berufsreifeprüfung

22. September 2022

Englisch  
Korrekturheft

Lesen 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* 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 BMBWF 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 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](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 The ancient refrigerator

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

### Begründungen

0

The text says: "Take the Incas, for example, who did not have a developed alphabetic system for writing but had the quipu, a counting device of knots and strings that enabled them to keep track of population records and livestock and even recaptured essential episodes of their folklore." One particular ancient civilization therefore counted their people although they lacked a written language.

1

The text says: "When it comes to engineering, architectural wonders are omnipresent on almost every continent, whether that be the pyramids of Egypt, Angkor Wat of the Khmer Empire, or even entire underground cities such as Derinkuyu in Turkey's Cappadocia region. One great example of smart and sustainable engineering brings us to the Middle East, a realm noted for being one of the cradles of civilization and developing human cultures. There, around the 4th century B.C., the ancient Persians came up with what is known as yakhchāl." In ancient times, the yakhchāl was therefore one of many cases of clever inventions.

2

The text says: "The yakhchāl did not serve as a burial ground or a place to accommodate people; instead it fulfilled another important function in the scorching summers. With excessive heat and arid climate, the region had inhabitants, the ancient Persians, who needed some way to cool off and store food during the summer months, and that's when yakhchāls were found to be of great help. The word stands for 'ice pit.' These edifices provided both space and conditions to store not only ice but also many types of food that would otherwise quickly spoil at hot temperatures." The yakhchāl's cooling effect was therefore able to cope with the annual hot season.

3

The text says: "On the outside, a yakhchāl structure dominates the skyline with its domed shape, and on the inside, it would typically integrate an evaporation cooler system that allowed the ice and food resources to stay cool or even frozen while stored in the structure's underground rooms. It may sound a bit far-fetched that the ancient Persians saved ice in the middle of the desert, but their technique was, in essence, not so complicated." The yakhchāl's basement therefore served as the chamber for the supplies.

4

The text says: "A typical yakhchāl edifice would rise some 60 feet, and on the inside it would contain vast spaces for storage. The leading examples point to figures such as 6,500 cubic yards in volume. The evaporative cooling system inside the structures functioned through wind catchers and water brought from nearby springs via qanāts, common underground channel systems in the region, designed to carry water through communities and different facilities." The technology that created the cold temperatures inside the yakhchāl therefore depended on some airflow.

5

The text says: "The evaporative cooling allowed temperatures inside the yakhchāl to decrease with ease, giving a chill feeling that you were indeed standing inside one big refrigerator. The walls of it were constructed intelligently as well, with usage of special mortar that provided super insulation and protection from the hot desert sun. It was a mix of sand, clay, and other components such as egg whites and goat hair among others." The building material which kept the heat out therefore contained animal products.

## 6

The text says: "The structures also contained trenches at the bottom, designed to collect any water coming from molten ice. Once collected, this water was then refrozen during night time, making maximum use of the resource as well as the cold desert night temperatures. It was a repetitive process." Channels located in the lowest part of the yakhchāls therefore made sure that no liquid would be wasted.

## 2 Preserving musical history

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	<i>Kodaly and Bartok</i>	
1	<p><b>expensive equipment</b></p> <p>equipment for playing recordings            equipment needed for playing            equipment to play it            equipment to play music            equipment to play them            expensive equipment to play            expensive equipments they needed            expensive equitment            gramophones            record players            the equipment needed            the expensive equipment            the needed equipment</p>	<p>buying instruments            buying their own music            composition            contemporaries            equipment in other regions            expensive instruments            express deep social truth            expression for humanity            field recordings            gramophone company            his wares            in compositions            instruments            musicology            musicology and equipment            old music            original compositions            own compositions            people of these regions            recordings            records            sale back            sale back people home            social truth            the music industry            the nascent record companies            the produced music            the warehouse manager            their compositions            their own country            their own music            their product            them            this sort of music            wares from the warehouse</p>
2	<p><b>a warehouse manager</b></p> <p>a Balinese warehouse manager            a warehouse manager's rage            an angry warehouse manager            frustrated warehouse manager            furious warehouse manager</p>	<p>a Canadian composer            a Canadian shop            a customer            an American folklorist            being destroyed by seller            Canadians bought some records            civilians            consumers in shop            its sale back idea            Jon Lomax            people of those regions            range</p>

