

Aufnahmeprüfung Juni 2016

Englisch

Kandidaten-Nr. _____

Name _____

Vorname _____

Zeit: 45 Minuten

Hilfsmittel: keine

	Richtzeit	Bewertung
A Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary	<i>(20 Min.)</i> /12
B Grammar, Structures	<i>(10 Min.)</i> /18
C Writing	<i>(15 Min.)</i> /10
Points:	 /40

Mark:

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Examiner: **Co-examiner:**

- Die Lösungen sind direkt auf die Aufgabenblätter zu schreiben.
- Die Reihenfolge der Aufgaben kann frei gewählt werden.
- Abkürzungen sind nicht erlaubt, unleserliche oder zweideutige Lösungen gelten als falsch.

A Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary

1. First read the text carefully. Are the following statements true or false? Put a cross (X) into the correct box. (...../ 8 points)

The Loch Ness Monster

The first written story of the monster is in a text in the year 565 AD by a Celtic biographer: this writer describes how a man was attacked by a monster while he was swimming in the river Ness. Perhaps the legend already existed in those days: it has certainly existed for many centuries in Scottish folklore.

However, the story of the monster was not very well known in England for one simple reason: Loch Ness is a very long way from the rest of Britain. Until the age of the railway, very few people ever went to the Highlands of Scotland – except soldiers or officials from the cities of the Scottish Lowlands. No-one else had any reason to go there: the North of Scotland was wild and desolate, wet and generally cold, and inhabited more by sheep than by people.

The myth became big news in 1930: three men, out on a boat on the lake, said that they had seen a monster. Immediately, several other people said they had seen one, too. In 1933, a man took the first ‘photo’ of the monster, from

a distance of about 100 meters. The photo was not clear, but *Kodak* said that the photo was real. The most famous photo of all was taken by a London surgeon; it seems to show a long neck and a small head sticking up out of the water. ‘Nessie’ – if the photo was real – looks something like a dinosaur.

A lot of photos have been taken since then, but none of them have been clear. Obviously, if there is a monster, it is a shy one. It doesn’t often come to the surface, and it never does so near the shore on a sunny afternoon in summer.

If it had done so, lots of people would have taken photos of it, and there would be no more mystery. Until now it has tried to avoid publicity – if it exists.

In 1987, some people used sonar equipment to try to discover Nessie, but they found nothing. So no-one has proved that the Loch Ness monster exists; but no-one can prove that it doesn’t exist. It’s a great story.

	true	false
a. The story of the monster isn’t very old.		
b. The story of the monster became quickly well known in England.		
c. Before the railway was built, only few people travelled to Scotland.		
d. In 1930 three men took the first picture of Nessie.		
e. <i>Kodak</i> said that the photo from 1933 was not a fake.		
f. In one of the photos taken Nessie looks a bit like a dinosaur.		
g. There are only few pictures that show the monster very clearly.		
h. Nessie could only be discovered using sonar equipment.		

2. Vocabulary. Find a word in the text matching the following definitions: (...../ 4 points)

- a. someone who describes other people’s lives (*lines 1-18*)
- b. story from the past (*l. 1-18*)
- c. empty, lonely (*l. 1-18*)
- d. some, a few (*l. 19-30*)
- e. clearly (*l. 31-45*)
- f. a secret, a puzzle (*l. 31-45*)
- g. a lot of public notice (*l. 31-45*)
- h. to show that something is true (*l. 31-45*)

B Grammar and Structures

1. Choose the best answer.

(...../ 6 points)

