

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche  
Reifeprüfung/Reife- und Diplomprüfung / Berufsreifeprüfung

9. Mai 2023

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](https://helpdesk.srdp.at/Anleitung_Helpdesk.pdf)

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

## 1 Sustainable fashion

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

### Begründungen

0

The interviewer says: “Two women, a Cambodian and an Australian, have got a workshop there that’s making clothes using fabric, left-over fabric from the big garment factories.” Two female business owners are therefore using surplus material from other companies.

1

Megan says: “[...] there is massive garment manufacturing happening, hundreds of factories going on there, and they’re not all doing it, mostly, I would say, not all doing it in a very wonderful way.” In the area the business is situated, many companies therefore produce clothes.

2

Megan says: “You can go and visit their workshop. If you go to Kampot, you can go to the shop and then in the back you can see your clothes being made. That kind of transparency really doesn’t exist in the majority of brands these days and it’s pretty spectacular.” Regarding production in Kampot, Megan therefore believes that the openness of the company is impressive.

3

Gab says: “[...] Megan got in touch with this brand called *Girlfriend Collective* and they make active wear for women. But what’s really cool is that the clothing that they make, they use polyester which is derived from plastics. But they actually recycle the plastics from Taiwan.” One fashion company that Megan discovered therefore reuses imported materials.

4

Gab says: “And then all the cutting and sewing is done in Hanoi [...] and we actually were able to go and visit the factory. They were so transparent about what they do and where they get their clothes made. They said: ‘Yeah, just make an appointment and, please, go and check it out for yourselves.’” At the factory in Hanoi, visitors are therefore asked to fix a date ahead of time.

5

Gab says: “And this textile factory is SA-8000 certified. So, essentially what that means is that they’re audited regularly to make sure that they comply with human rights.” The working conditions at the factory are therefore inspected frequently.

6

Gab says: “[...] when we met with the managing director, Ms Hien, Hien was amazing, an amazing woman and she’d worked with the United Nations’ Developing Program in Vietnam previously.” Before working for the fashion company, the managing director therefore had experience working with an international organisation.

7

Gab says: “That was really amazing because I think that a lot of people in Australia don’t even take care of mental health in that way in the workplace.” In Australia, according to Gab, companies therefore rarely consider workers’ psychological well-being.

8

Megan says: “I’d encourage people to buy less, only, you know, buy something that they need rather than something that they won’t necessarily wear.” To shop sustainably, Megan therefore advises people to avoid purchasing unnecessary clothes.

## 2 Can you rely on a robot?

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	<i>extreme caution</i>	
1	<b>artificial smoke</b> add some smoke artificial smoke maker artificial smoke, fire alarm create smoke produce artificial smoke smoke smoke and fire alarm smoke during the alarm smoke machines smoke, fire alarm rang theatre smoke theatre smoke, fire alarm they include smoke	an emergency situation fire fire alarm follow robot's suggestions misleading robots mistakes to robots the robot making mistakes trusting robots would people follow robots
2	<b>to an emergency exit</b> a fire exit an emergency exit emergensi exit the emergency exit the fire exit to the emergency exit	different types of tasks followed them leading them somewhere misleading them trust unusual requests
3	<b>unopened letters</b> a pile of letters letters throwing away unopened letters unopened letters in bin	friend's laptop laptop open letters orange juice plant shoes unopened lettuce unopened things unusual requests
4	<b>two thirds</b> 2 out of 3 2 thirds 2/3 2/3 of the participants 2/3s two third	a third big majority most of them 30% 90% 99% 100%
5	<b>as less trustworthy</b> it is less trustworthy it's less trustworthy less trust worthy less trustworthig less trustworthy	bad but still trusted faulty it is working incorrect it's normal never working perfectly overtrusted the robot overtrusting robots are machines shut them down still followed they are machines they trust them
6	<b>reboot</b>	be more careful

	reboot electronic things reboot it reboot the computer reboot the device reboot the system reboot them switch off and on switching off and on turn off and on turning off and on you have to reboot	be sensitive to breakdowns get the manager not follow its suggestions rebuild or repair recognise, don't trust recognize it switch on these are machines they will never run think by your own you have to rebuild
7	<b>a figure of authority</b>  a figure of authority an authority as an authority authority	a figure a help for them a physical embodiment be careful built like a human feel safe in a program influence trust intelligent/physical make mistakes never perfect not follow their suggestions physical connection safe sensitive and careful that it works they are with you work completely for them
8	<b>the long-term effect</b>  long term affect long term aspects long term effect long time effects longterm effects long-term effects	human reactions to them influence of trust long term faultiness long-term long-term mistakes long-term trust many more things nature with robots on physical embodiment physical presence practice the influence of robots the influence on trust

## Begründungen

0

The speaker says: "Georgia Mills quizzed Kerstin Dautenhahn, who is at the University of Hertfordshire, about this subject. She's urging extreme caution towards trusting robots in general." According to the presenter, Kerstin therefore believes that extreme caution is necessary when dealing with robots.

