

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche  
Reifeprüfung/Reife- und Diplomprüfung/Berufsreifeprüfung

7. Mai 2026

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 BMB 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 BMB senden können. Sie brauchen zur Benutzung des Helpdesks kein Passwort.

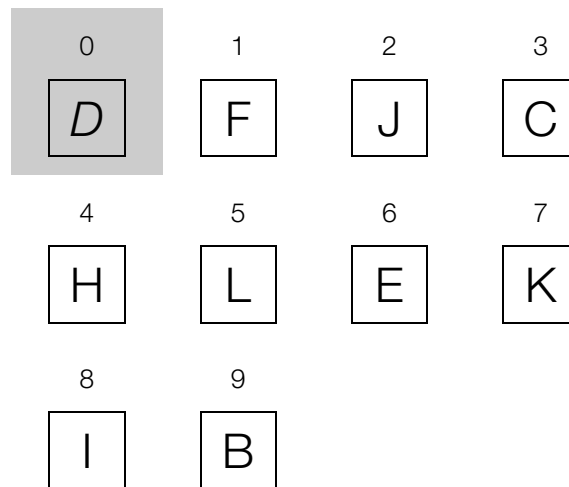
Sie erhalten von uns zeitnah eine Empfehlung darüber, ob die Antworten als richtig oder falsch zu werten sind. Sie können den Helpdesk bis zum Eingabeschluss jederzeit und beliebig oft in Anspruch nehmen, wobei Sie nach jeder Anfrage eine Bestätigung per E-Mail erhalten. Jede Anfrage wird garantiert 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 Stone money



### Begründungen

0

The speaker says: "And there is a tiny island in the middle of the Pacific Ocean that economists love. That's because it helps answer this really basic question, what is money? Hundreds of years ago, the people on the island came up with an unusual form of money, coins made of stone." The island of Yap is therefore fascinating to experts because it explains a fundamental financial concept.

1

The speaker says: "That's not the strange part. Some of the coins were the size of cars." A special feature of the stone coins therefore is that some are too big to carry.

2

The speaker says: "When European explorers got there, one thing stood out. Huge stone disks around the village, outside people's homes." When early travelers came to Yap, they therefore noticed large circular stones near the settlements.

3

The speaker says: "Yap doesn't have any gold or silver, but hundreds of years ago, explorers from Yap found limestone caves on an island hundreds of miles away." The material for the stone coins therefore came from a remote location.

4

The speaker says: "And they carved this limestone into huge stone disks. Somehow they managed to bring them back on little bamboo boats." In order to move the stones to the island, the Yapese therefore had to transport them across water.

5

The speaker says: "But at some point, we don't know when, the people on Yap realized what almost all societies realized. They needed something to store value. They needed something that everyone in the society agreed you could use to pay for stuff." Eventually, the Yapese therefore became aware that they required a trade item that was generally accepted.

6

The speaker says: "Now, a piece of stone money was really valuable. You wouldn't use it for some everyday purchase. You'd use it for something big, like, say, a dowry." Due to its value, the stone money was therefore mainly used for major payments.

7

The speaker says: "They often talk about the stone themselves not changing hands at all. In fact, most of the time they wouldn't, just the sheer amount of labor it would take to do it. So, OK, imagine I own this great big stone disk sitting in the middle of our village, David, I want to use it to pay you, but I don't actually give it to you. It's just one day everybody knows it belongs to me. The next day everybody knows it belongs to you." Ownership of the stone coins was therefore transferred without moving the items.

8

The speaker says: "There's this story about one time a crew of workers is bringing a big piece of stone money back to Yap on a boat. And just before they get to the island, they run into this huge storm and the stone ends up on the bottom of the ocean." The second speaker says: "But the workers, they make it back to Yap and they tell everybody what happened. And everybody says, OK, no problem. That piece of stone money, it's still good, even though it's on the bottom of the ocean." When a stone coin was lost at sea, it therefore retained its value.

9

The speaker says: "But then I realized, oh, I use stone money all the time. Jacob, if I write you a check, what's really changing in the world? I mean, I guess there's like some digits in your bank account that are sort of in my bank account now. But basically, that stone on the bottom of the ocean that you used to own, now it belongs to me." The way money was dealt with on Yap is therefore still used in global financial systems today.