- a. These shoes in Italy.
 are made made is made are maked
- b. I don't know too many people who are married.
 luckily happily happily happy
- c. I hope he here on time.
 is going to be wont be is will be
- d. This is one of London's attractive areas.
 little less much a few
- e. I this watch for twenty years and it's still working.
 has had have have had had
- f. The rules at this camp are very strict. You break them.
 don't have to haven't to has to mustn't
- g. He was when he heard the good news.
 quietly surprised quite surprising quite surprised quiet surprised
- h. He was having dinner when he heard on the door.
 anyone knocking someone to knock someone knock someone knocked
- i. Why did she refuse him the money?
 to give to gave give giving
- j. There was no more bus so she had to return home foot.
 by at in on
- k. She can't stand in a crowd.
 being to be to being be
- l. He felt so bad about the incident that he decided anyone about it.
 to tell to not tell not to tell not saying

2. Fill in the correct verb forms.

(...../ 8 points)

Alcohol advertising

One afternoon, while I (walk) in town, I
(see) a poster for a liquor promotion at a club I (use to, go) to.
They were advertising a “vodka disco”. Later that week, my friend and I
(decide) to go to this club to find out what (go on). It
was a “drink-as-much-vodka-as-you-can” evening, with music and prizes for the best dancers. After we
..... (enter) the club, a man (give)
each of us a T-shirt and a badge in the shape of a vodka bottle. To my surprise, all the drinks
..... (be) free. We (not/drink) very much at all –
one vodka each - but other young people (drink) heavily all
evening. Some of the dancers (look) quite drunk. We all know that
companies (try) to sell us their products and they
(use) almost any means possible to encourage us to spend our money.
..... (this, mean) they can convince us to buy anything? Even things that are bad for us? Think
about it! The last time you (buy) an alcoholic drink,
..... (it, be) because you really wanted it, or because an ad persuaded you to do so?

3. Make questions about the underlined words.

(...../ 2 points)

Example: I'm working near the city centre. → Where are you working?
They finally found the garage. → What did they finally find?

a. I paid about 400 bucks for the new flat-screen TV.

.....

b. She didn't want to help because she didn't trust him anymore.

.....

4. Make negative sentences.

(...../ 2 points)

Example: I went out yesterday evening. → I didn't go out yesterday evening.
She was very interested in sports. → She wasn't very interested in sports.

a. He gave some money to charity.

.....

b. They're going to change this plan.

.....

Aufnahmeprüfung Juni 2016

Englisch

Kandidaten-Nr. _____

Name _____

Vorname _____

Zeit: 45 Minuten

Hilfsmittel: keine

LOSLÜSUNGEN

	Richtzeit	Bewertung
A Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary	(20 Min.) /12
B Grammar, Structures	(10 Min.) /18
C Writing	(15 Min.) /10
Points:	 /40
Mark:		<input type="text"/>

Examiner: **Co-examiner:**

- Die Lösungen sind direkt auf die Aufgabenblätter zu schreiben.
- Die Reihenfolge der Aufgaben kann frei gewählt werden.
- Abkürzungen sind nicht erlaubt, unleserliche oder zweideutige Lösungen gelten als falsch.

- Die Aufgaben A2, B1 und B2 werden mit einem *halben Punkt* pro richtige Lösung bewertet.
- Die Aufgaben A1, B3 und B4 werden mit einem *ganzen Punkt* pro richtige Lösung bewertet.
- Die Aufgabe C1 wird mit halben oder ganzen Punkten bewertet (s. hinten).

A Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary

1. First read the text carefully. Are the following statements true or false? Put a cross (X) into the correct box. (...../ 8 points)

The Loch Ness Monster

	<i>true</i>	<i>false</i>
a. The story of the monster isn't very old.		X
b. The story of the monster became quickly well known in England.		X
c. Before the railway was built, only few people travelled to Scotland.	X	
d. In 1930 three men took the first picture of Nessie.		X
e. Kodak said that the photo from 1933 was not a fake.	X	
f. In one of the photos taken Nessie looks a bit like a dinosaur.	X	
g. There are only few pictures that show the monster very clearly.		X
h. Nessie could only be discovered using sonar equipment.		X