1

Kerstin Dautenhahn says: "And then the researchers wanted to see if the participants would still trust that robot in an emergency situation. So they were creating artificial smoke, you know, using theatre smoke, the fire alarm rang, and then the question was: Would participants follow the robot's suggestions?" The scientists therefore included artificial smoke in their scenario to make the participants take the alarm seriously.

**2**

Kerstin Dautenhahn says: "And what they found is that regardless of whether people had experienced the robot previously as working properly or not working properly, they all followed the robot's suggestion to go to what the robot proposed was an emergency exit. In fact it wasn't; the robot was misleading them." The participants in the study therefore assumed the robot was taking them to an emergency exit.

**3**

Kerstin Dautenhahn says: "And the number of unusual requests that the robot then asks people to execute was, for example, to pour orange juice into a plant, or to put a pile of unopened letters into the bin, or to access a friend's laptop." The participants in Kerstin's study were therefore asked to throw away unopened letters.

**4**

Kerstin Dautenhahn says: "With regard to pouring orange juice into a plant, two thirds of participants followed the request." Two thirds of the participants in the study therefore did as the robot asked with a drink.

**5**

Kerstin Dautenhahn says: "Despite when the robot performed incorrectly, they did say it is less trustworthy, but still the big majority followed the robot's suggestion." After they saw it making mistakes, the participants therefore described the robot as less trustworthy.

**6**

Kerstin Dautenhahn says: "Your laptop might crash, [...] a particular software might not be running on there anymore, you have to reboot." Kerstin therefore says that people must reboot if a computer programme does not run anymore.

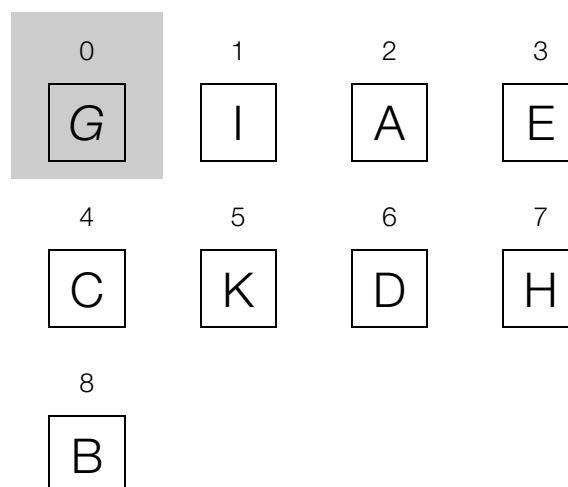
**7**

Kerstin Dautenhahn says: "The physical presence of that robot, the fact that the robot is there with you sharing that particular space in time with you, makes it much more a figure of authority as compared to, for example, a virtual agent on your computer screen or mobile phone." People therefore consider the robot to be a figure of authority when they are in its company.

**8**

Kerstin Dautenhahn says: "So it seems to be this physical embodiment that plays a role, but there are many more other things that need to be investigated, for example, the long-term effect." According to Kerstin, they will therefore have to do more research on the long-term effect.

### 3 Beauty in the office



## Begründungen

0

The interviewer says: "So, we kind of know what we like and you're able to kind of pull apart why it matters and how it affects us." Concerning a preferred working environment, the expert's analysis can therefore explain its impact on employees.

1

The expert says: "It's not enough to just have a collaborative environment because that's going to be tiring and draining at some point for people [...]." Teamwork spaces can therefore be rather exhausting.

2

The expert says: "[...] greenery that can also, perhaps, you know, act as a buffer to some reactions [...], so it can sort of reduce the effect of the noisy environment." Plants can therefore protect people from distracting sound.

3

The expert says: "Unfortunately, there are still very few but I'm happy to say that that's definitely increasing. So this whole idea of the aesthetic focus is becoming a lot more prevalent." The concept of concentrating more on beauty in the office is therefore only starting to spread slowly.

4

The expert says: "[...] employers are thinking about, well, how can I create this experience for people when they are at work." Companies are therefore interested in making a stimulating working environment.

5

The expert says: "That's certainly true that the technology companies have led the way but, no, it's across all sectors now." The example of IT businesses has therefore been followed by a wide range of companies.

6

The expert says: "What if we have people in the workplace and because of the design of the workplace people are only at 50% of their capacity." Depending on the layout of offices, employees may therefore be unable to achieve their full potential.

7

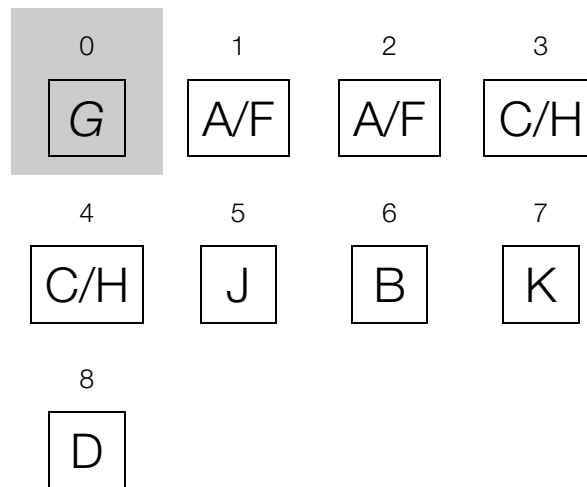
The interviewer says: "I think despite your research and despite some research for some time, we are still in an age in which open-plan seems to be the norm rather than the exception [...]." Currently, one big workspace for several employees is therefore seen as standard.