		<p>records in a shop  smashed the rest  social truth  the British Gramophone Company  the disinterest  the Library of Congress  the people  the Voyager Golden Record  wares were selling  world was being</p>
3	<p><b>a Louisiana prison</b></p> <p>a Luisiana prison  a prison  a prison in Louisiana  Louisiana prison  Louisiana's prison  record a prison inmate  record a prisoner  record Ledbetter in prison  see a prisoner  see Ledbetter in prison  the Louisiana prison  the prison in Louisiana  visit a prisoner  visit Ledbetter in prison</p> <p><i>("prison" aspect must be included)</i></p>	<p>a label  American South  American South Library  American South Library Congress  Bali  collect South American recordings  Europe  his collection of recordings  Huddie Ledbetter  including children  Library of Congress  Lomax recorded Huddie  make his marathon  make his marathon collection  make his own music  record a blues guitarist  recorded Huddie Ledbetter  slums  South America  Spain and Italy  survey people  the American South  the dirt poor Genoa</p>
4	<p><b>French West African colonies</b></p> <p>African colonies  colonies becoming independent  colonies moving towards independence  French colonies  West African colonies</p>	<p>1990s  a Cuban album  Balinese gamelan music  Balinese music  Buena Vista Social Club  different countries  disappearing  dying out  ethnographic labels  Folk Ways in America  Folkways, Topic and Ocora  humanity  independence  moving towards independence  musicologists  the French government  the French West African  the past  the songwriters  the Voyager Golden Record  the whole world  this sort of Music  traditional Balinese gamelan music  West Africa  West African</p>
5	<b>irresistible charm</b>	a bestselling album

	<p>an charm  an irresistible charm  charm  irresistible charm  irresistible charm  irresistible charming  irrestible charm  irrestibling charm of music  music of irresistibile charm  the charm</p>	<p>a boom  a special rhythm  been a boom  been bestselling  been striking gold  boomed the world music  caused a music boom  fire  fired by the spectacle  forgotten music  galvanised by a bestselling  galvanised the music boom  galvanised world music boom  great success  highlighted another marketing ploy  history in it  looked only few years  republished forgotten music  rushed to join  sold the best  something special  spectacled  spectacled men and women  striking gold with music  the world music boom  turned booming to bust</p>
6	<p><b>digital distribution</b></p> <p>digital devices  digital distribution and internet  digital media  digital sources  internet  the internet</p>	<p>a box  a shellac disc  book  Bowles's notebook  box  boxes  CDs  digital boxes  iTunes  leather-bound books  Moroccan field recordings  notes in a book  record shops' increasing reluctance  record stores  specialist CDs  this slum hit the</p>

## Begründungen

0

The text says: "Like many of their contemporaries, Zoltan Kodaly and Bela Bartok, two Hungarians [...] used the folk music they hoovered up to enrich their own compositions." Traditional material was therefore put to good use by Kodaly and Bartok.

1

The text says: "But the British Gramophone Company and its German and American rivals had little interest in musicology. The songs and dances they recorded in Central and South-East Asia were for sale back to the people of those regions, who would, it was hoped, buy the expensive equipment needed to play them." Companies therefore first recorded traditional music in order to get people to invest in expensive equipment.

2

The text says: “[...] a Canadian composer bought some of those records in a shop in Bali. The warehouse manager, angry that his wares were not selling, smashed the rest in a rage.” A quantity of traditional Balinese music has therefore been lost due to the reaction of a warehouse manager.

