

Lösungen Englisch (AHS)

Lesen

6. Mai 2014

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 den Testmethoden *Kurzantworten* und *Richtig/Falsch/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/Begründung

Die Testmethode *Richtig/Falsch/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.

Angesichts der Tatsache, dass dieses Testformat relativ neu bei der Klausur zum Einsatz kommt, empfiehlt das BIFIE im Sinne der Kandidatinnen und Kandidaten, auch Abweichungen von der Regel der ersten vier Wörter zu akzeptieren, wenn zweifelsfrei erkennbar ist, dass auf den die Entscheidung begründenden Satz Bezug genommen wurde (z.B. 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.

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 erweiterten 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.

Online-Helpdesk

Ab dem Zeitpunkt der Veröffentlichung der Lösungen können Sie unter <http://srp.bifie.at/helpdesk> Anfragen an den Online-Helpdesk des BIFIE 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 BIFIE senden können. Sie brauchen zur Benutzung des Helpdesks kein Passwort. Sie erhalten von uns zeitnah eine Rückmeldung, ob die Antworten als richtig oder falsch zu bewerten sind. Sie können den Helpdesk bis zum unten angegebenen Eingabeschluss jederzeit und beliebig oft in Anspruch nehmen, wobei Sie nach jeder Anfrage eine Bestätigung per E-Mail erhalten. Jede Anfrage wird von uns beantwortet. Die Antwort-E-Mails werden zum unten angegebenen Zeitpunkt zeitgleich an alle Lehrerinnen und Lehrer versendet.

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

- http://srp.bifie.at/Anleitung_Helpdesk_AHS.pdf (AHS)
- http://srp.bifie.at/Anleitung_Helpdesk_BHS.pdf (BHS)

| Online-Helpdesk Englisch | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Eingabe Helpdesk: | 6. Mai 2014 bis 8. Mai 2014 |
| Eingabeschluss: | 8. Mai 2014 um 15.00 Uhr |
| Versand der Antwort-E-Mails: | 10. Mai 2014 um 12.00 Uhr |

Telefon-Hotline

Die Telefon-Hotline ist ausschließlich in den unten angegebenen Zeiträumen besetzt. Bitte ordnen Sie Ihre Anfragen nach Fertigkeit, Aufgabe und Fragenummer, um dem Hotline-Team eine rasche Bearbeitung zu ermöglichen. Vielen Dank!

| Telefon-Hotline Englisch | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Telefon-Hotline Termin 1: | 10. Mai 2014 von 14.00 bis 16.00 Uhr |
| Telefon-Hotline Termin 2: | 12. Mai 2014 von 14.00 bis 16.00 Uhr |
| Telefonnummern: | 01 533 6214 4062 oder 01 533 6214 4064 |

1 Tutoring with YouTube

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| B | D | C | J |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| H | F | G | E |

Justifications

0

The first sentence mentions the former job of Salman Khan, so the second sentence needs to talk about a change in career. As this is the introductory paragraph, the more general statement “changing the rules of education” fits the context.

1

The sentence starts with saying which goal the online teaching system has, “to reshape and improve education by” and now needs information in which way this reshaping and improving is done. Thus, “providing free, world-class instruction” fits contextually.

2

The second part of the sentence talks about Khan using Yahoo Messenger and Microsoft Paint, which are remote ways of instructing somebody. Thus “tutoring Nadia remotely” fits contextually.

3

The first half of the paragraph talks about Khan tutoring Nadia in math “remotely via the internet using Yahoo Messenger and Microsoft Paint.” Then the next sentence talks about a new strategy or concept, i.e. recording lessons and posting them on YouTube, indicating that this would also mean a change for Nadia. Therefore, only “to view on her own time” fits the gap contextually.

4

The first part of the sentence talks about Nadia not wanting something anymore. In the following sentence she requests an alternative, i.e. that “he continue to post videos”. So the gap requires information on Khan’s old way of tutoring her, i.e. “in person”.

5

The previous sentences talk about why Nadia preferred a YouTube video to being tutored in person. So the sentence “But it made perfect sense!” introduces an explanation for that. Being granted “direct control over the lesson” is that explanation.

6

The first part of the sentence, “This became the basic and brilliant premise behind Khan Academy:” requires an explanation of “this” and “the basic and brilliant premise”, thus “put the learner in complete control” is the only answer which fits the gap contextually.