2. Vocabulary. Find a word in the text matching the following definitions: (...../ 4 points)

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| a. someone who describes other people's lives (<i>lines 1-18</i>) | biographer |
| b. story from the past (<i>l. 1-18</i>) | legend |
| c. empty, lonely (<i>l. 1-18</i>) | desolate |
| d. some, a few (<i>l. 19-30</i>) | several |
| e. clearly (<i>l. 31-45</i>) | obviously |
| f. a secret, a puzzle (<i>l. 31-45</i>) | a mystery |
| g. a lot of public notice (<i>l. 31-45</i>) | publicity |
| h. to show that something is true (<i>l. 31-45</i>) | to prove |

B Grammar and Structures

1. Choose the best answer.

(...../ 6 points)

a. These shoes in Italy.

- are made** made is made are maked

b. I don't know too many people who are married.

- luckily **happily** happily happy

c. I hope he here on time.

- is going to be wont be is **will be**

d. This is one of London's attractive areas.

- little **less** much a few

e. I this watch for twenty years and it's still working.

- has had have **have had** had

f. The rules at this camp are very strict. You break them.

- don't have to haven't to has to **mustn't**

g. He was when he heard the good news.

- quietly surprised quite surprising **quite surprised** quiet surprised

h. He was having dinner when he heard on the door.

- anyone knocking someone to knock **someone knock** someone knocked

i. Why did she refuse him the money?

- to give** to gave give giving

j. There was no more bus so she had to return home foot.

- by at in **on**

k. She can't stand in a crowd.

- being** to be to being be

l. He felt so bad about the incident that he decided anyone about it.

- to tell to not tell **not to tell** not saying

2. Fill in the correct verb forms.

(...../8 points)

Alcohol advertising

One afternoon, while I **was walking** (walk) in town, I **saw** (see) a poster for a liquor promotion at a club I **used to go** (use to, go) to. They were advertising a “vodka disco”. Later that week, my friend and I **decided** (decide) to go to this club to find out what **was going on** (go on). It was a “drink-as-much-vodka-as-you-can” evening, with music and prizes for the best dancers. After we **had entered** (enter) the club, a man **gave** (give) each of us a T-shirt and a badge in the shape of a vodka bottle. To my surprise, all the drinks **were** (be) free. We **didn't drink** (not/drink) very much at all – one vodka each - but other young people **drank** (drink) heavily all evening. Some of the dancers **looked** (look) quite drunk. We all know that companies **try/are trying** (try) to sell us their products and they **use/are using** (use) almost any means possible to encourage us to spend our money. **Does this mean** (this, mean) they can convince us to buy anything? Even things that are bad for us? Think about it! The last time you **bought** (buy) an alcoholic drink, **was it** (it, be) because you really wanted it, or because an ad persuaded you to do so?

ex. 3&4:

0.5 points:

spelling

‘How many’ instead of ‘How much’
‘some’ instead of ‘any’

‘How much did you pay...?’

‘How many did you pay...?’

‘He didn't give some money to charity.’

0 points for grammar mistakes/wrong verb forms:

‘How much did you paid?’

‘How much do you pay?’

‘Why doesn't she want to help?’

‘He didn't gave ...’

‘They not going to change this plan.’

‘They won't change this plan.’

etc

3. Make questions about the underlined words.

(...../ 2 points)

a. I paid about 400 bucks for the new flat-screen TV.

How much did you pay for the new flat-screen TV?

b. She didn't want to help because she didn't trust him anymore.

Why did she not/didn't she want to help (him)?

4. Make negative sentences.

(...../ 2 points)

a. He gave some money to charity.

He didn't/did not give any money to charity.

b. They're going to change this plan.

They're not/are not/aren't going to change this plan.

C Writing

1. Choose one of the following two subjects and write a text:

a) Do you think that young people drink too much alcohol today? How do you personally handle alcohol?

b) Describe a situation in which you were scared.