8

The expert says: "It isn't one-size-fits-all. And I think that's what my research really showed [...] I confirmed, well, every individual is different, you know, as you said at the beginning, and so, people have different needs [...]." The expert's findings have therefore shown that employees prefer working in an environment of their choice.



## 4 How animals communicate



### Begründungen

0

The speaker says: “The end part of the song is a three-syllable repeat. That’s supposed to sound like ‘Oh my sweet Canada, Canada, Canada.’ [...] And if you look in most books that describe what the song sounds like, it always has a three-syllable phrase at the end of it.” These animals therefore produce a tune which reminds scientists of a particular piece of music.

1

The speaker says: “In a classic study back in the 1980s, scientists showed that East African vervet monkeys produce alarm calls that are specific for the predators they encounter. So, for example, vervet monkeys hearing a leopard alarm (sound), might scurry up a tree, whereas the eagle call (sound) sends them running for cover under the closest shrub.” These animals therefore use different cries for different attackers.

2

The speaker says: “Now, the green monkeys that live in Senegal share a similar system to warn of leopards and snakes, but they aren’t known to raise a ruckus in response to birds of prey.” These animals therefore have relatives in another country with a related system of communication.

3

The speaker says: “And she was able to determine that the youngsters didn’t just naturally mature into this ability to sing a duet. They gradually picked up their duetting skills from the adults they practiced with – a trait they share with humans, in learning their species’ conversational rhythms.” These animals therefore learn a specific form of communication by imitating the grown-ups.

4

The speaker says: “Understanding song bird has helped us understand more about how human language is acquired, and understanding the neural machinery and the genetic machinery that control that vocal learning.” These animals therefore give us insights into how people develop communication skills.

5

The speaker says: “Then the researchers played the same type of call, but recorded from a different bat. If the bats reacted, it means that they noticed that the identity of the caller had changed.

And that’s exactly what happened, which suggests that some kind of individual signature is encoded within search-phase calls.” These animals can therefore differentiate between group members.

**6**

The speaker says: "Saito and her colleagues had owners say four words that sounded similar to their cats' names until the animals habituated to those words and stopped responding. Next, the owners said the felines' actual names. And indeed, the cats had more pronounced responses – moving their ears, heads, tails or meowing – than they did to similar words or to other cats' names." These animals can therefore, after some training, keep words that sound alike apart.

**7**

The speaker says: "Suzuki has recorded at least 10 alarm calls used by the bird. These include (sound), known as the ABC call, which alerts other great tits to the presence of a predator, and (sound) the D call, which signals the birds to approach the caller. Now Suzuki and his colleagues have found that the great tit uses those calls together to deliver both messages to other birds. And he found that the order of that call was essential. Only (sound) ABCD made sense to the birds. When the scientist intentionally reversed the order to create a DABC call, the birds did not respond." These animals therefore only react to sounds that appear in a specific sequence.

**8**

The speaker says: "Many other types of animals that hunt in groups use vocalizations to keep connected. But bats already invest most of their vocal resources in echolocation for hunting. So it appears that these bats have figured out how to accomplish both tasks – hunting and coordination – using a single type of vocalization." Another speaker says: "Bats can use this in a social strategy to forage within hearing distance of particular individuals to potentially find food faster or to find food more predictably." These animals therefore use one call to chase successfully in a group.

## Bildquellen

Aufgabe 1: © HollyHarry / www.shutterstock.com

Aufgabe 2: © Antonello Marangi / www.shutterstock.com

Aufgabe 3: © ErikaWittlieb / www.pixabay.com

Aufgabe 4: © salmagundi / www.fotolia.com

## Tonquellen

Aufgabe 1: Sprechende: Harper, Hilary / Mackenzie, Michael: Inspiring sustainable fashion choices. ABC, Life Matters.  
<http://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/lifematters/inspiring-sustainable-fashion/9775398> [17.10.2022] (adaptiert).

Aufgaben 2: Sprechende: Dautenhahn, Kerstin / Mills, Georgia / Smith, Chris: Can you trust a robot life-saver? The Naked Scientist.  
<https://www.thenakedscientists.com/articles/interviews/can-you-trust-robot-life-saver> [17.10.2022] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 3: Sprechende: Aeby, Richard / Sander, Libby: What role does 'beauty' play in the workplace? ABC, This Working Life.  
<https://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/this-working-life/what-role-does-beauty-play-in-the-workplace/10599898> [17.10.2022] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 4: Sprechende: Bard, Susanne / Cepelewicz, Jordana / Daley, Jim / Goldman, Jason G. / Hopkin, Karen / Intagliata, Christopher / Kohles, Jenna / Rivera-Caceres, Karla: Scientific American, 60-Second Science.  
<https://www.scientificamerican.com/podcast/> [17.10.2022] (adaptiert).