7

The first part of sentence starts to explain what kind of effect the design of the Khan Academy has: making it “uniquely accessible to millions of people” is this explanation. It is then followed by an even stronger reason why so many people are attracted to the Khan Academy.

2 Walking keeps people healthy

| | accepted | not accepted |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | <i>professor of public health</i> | |
| 1 | <p>spending the day walking (their) work involved walking (they) walked a lot (they) walked at work (they) walked during work (they) walked while working because of walking because they walk because they walk more conductors are walking more conductors were walking daily exercise daily movement daily walking did more/much walking more exercise not being sedentary one group walks regular exercise spend their time walking spent their day walking spent their work walking spent working day walking spent working with walking the amount of walking their work included walking their working walking they are always walking they walk they walk a lot they walk during work they walk more often they walk while working they walk whole day they work walking walk daily walk more walked all day walked on work walked on working days walking walking all day walking in work walking while working working day with walking</p> <p><i>Answers in present tense are accepted.</i></p> | <p>a sedentary lifestyle because of day walking day walking (<i>ambiguous</i>) must stand all day no exercise all day the daily working they go around (<i>does not necessarily imply they walk</i>) they walk to work (<i>"spent working day walking" means they walk while they are at work, but there is no reference how they got to work</i>) they were bus conductors (<i>this answer does not give the reasons for better health</i>) they were day walking</p> |
| 2 | <p>sustain uphill walking going up a hill keep walking uphill uphill walking at 3mph walk uphill</p> | <p><i>Answers that do not include the idea of uphill are not accepted.</i> can't walk a level continue walking continuing at this speed</p> |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | walking uphill | e.g. walking at 3mph heart disease not fit to continue severe exertion started exercising are not fit enough (<i>the difficulty in the question is not being fit enough, question asks for something that can be done at a certain speed</i>) to sustain it unable to sustain uphill unable walk level ground walking (<i>the idea uphill has to be included in the answer</i>) |
| 3 | not strenuous enough (<i>enough has to be included, as the text does not suggest that garden work is not strenuous at all</i>) doesn't protect the heart exercise must be strenuous exercise should be strenuous is not reasonably strenuous it's not enough it's not strenuous enough it's too less it's too unstrenuous no reasonable strenuous exercise no reasonably strenuous exercise not reasonably strenuous enough too less reasonably strenuous too less strenuous | be reasonably strenuous exercises need reasonably strenuous it's not strenuous jogging not for everyone membership, hours need more exercises needs to be strenuous (<i>it is not clear what this answer refers to</i>) reasonably strenuous risk of heart disease too less time unstrenuous visit regularly walk walking on the level you should train regularly |
| 4 | consider themselves too old already too late because of their age being too old feel (being) too old feel like too late feel not young enough it seems too late it's too late leaving it too late left it too late might be too late not being young enough their age they are too old they feel too old they waited too long think it's too late too late too late for them too late to start too old too old for it too old to do viewed as too late <i>spelling 'to' instead of 'too' is accepted</i> | about their age already gave up have left it late have left too late (<i>ambiguous</i>) left it behind never too late no age limits no upper age limit not able not too old they are late they are too late they changed too late they didn't start earlier (<i>the text does not suggest that they considered it</i>) they left too late (<i>ambiguous</i>) they started too late (<i>the question implies that they never started</i>) think it's late (<i>too must be included for this answer</i>) thinking left too late upper age limit |