- Write about 80 words.
- Use different adverbs (always, never, sometimes, etc) and conjunctions (because, etc) to structure your text.

language, vocabulary (...../ 5 points)

content, structure (...../ 5 points)

- Die folgende Lösung ist eine mögliche Musterlösung.
- Folgende Fragenstellungen können bei der Bewertung helfen. Die konkrete Punktevergabe liegt im Ermessen der/des Korrigierenden.

Sprachnote: Sind verschiedene Verben gebraucht? Gibt es sprachliche Wiederholungen? Wie korrekt bzw. wie verständlich sind die einzelnen Aussagen?

Inhaltsnote: Gibt es inhaltliche Wiederholungen? Wie originell ist der Text? Gibt es eigenständige Aussagen? Sind die einzelnen Aussagen verknüpft oder nur aufgezählt?

- Rechnet man zur jeweiligen Punktzahl +1, so erhält man zum Vergleich eine *lineare Note* für diesen Teilbereich (z.B. 4,5 Punkte = Note 5,5; 3 Punkte = Note 4; 2,5 Punkte = Note 3,5; etc.)
- Wird ein Text inhaltlich oder sprachlich als *ungenügend* erachtet, so dürfen folgerichtig im jeweiligen Teilbereich *höchstens 2.5 Punkte* (od. weniger) resultieren.

It was an evening last winter when I had the whole house to myself because my parents had gone out. I was just about to relax in front of the TV when I suddenly heard some strange noises coming from the cellar. I opened the cellar door and listened. It sounded like whispering voices, so I shut the door without checking and locked it carefully. Later the noises couldn't be heard anymore and I wasn't really sure if my imagination hadn't played a trick on me. I remember it took me hours to get to sleep that night.

(98 words)

Aufnahmeprüfung BM I Englisch Juni 2016

Notenskala

Punkte	Note
38-40	6
34-37.5	5.5
30-33.5	5
26-29.5	4.5
22-25.5	4
18-21.5	3.5
14-17.5	3
10-13.5	2.5
6-9.5	2
2-5.5	1.5
0-1.5	1

Aufnahmeprüfung Juni 2017

Englisch

Kandidaten – Nr.: _____

Name: _____

Vorname: _____

Geburtsdatum: ____/____/____

A Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary (~ 20 min) _____ / 12

B Grammar, Structures (~ 10 min) _____ / 18

C Writing (~ 15 min) _____ / 10

Points: _____ / 40

Mark:

Examiner: _____ Co-Examiner: _____

Allgemeine Hinweise:

- Dauer der Prüfung: **45 Minuten**
- Erlaubte Hilfsmittel: **Keine**
- Die Lösungen sind direkt auf die Aufgabenblätter zu schreiben.
- Die Reihenfolge der Aufgaben kann frei gewählt werden.
- Keine Abkürzungen, unleserliche oder zweideutige Lösungen gelten als falsch.

A Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary

..... / 8 points

1. **First read the text below carefully. Are the following statements (a.-h.) true or false? Put a cross (X) into the correct box.**

How Long Can a Human Survive Without Water and Food?

5 People do not need food as much as they do water. In fact, they can survive without it for quite a long time depending on many factors. History has shown that people can get by for weeks without eating anything. Indian leader Gandhi once fasted for three weeks. According to medical experts people can survive without food for up to two months, as long as they have enough to drink. If you are strong and in good physical shape, you are likely to survive longer, because the body stores fat, carbohydrates and other forms of energy. Surviving without food also depends on how fast a person burns food. Those who use up food energy faster will probably not survive as long as those who burn food more slowly. Climate also plays an important role in survival. Cold weather makes you use up more energy. A hot climate allows you to go on longer without replacing food. Eating too little for a long time causes your body to react in some special ways. It may lead to physical weakness or confusion.