## 2 Digital family trees

	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	<i>homepage editor</i>	
1	<b>30,000-odd</b> 30,000 30,000 entries 30,000 names 30.000 30000 about 30,000 approximately 30,000 around 30,000 circa 30,000 it has 30,000 entries roughly 30,000 thirty thousand	13,000 3,000 30 entries enough not many
2	<b>Stanford University</b> Stamford University Standford University Stanford University of Stanford	a British one a university English professor HH Water Oxford University time of the university
3	<b>Dictionary of National Biography</b> dictionary biography dictionary for national biography dictionary of biography Dictionary of National Biographies Oxford dictionary biography Oxford dictionary of biography	background biography diction of national biography dictional biography dictionary dictionary of national geography family trees his own family book Oxford biography Oxford dictional biography Oxford dictionary

		Oxford digital biography people's biography search for famous people to find your relatives
4	<b>illegitimate children</b> <b>same-sex couples</b> <b>bigamists</b>  same sex couples same sex relationships	backgrounds, relative children couples descendance family trees famous people it is not traditional not a traditional family-tree parents are related poets are likelier relatives semi-related traditional family-tree twins, distance relatives unknown relatives Van Dike, Lucien Freud writers, authors
5	<b>Charles I</b>  Charles 1st Charles the first	AC Swinburne Charles famous writers Jane Austen Joseph I King Charles Norway – Sweden Oliver Cromwell Van Dike Virginia Wolf
6	<b>through marriage</b>  by marriage by marrying marriage marriages through marriages	formally genetically Jane Austen, Virginia Wolf kind random likely to be relatives links paintings poets poets through dynasties rather random relatives through 3 generations through aristocratic through common things through distant relatives through dynasties through poets through their descendants via the website with their poems

### Begründungen

0

Tom Wainwright says: "I am Tom Wainwright, the homepage editor, and with me is Emma Hogan, one of our Britain correspondents." The presenter's job is therefore homepage editor.

**1**

Tom Wainwright says: "It's called *Kindred Britain*, it's got 30,000-odd names on there." The database therefore contains 30,000-odd entries.

**2**

Emma Hogan says: "Well, it was started by this English professor called Nicholas Jenkins at Stanford University." Professor Jenkins therefore works for Stanford University.

**3**

Emma Hogan says: "It sort of, it shows the background of those people, it incorporates data from the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography and you can sort of link between them and see them in a sort of, on a family tree on their own or links between very distant and seemingly unrelated people." The specific Oxford reference book the website makes use of is therefore the Dictionary of National Biography.

**4**

Emma Hogan says: "In some sense it is quite familiar in that you can see who is related to whom, but they've also tried to sort of twist it a bit in that they've included illegitimate children on that, they've included same-sex couples and they've included bigamists, so it's not a sort of traditional family tree in that sense." The more unconventional relationships the website shows are therefore illegitimate children, same-sex couples and bigamists.

**5**

Emma Hogan says: "They have also sort of added quite a few interesting, sort of oppositions in that they've seen whether you can see which antagonists are related to each other, so Oliver Cromwell and Charles I have distant relatives in common." The monarch who shared remote family ties with an opponent is therefore Charles I.

**6**

Emma Hogan says: "I mean, I think within the data, which obviously could be seen to be quite random, there are some interesting trends that do appear in that poets, for example, are far more likely to be related to each other sort of through dynasties whereas novelists are related through marriage, which has an interesting impression of whether poets, you know, tended to be more aristocratic." Writers of fiction are therefore usually connected to each other through marriage.

### 3 The UFO phenomenon

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

#### Begründungen

**0**

The speaker says: "The first encounter with a UFO, if you will, was in 1947, in which pilot Kenneth Arnold claimed that he saw a string of nine shiny objects flying past Mount Rainier very, very quickly." Around the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, one person therefore supposedly witnessed a group of UFOs.

**1**

Adam Allsuch-Boardman says: "As UFOs become more synonymous with flying saucer, when you say UFO to someone, most often they'll immediately think of something from outer space. An alien for instance." UFOs are therefore frequently thought to come from another planet.

**2**

Adam Allsuch-Boardman says: "The Pentagon has introduced a new term – UAP – unidentified aerial phenomenon, to make it even more clinical to try and distance from the sort of popular culture image." Another name for UFO was therefore suggested in order to avoid wrong ideas in the public domain.

3

Adam Allsuch-Boardman says: "And over time our idea of a UFO has changed quite a lot. From the late 40's and the 50's we have these kind of silver minimalist discs reflective of that sort of retro futuristic style. And over time they've seem to have become more mechanical. And nowadays we've come back round to the minimalist look with the flying white tic tac." Today, people's concept of a UFO is therefore similar to the original one.

4

The speaker says: "But even with all the rebranding, it's very important to note that UFO or UAP does not mean alien life. Just because it's a flying saucer, it does not mean it is of extraterrestrial origin, it is just unidentified." The interviewer therefore stresses that UFOs have been wrongly linked to life outside the Earth's atmosphere.