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| <p>5</p> | <p>beautiful scenery best scenery enjoying nature and scenery enjoying the nature fine scenery finest scenery in Britain finest scenery in world Great Britain's lovely scenery great natural landscape having a great view landscape nature nature protects the heart (<i>logical conclusion drawn from text as a whole</i>) no treadmill no treadmill but nature see nice locations see the beautiful world seeing nature's beauty some very fine scenery the beautiful landscape the scenery you can see nature protects your heart (<i>logical conclusion drawn from text as a whole</i>) it protects the heart own natural gymnasium have natural gym</p> | <p>are enjoying walking enjoy it enjoy walking enjoying it finding new friends fun go to gym having their own gym (<i>'natural' has to be included, they do not have their own gym, they are using the natural surroundings as a place to do exercise in</i>) head for the pathways it's their gymnasium membership fees money no membership time undulating pathways</p> |
| <p>6</p> | <p>challenges in national parks challenges in parks challenging national parks climb a mountain hills mountains mountains in national parks national parks paths in national parks walk in national parks walk up hills walks in national parks</p> | <p>beneath rivers and canals build it up slowly coast areas coastal pathways coastal walks do it again do some challenges follow rivers head for the pathways hiking pathways on the coast reach the summit reach top of hills Scafell pike (<i>example of a challenge but not an area, it's not given specifically as advice for potential walkers, the writer is speaking about his own personal experience of walking</i>) the beach think of other challenges try challenges undulating pathways (<i>if you have managed walks by the sea you have managed these undulating pathways and coastal walks</i>) walk on difficult terrain walk on highest point</p> |
| <p>7</p> | <p>was very fit was a better walker age is not important</p> | <p>challenged herself faster than as teenager fit looking</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| full of energy he pulled away he walked extremely fast he walked faster he was top fit he was very fit pulled away (from him) soon pulled away very fast walked faster (than him) walking improves your fitness was a faster walker was faster was fitter was in good shape | fitness since the childhood he died he is old he left him he left the place he practiced since youth (<i>he didn't realize it, he was told</i>) he started as teenager he told his childhood he went away his age it was very good it's still good left him behind live long maths was easier oldies can go far pulled him away pulling away reached the summit set off set off together sipping hot chocolate talk to him the maths wasn't difficult they are very fit they pull away think of challenges walked ahead of him walked too fast (<i>while the older walker did walk faster than the author, it is not said that he walked too fast in general</i>) were physically fit |
|---|--|

Justifications

0

The text says: "He was a professor of public health." Mr Morris's job was therefore professor of public health.

1

The text says: "The study showed that bus conductors were much less likely to die of heart disease than bus drivers. Why? Because the conductors spent their working day walking." Bus conductors were therefore healthier than bus drivers because for their job they needed to walk.

2

The text says: "The proportion of men who are unable to sustain uphill walking at 3mph rises from 4% among 16- to 24-year-olds to 81% of 65- to 74-year-olds." Therefore most older people have difficulty sustaining uphill walking at a certain speed.

3

The text says: "If you wish to protect your heart, you have to do more than potter in the garden. The exercise needs to be reasonably strenuous." Garden work is therefore unsuitable for avoiding health problems as it is not strenuous enough.

4

The text says: "Older people sometimes feel they have left it too late." Older people therefore occasionally decide against taking up walking as they consider themselves too old.

5

The text says: “There is no membership fee and no treadmill, just some of the finest scenery in the world.”
The best thing about walking for exercise, apart from saving money, is therefore the scenery.

6

The text says: “When you are comfortable with long coastal walks, you can begin to think of some of the challenges in our national parks.” After walks by the sea, walkers should therefore try challenges in national parks next.

7

The text says: “He told me he had first reached the summit as a teenager just before the war. We set off together towards Broad Crag but soon he pulled away.” The author soon realizes therefore that the older walker was very fit.

3 Global English

| | T | F | First four words | |
|----|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | accepted | not accepted |
| 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Odd, because in the | |
| 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Last autumn, the Montreal | |
| 2 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Their hesitation has left | |
| 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | On the other hand, | |
| 4 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | It was a flop English-language ability, among both | |
| 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | In Thailand and China | |
| 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The universalisation of English So now we can | English spreads wherever there <i>(the sentence does not say that the spread of English creates democracy but that democracy spreads English, so it does not comment on positive effects of English or that English is the cause of democracy)</i> |
| 7 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | But French and German | |
| 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Language shapes mentalities – how But the spread of | |
| 9 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | In a fascinating piece They “had already performed | |
| 10 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Mr Parks was grateful | |

Justifications

0

The text says: "Odd, because in the past half-century, much of the Quebecois identity has been built on resisting English." This sentence confirms that French Canadians do not encourage bilingualism.

1

The text says: "Last autumn, the Montreal newspaper La Presse revealed that two real estate executives had made presentations in English to a Montreal-based pension fund, violating the province's language laws, which give workers the right to a French-speaking environment." This sentence confirms that English and French are not regarded as equal in all parts of Canada.

2

The text says: "Their hesitation has left French-speaking parents angry." This sentence confirms that some French Canadians are annoyed at the authorities' indecisiveness.