30 After many weeks without food your body organs can fail one after the other. Living without water is a very different story. We constantly lose water through sweating, urinating, breathing and other activities. If it is very hot, your body can dehydrate within a matter of hours. The water and minerals the body loses must be replaced so that our organs can work as they should. Water helps us cool down in the heat; otherwise we would suffer from a heat stroke. Doctors also tell us to drink a lot when we are ill and have a fever. Dehydration can lead to many illnesses, from too little urine to a dry mouth, a fast heartbeat or even vomiting. Shock comes at the end of dehydration. The body becomes cool and blood pressure goes down rapidly. Doctors recommend drinking one to three liters of water a day, depending on the climate and how much you sweat or exercise. You should never go without water for a day or more.

	true	false
a. People can survive without any food for weeks even if they don't have anything to drink.		
b. Some people can survive longer without eating than others.		
c. The climate has no influence on how much food or drink you need.		
d. Our organs need water and minerals to function properly.		
e. Without drinking water our body overheats.		
f. You shouldn't drink too much water when you're ill.		
g. Shock leads to high blood pressure.		
h. Everybody needs to drink the same amount of water a day.		

2. Vocabulary. Find a word in the text matching the following definitions:

..... / 4 points

- a. knowledge dealing with past events (*lines 1-13*)
- b. to keep for future use (*l.1-13*)
- c. weather conditions in an area in general (*l.14-22*)
- d. to be the reason for (*l.23-38*)
- e. state of uncertainty about what is happening (*l.23-38*)
- f. sick (*l.23-38*)
- g. quickly (*l.39-49*)
- h. to advise (*l.39-49*)

B Grammar and Structures**1. Choose the correct answer. / 6 points**

- a. He saw two cab drivers and asked the way.
 them they to them their
- b. The situation turned out to be than expected.
 bader worst worse worser
- c. Her sister to New York before.
 has never been was never has been never has never be
- d. He put the money in his pocket, he?
 did doesn't didn't hasn't
- e. He looked for a free chair but there wasn't to sit down.
 something anything somewhere anywhere
- f. If you take a map, you lost.
 want get wouldn't get won't get will get
- g. The meals at the hotel are included, so you pay for them.
 doesn't have to needn't mustn't have to
- h. She promised on time but then she didn't turn up.
 to be being to been to being
- i. Can you lend me money till tomorrow, please?
 some any no a bit
- j. The Pyramids of Giza over 5,000 years ago.
 are built were built were builded have been built
- k. The bad news clearly hit him
 hardly hard heavy strong
- l. Our neighbours normally don't mind our house when we're away.
 to look after to look for looking for looking after

2. Fill in the correct verb forms. / 8 points

Scream 3

It was midnight and I (sit) on the couch watching a horror film on television. It (call) *Scream 3* and it was very scary. While I (watch) the film, the phone (ring). I (go) to answer it, but when I picked up the receiver, there was nobody there. 'That (be) funny,' I (think), but I (not/worry) too much then.

A few minutes later I (hear) a strange noise. I started asking myself what (go on) here. It sounded like something outside. I looked out of the window, but I (not/can) see anything. It was dark and it (rain) quite hard. As I (walk) to the front door, I (notice) the noise again. Obviously someone (try) to get in. By now I was getting really frightened, so I picked up the phone and called the police.

That's when I realised I (not/be) alone.

3. Make questions about the underlined words. / 2 points

Examples: I'm working near the city centre. → Where are you working?
 They finally found the garage. → What did they finally find?

- a. Paul was looking forward to his new job in the company.

- b. It costs about £2,500.

4. Make negative sentences. / 2 points

Examples: I went out yesterday evening. → I didn't go out yesterday evening.
 She was very interested in sports. → She wasn't very interested in sports.

- a. I had to show my passport at the checkpoint.

- b. She believes in supernatural powers.