3

The text says: “Among other luminaries, Lomax recorded Huddie ‘Leadbelly’ Ledbetter, a well-known blues guitarist who was doing time in a Louisiana prison.” In order to collect recordings, John Lomax therefore even went to a Louisiana prison.

4

The text says: “[...] Ocora, set up by the French government initially to record the music of the French West African colonies as they moved towards independence.” One record label was therefore originally created in order to preserve the songs of French West African colonies.

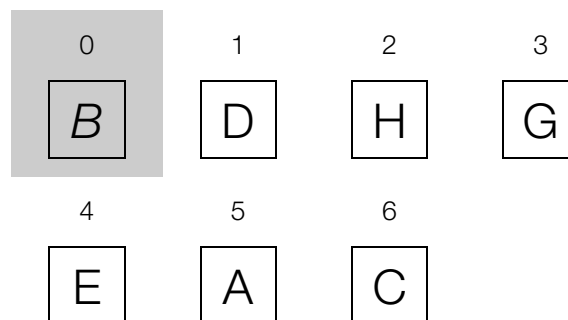
5

The text says: “The world music boom of the 1990s was galvanised by a bestselling Cuban album, ‘Buena Vista Social Club’. Who could not be fired by the spectacle of some very old men and women (and their label) striking gold with forgotten music of irresistible charm?” The author therefore obviously likes the Cuban musicians’ material because he says it has - irresistible charm.

6

The text says: “Some closed down, and others abandoned CDs in favour of digital distribution.” Some traditional music recordings are therefore now only available via digital distribution.

### 3 Communicating with deafblind people



#### Begründungen

0

The paragraph is about the importance of learning how to communicate with deafblind people. The text says: “A key goal for the charity Deafblind UK is to persuade sighted and hearing people to take just half an hour to learn to communicate with deafblind people. Unless more people bother to learn the very easy manual alphabet, the deafblind will stay excluded from basic activities – anything from using a supermarket to having a confidential consultation with their doctor.”

1

In this part of the paragraph Murphy points out that it is important that the deafblind communicate with other people. The text says: “Patrick Murphy, who lost his sight and hearing because of meningitis when he was 15, has spoken about the deafblind at national and international disability conferences. ‘I always say we are people first and deafblind second. Deafblindness creates problems with communication and mobility, but if we have friends who learn to talk to us, we can manage very well.’”

2

The sentence is about why people have become deafblind. The text says: “Like Murphy, almost all the 1,400 deafblind people who run Deafblind UK started life sighted, or hearing, or both, and have become deafblind either through a genetic disorder, such as Ushers syndrome, or as a result of illness or accident.”



**3**

The sentence is about the use of different forms of communication when the charity's board of trustees meets. The text says: "When the charity's board of trustees meets – half of them deafblind and all of them elected by the deafblind membership – six different communication methods are used."

**4**

The sentence is about how Murphy communicates. The text says: "Murphy speaks clearly and articulately, but because he cannot hear, lip-read or follow sign language he has to rely on an interpreter to spell the words on to his hand using the manual alphabet."

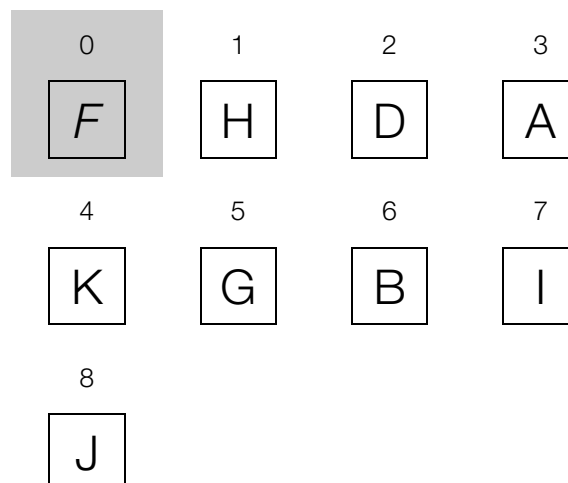
**5**

The paragraph explains why people come to the centre for the deafblind. The text says: "Chief executive Jackie Scott explains: 'Deafblind people come here for residential courses, for assessments, for counselling, for rehabilitation or for respite. When people become deafblind they need to learn new skills and new ways of coping.'"