3

The text says: "On the other hand, English is the international language of business, and their children will have a hard time climbing the social ladder without it." This sentence confirms that you cannot easily succeed in Canadian society without speaking English.

4

The text says: "But in 2003, he came up with a plan to teach mathematics and science in English, reasoning that most technical literature on those subjects was in English. It was a flop. English-language ability, among both teachers and students, had dropped more precipitously since independence than Dr Mahathir cared to admit." These sentences confirm that the experiment to teach some classes in English failed.

5

The text says: "In Thailand and China, the government has fostered English-language learning circles." This sentence confirms that the authorities have not opposed the study of English but encouraged it.

6

The text says: "So now we can all talk, we peoples of the world. The universalisation of English has happy consequences." These sentences confirm that the use of English as a global language does have positive aspects.

7

The text says: "But French and German professors, for instance, often grumble that it is hard to build a career when academic journals are all in English." This sentence confirms that it can be difficult to succeed if you do not publish your research in English.

8

The text says: "Language shapes mentalities – how deeply is harder to say. But the spread of English may be limiting our ability to think in different ways." These sentences confirm that people's attitudes are influenced by the language they are taught in.

9

The text says: "In a fascinating piece written for the New York Review of Books last June, the novelist Tim Parks described his suspicion that world authors today write with an eye to the translatability of their work into English." This sentence confirms that writers probably think about how well their text will work in English.

10

The text says: "Mr Parks was grateful for the directness this produced, but worried it came at a price in literary variety." This sentence confirms that English as a universal language might make all literature seem very similar.

4 History of Las Vegas

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 0 | A | <input type="checkbox"/> | B | <input type="checkbox"/> | C | <input type="checkbox"/> | D | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 1 | A | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | B | <input type="checkbox"/> | C | <input type="checkbox"/> | D | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | A | <input type="checkbox"/> | B | <input type="checkbox"/> | C | <input type="checkbox"/> | D | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | A | <input type="checkbox"/> | B | <input type="checkbox"/> | C | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | D | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | A | <input type="checkbox"/> | B | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | C | <input type="checkbox"/> | D | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | A | <input type="checkbox"/> | B | <input type="checkbox"/> | C | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | D | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | A | <input type="checkbox"/> | B | <input type="checkbox"/> | C | <input type="checkbox"/> | D | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Justifications

0

The text says: “[The Flamingo Resort] was to become the prototype for the lavish Las Vegas casino-resort in the 1950s.” The Flamingo Resort therefore was the first of its kind.

1

The text says: “Top performers, such as Elvis Presley, Frank Sinatra, Bing Crosby, and Dean Martin played in intimate cabaret-style theaters.” In the 1950s show business celebrities therefore performed to small audiences.

2

The text says: “[...] many casinos promoted the tests as tourist attractions and even built "sky rooms" from which to view the mushroom clouds.” The testing of nuclear weapons in the 1950s therefore was advertised in order to draw visitors to Las Vegas.

3

The text says: “In the 1960s, this began to change. Corporations, led by the example of Howard Hughes' acquisition of the Desert Inn, started seeing Las Vegas casinos as legitimate business ventures. By the end of the decade, organized crime was all but out of the gaming business.” In the 1960s, Las Vegas casinos were therefore eventually regarded as lawful enterprises.

4

The text says: “The opening of Steve Wynn's 3300-room Mirage Resort on the Strip in 1989 ushered in a new era of Las Vegas resorts. Gone and going were the simple gambling halls in favor of huge theme resorts, complete with resident attractions, headliners, and elegant restaurants as well as casinos.” Steve Wynn's Mirage Resort therefore set new standards for future Las Vegas resorts.

5

The text says: “Downtown Las Vegas also experienced a renaissance in the 1990s. Fremont Street transformed itself in 1995 into a pedestrian mall, enclosed by a 90-foot high domed screen onto which an elaborate sound and light show is projected every hour after dark. The area also boasts street performers, interesting shopping, and frequent free concerts.” In the 1990s the city centre of Las Vegas therefore became much more lively.

6

The text says: “To make more room for the new generation of Las Vegas resorts, developers began imploding, or blowing up, the old 1950s-style hotels and erecting new resort palaces in their ashes.” A number of modern luxury hotels were therefore built on the sites of the old hotels.