Aufnahmeprüfung Juni 2017

Englisch

Kandidaten – Nr.: _____

Name: _____

Vorname: _____

Geburtsdatum: _____ / _____ / 19 _____

A Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary (~ 20 min) _____ / 12

B Grammar, Structures (~ 10 min) _____ / 18

C Writing (~ 15 min) _____ / 10

Points: _____ / 40

Mark:

Examiner: _____

Co-Examiner: _____

Allgemeine Hinweise:

- Dauer der Prüfung: **45 Minuten**
- Erlaubte Hilfsmittel: **Keine**
- Die Lösungen sind direkt auf die Aufgabenblätter zu schreiben.
- Die Reihenfolge der Aufgaben kann frei gewählt werden.
- Keine Abkürzungen, unleserliche oder zweideutige Lösungen gelten als falsch.

- Die Aufgaben A2, B1 und B2 werden mit ½ Punkt pro richtige Lösung bewertet.
- Die Aufgaben A1, B3 und B4 werden mit 1 Punkt pro richtige Lösung bewertet.
- Die Aufgabe C1 wird mit ½ oder 1 Punkten bewertet (s. hinten).

A Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary

..... / 8 points

1. First read the text carefully. Are the following statements true or false? Put a cross (X) into the correct box.

How Long Can a Human Survive Without Water and Food?

	true	false
a. People can survive without any food for weeks even if they don't have anything to drink.		X
b. Some people can survive longer without eating than others.	X	
c. The climate has no influence on how much food or drink you need.		X
d. Our organs need water and minerals to function properly.	X	
e. Without drinking water our body overheats.	X	
f. You shouldn't drink too much water when you're ill.		X
g. Shock leads to high blood pressure.		X
h. Everybody needs to drink the same amount of water a day.		X

2. Vocabulary. Find a word in the text matching the following definitions:

..... / 4 points

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| a. knowledge dealing with past events (lines 1-13) | history |
| b. to keep for future use (l.1-13) | (to) store |
| c. weather conditions in an area in general (l.14-22) | climate |
| d. to be the reason for (l.23-38) | (to) cause |
| e. state of uncertainty about what is happening (l.23-38) | confusion |
| f. sick (l.23-38) | ill |
| g. quickly (l.39-49) | rapidly |
| h. to advise (l.39-49) | (to) recommend |

B Grammar and Structures**1. Choose the best answer.** / 6 points

- a. He saw two cab drivers and asked the way.
 them they to them their
- b. The situation turned out to be than expected.
 bader worst **worse** worser
- c. Her sister to New York before.
 has never been was never has been never has never be
- d. He put the money in his pocket, he?
 did doesn't **didn't** hasn't
- e. He looked for a free chair but there wasn't to sit down.
 something anything somewhere **anywhere**
- f. If you take a map, you lost.
 want get wouldn't get **won't get** will get
- g. The meals at the hotel are included, so you pay for them.
 doesn't have to **needn't** mustn't have to
- h. She promised on time but then she didn't turn up.
 to be being to been to being
- i. Can you lend me money till tomorrow, please?
 some any no a bit
- j. The Pyramids of Giza over 5,000 years ago.
 are built **were built** were builded have been built
- k. The bad news clearly hit him
 hardly **hard** heavy strong
- l. Our neighbours normally don't mind our house when we're away.
 to look after to look for looking for **looking after**

2. Fill in the correct verb forms.

..... / 8 points

Scream 3

It was midnight and I **was sitting** (sit) on the couch watching a horror film on television. It **was/is/'s called** (call) *Scream 3* and it was very scary. While I **was watching** (watch) the film, the phone **rang** (ring). I **went** (go) to answer it, but when I picked up the receiver, there was nobody there. 'That **is/'s/was** (be) funny,' I **thought** (think), but I **didn't/did not worry** (not/worry) too much then.

A few minutes later I **heard** (hear) a strange noise. I started asking myself what **was going on** (go on) here. It sounded like something outside. I looked out of the window, but I **couldn't/could not** (not/can) see anything. It was dark and it **was raining** (rain) quite hard. As I **was walking** (walk) to the front door, I **noticed** (notice) the noise again. Obviously someone **was trying** (try) to get in. By now I was getting really frightened, so I picked up the phone and called the police.