5

Adam Allsuch-Boardman says: "Allen Hynek, who worked for the USAF in the 50's and 60's, came up with a lot of imaginative explanations for UFOs, including the reflective bellies of pelicans and swamp gas, quite famously." In the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, a scientist therefore had creative ideas as to the nature of UFOs.

6

Adam Allsuch-Boardman says: "It was a sort of flying saucer mania and a lot of historians have decided that was sort of caused by the Cold War paranoia mixed with the reportage in newspapers and then shortly thereafter, lots of motion pictures that made people very excited about the topic." According to numerous experts, the once strong interest in UFOs was therefore partly due to the geopolitical situation.

7

The speaker asks: "But do these sightings have a geographical bias? Are certain places more prone to UFO tourism?" Adam Allsuch-Boardman says: "Sometimes it seems as though there is a sort of laser focus on the Northern American continent. If they are aliens, they have a great interest in North America." With respect to the location of UFO sightings, there therefore appears to be a preferred area.

#### 4 How writers work

0	1	2	3
F	B	I	D
4	5	6	7
G	A	E	J
8			
C			

#### Begründungen

0

Markus Zusak says: "I mean, every day I went into the writing room thinking, okay, where is my ideal reader? Is she with me, is she against me? You can sometimes have a reader too much with you." Markus Zusak therefore has the perfect audience in mind when writing.

**1**

Arundhati Roy says: "I work all the time: when I'm walking, when I'm bathing, when I'm buying vegetables, I'm thinking all the time. [...] I live in Delhi, and so between Old Delhi where I have a space and New Delhi, which is where I actually live, I guess, that's my writing space. [...] I am a person who gets terrified when people ask me whether I want to retreat to a Swiss chalet and write my book." Arundhati Roy is therefore constantly productive in everyday situations.

**2**

Dervla McTiernan says: "What you need to have is, you know, what is the action that is taking place in the scene and what is that going to kick off next, so the logic of the structure of the book is all there in just little one liner descriptions of each scene. So, if that's not there, if you can't read that and see a logic of flow even just with those few words, you've got a problem." Dervla McTiernan therefore thinks a successful story is one that makes sense.

**3**

James Ellroy says: "I don't use a computer. I write it by hand and it's very simple. It's chapter 1: Elmer Jackson's viewpoint, exposit this backstory, set the scene, introduce Ellen Drew, bam, then he goes to Tommy Glennon's hotel room, he discovers some things. Then I italicize the key information. Once the outline is complete and I believe that it's structurally, dramatically inviolate, I take it in to my two editors [...] and they read through it, they make comments, then I go back home and write the book." James Ellroy therefore gets feedback on his ideas before writing up the story.

**4**

Jane Harper says: "I used to come home from work and I would stay in my work clothes, and I would just sit down, I would almost like set the time, and I would do one hour, and at the end of one hour I would decide to stop, change out of my work clothes, have dinner, watch TV and that. But I would do that hour and because you know you've only got that hour, you kind of really try to make the most of it and power through." Jane Harper therefore followed a strict schedule in order to increase productivity.

**5**

Mohammed Hanif says: "Sometimes writing is basically an excuse for me to kind of, you know, shut the door so that I don't have to do the house chores because, you know, I'm writing my novel. So, I am kind of just sitting there, kind of staring at the blank screen watching youtube videos in the name of research or doing some, the usual things that men usually do when you think they are being productive." Mohammed Hanif therefore loves to waste time instead of working.

**6**

Rodney Hall says: "I have to write by hand because it comes out at the right speed and there is nothing between me and the meaning. Where the keyboard is still [...] a mechanism and I can't hear my own rhythms because even though it's a tiny sound, there is a kind of counter-rhythm happening, and especially in words where you got extra letters or syllables [...]" For Rodney Hall, his way of writing therefore needs to correspond with the flow of the language.

**7**

Tayari Jones says: "Usually, when I write a novel, I'm usually drawing more from my autobiography. And for this book [...] I was looking to the research for the inspiration. I had forgotten the golden rule, which is, if you write a novel, you have to write a novel about people and their problems, not about problems and their people." In that book, Tayari Jones therefore ignored her own recipe for success.

**8**

Ann Patchett says: "But the nice thing about having done this so often is I can say to myself, oh, you are on page 49, you always feel like it's a disaster on page 49. You always want to throw it away and start a brand-new book. Just stick it out till page 80 and then you'll feel better." Her experience therefore helps Ann Patchett to continue working on a book.

## Bildquellen

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## Tonquellen

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