**6**

The sentence provides further information regarding the courses offered by the centre for deafblind people. The text says: "The centre also runs courses for health and social service professionals on deafblindness, including communication courses."

#### 4 The Ig Nobel Prize



#### Begründungen

**0**

The paragraph is about the person who was awarded the Ig Nobel Prize for Medicine in that year and what he was awarded it for. The text says: "This year's winners included Donald Unger, a doctor who received the Medicine Prize for cracking the knuckles of his left hand but not his right - for sixty years to see if the habit contributes to arthritis (it didn't)."

**1**

The paragraph is about the organization that awards the Ig Nobel Prizes and what they do. The text says: "The Ig Nobels are given out by Improbable Research, an organization that publicizes 'research that makes people laugh and then think', according to its website."

**2**

The paragraph is about how silly-sounding science is perceived by people. The text says: "Silly-sounding science is often branded as frivolous and sometimes criticized as a waste of taxpayer money."

**3**

The first part of the paragraph elaborates on the idea that any science might sound strange in the beginning but then might lead to positive and important results. The text says: "The problem with this perspective, said Marc Abrahams, originator of the Ig Nobels, is that important science often sounds strange."

**4**

After elaborating on some examples of silly-sounding science, the paragraph then states that some of these findings later proved to be relevant and helpful. The text says: "'A lot of things we now call breakthroughs were once considered pretty crazy,' said Abrahams."

**5**

The paragraph is about one example of weird-sounding science, the 'Frog-Dancing-Master', and how the scientist behind the research became immortalized later on. The text says: "These experiments were the first to reveal that muscles are controlled by electric impulses that Galvani called 'animal electricity' - a finding that is one of the cornerstones of modern physiology and caused his name to be immortalized in the verb 'galvanize.'"

**6**

The paragraph is about how interesting and how beneficial everyday physics can be, even for people who are not interested in science. The text says: "'Everyday physics is interesting by definition,' says Reinhardt Shuhmann, the managing editor of the journal. 'It's a good way of keeping the non-physics population interested in science.'"

**7**

The paragraph elaborates on further benefits of Lakshminarayanan Mahadevan's findings. The text says: "And wrinkling sheets aren't just a problem for persnickety housekeepers. Understanding how things wrinkle is important not only for combating aging skin, but for engineering emerging technologies like nanotubes and ultra-thin films."

**8**

The paragraph is about the MacArthur Foundation awarding Mr. Mahadevan a grant to support his studies. The text says: "Mahadevan's research is also considered important by the MacArthur Foundation, which in September awarded him a strings-free check for \$500,000 to support his studies - a prestigious fellowship also known as a 'genius grant.'"

## Bildquellen

Aufgabe 2: © brongkie / www.fotolia.com

## Textquellen

Aufgabe 1: Andrews, Stefan: The yakhchāl was an ancient Persian “refrigerator” that stored food and even ice long before electricity was invented.

<https://www.thevintagenews.com/2017/12/20/yakhchal-ancient-persian-refrigerator/> [31.03.2022] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 2: Autor/in nicht genannt: Humanity’s heartbeat.

<https://www.economist.com/books-and-arts/2016/08/11/humanitys-heartbeat> [07.04. 2022] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 3: Rickford, Frances: Let’s spell this out.

<http://www.deafblind.com/guardian.html> [31.03.2022] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 4: Powell, Devin: Knuckle-cracking gets (Ig) Nobel Prize.

<http://www.livescience.com/strangenews/091002-ig-nobel-2009-awards.html> [31.03.2022] (adaptiert).