That's when I realised I **wasn't/was not** (not/be) alone.

 ex. 3&4:

½ points: spelling
 'How many' instead of 'How much'
 word order
 0 points for grammar mistakes/wrong verb forms:

'How much does it cost?'
 'How many does it cost?'
 'To what was Paul looking forward?'
 'What is Paul looking forward to?'
 'What did Paul look forward to?'
 'How much costs it?'
 'How much did it cost?'
 'I don't have to show...'
 'I hadn't to show...'
 'She don't believe in supernatural powers.'
 etc.

3. Make questions about the underlined words.

..... / 2 points

a. Paul was looking forward to his new job in the company.

What was Paul looking forward to?

b. It costs about £2,500.

How much does it cost?

4. Make negative sentences.

..... / 2 points

a. I had to show my passport at the checkpoint.

I didn't/did not have to show my passport at the checkpoint.

b. She believes in supernatural powers.

She doesn't/does not believe in supernatural powers.

C Writing

1. Choose one of the following two subjects and write a text:

- a. Do you care for what you eat and drink? How important is healthy eating and drinking to you?
- b. What's your favourite food and why?

- Write between 80-100 words.
- Use different adverbs (always, never, sometimes, etc) and conjunctions (because, etc) to structure your text.

language, vocabulary / 5 points
content structure / 5 points

- Die folgende Lösung ist eine *mögliche Musterlösung*.
- Folgende Fragenstellungen können bei der Bewertung helfen. Die konkrete Punktevergabe liegt im Ermessen der/des Korrigierenden.
- *Sprachnote*: Sind verschiedene Verben gebraucht? Gibt es sprachliche Wiederholungen? Wie korrekt bzw. wie verständlich sind die einzelnen Aussagen?
- *Inhaltsnote*: Gibt es inhaltliche Wiederholungen? Wie originell ist der Text? Gibt es eigenständige Aussagen? Sind die einzelnen Aussagen verknüpft oder nur aufgezählt?
- Rechnet man zur jeweiligen Punktzahl +1, so erhält man zum Vergleich eine *lineare Note* für diesen Teilbereich (z.B. 4,5 Punkte = Note 5,5; 3 Punkte = Note 4; 2,5 Punkte = Note 3,5; etc.)
- Wird ein Text inhaltlich oder sprachlich als *ungenügend* erachtet, so dürfen folgerichtig im jeweiligen Teilbereich *höchstens 2.5 Punkte* (od. weniger) resultieren.

(a) Eating and drinking is very important to me. I'm nearly always hungry after school. In our family my mum usually does the cooking. We often eat meat, pasta, vegetables and salad. At the weekend my brother and me sometimes make pizza for everyone. I think you shouldn't eat too much junk food because it's unhealthy. A lot of soft drinks contain too much sugar which isn't good for you, either. But as long as you don't go to a fast food restaurant every other day, it's OK.

(87 words)

Notenskala

Punkte	Note
38 - 40	6
34 - 37.5	5.5
30 - 33.5	5
26 - 29.5	4.5
22 - 25.5	4
18 - 21.5	3.5
14 - 17.5	3
10 - 13.5	2.5
6 - 9.5	2
2 - 5.5	1.5
0 - 1.5	1

Berufsmaturitätsschulen des Kantons Aargau

Aufnahmeprüfung Juni 2018

Englisch

Kandidaten – Nr.: _____

Name: _____

Vorname: _____

Geburtsdatum: ____/____/____

A Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary (~ 20 min) _____ / 12

B Grammar, Structures (~ 10 min) _____ / 18

C Writing (~ 15 min) _____ / 10

Points: _____ / 40

Mark:

Examiner: _____ Co-Examiner: _____

Allgemeine Hinweise:

- Dauer der Prüfung: **45 Minuten**
- Erlaubte Hilfsmittel: **Keine**
- Die Lösungen sind direkt auf die Aufgabenblätter zu schreiben.
- Die Reihenfolge der Aufgaben kann frei gewählt werden.
- Keine Abkürzungen, unleserliche oder zweideutige Lösungen gelten als falsch.

A Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary

..... / 8 points

1. First read the text below carefully. Are the following statements (a.-h.) true or false? Put a cross (X) into the correct box.

First jobs for teens

For a teenager, finding that first job can sometimes be a scary and difficult process. With no or little real-world work experience, you may be concerned that you won't qualify for many jobs, or that there aren't many jobs available. However, your grades, school activities, club memberships, volunteer activities and many other personal traits can demonstrate qualities that employers look for. An after-school or weekend part-time job can be a good first step into the working world.

When the summer and other holidays arrive, you can work more hours and take on more responsibilities that will help you establish job experience. Now that you're getting older, low-paid jobs, such as car washing and helping your neighbour with their shopping, may not be making you as much money as you'd like.

Summer jobs often open doors for jobs during other parts of the year. Be sure to keep in touch with previous employers, as that may help you get hired again for future jobs. Part-time jobs for teens can also lead to full-time employment and even future careers. Some jobs for teens even include

on-the-job training that will help you get started in your new position, or even start to develop a career. Teen jobs help build and demonstrate self-responsibility, reliability, a good work ethic and work experience that will pay off later in life.

Aside from the extra income, getting a job as a teenager can also help you decide what type of career you would like to pursue. Part-time jobs for teens can help you gain experience and also 'get a feel' for the type of job you'd like to have (or not to have) in the future.

Jobs for teens are primarily part-time, and may allow you to work as many hours as you are legally allowed. Laws restrict the number of hours teens under 16 can spend working during a week. Be sure you understand the requirements of the job and that the employer knows how much time you are willing and available to work.

Employers like to re-hire teens with a good work history. Always try to leave on good terms with your employers, so that they can provide a good reference for you to use in your next job search.

	true	false
a. For a teenager it's usually easy to find the first job.		
b. Without work experience it's impossible to find a job.		
c. When you get older, jobs like car washing aren't very attractive.		
d. It's better not to stay in contact with people who gave you a job in the past.		
e. With a holiday job, you might learn things that could be useful in the future.		
f. It's probably easier to choose a career when you've already had a job as a teenager.		
g. If you're under 16, you can work as many hours as you like.		
h. It's not very important how well you get on with your employer.		

2. Vocabulary. Find a word in the text matching the following definitions:

..... / 4 points

- a. frightening (*lines 1-12*)
- b. worried (*l. 1-12*)
- c. characteristics (*l. 1-12*)
- d. the person or organization that you work for (*l. 1-12*)
- e. learning by doing (*l. 21-33*)
- f. the part of your life that you spend working (*l. 21-33*)
- g. to follow (*l. 34-40*)
- h. to limit (*l. 41-53*)

B Grammar and Structures**1. Choose the correct answer.**

..... / 6 points

- a. On Sundays he football with his friends.
 often plays often play is often playing plays often
- b. Luckily it cost than he had expected.
 lesser much less much more the same
- c. you ever..... from a tree?
 Have ... felt Did ... fell Did ... fall Have ... fallen
- d. You will find time to send me their addresses, ?
 don't you want you will you won't you
- e. In the 19th century people waste any food.
 didn't use to didn't used to used to don't used to
- f. If I what to do, I would help you.
 don't know would know knew will know
- g. All visitors register with the hotel reception.
 are able to needn't mustn't have to
- h. He's quite good jokes.
 at telling in telling to tell with telling
- i. Would you like sugar in your coffee?
 some any two many
- j. They their homework yet.
 have done haven't made didn't do haven't done
- k. The team did a lot better expected.
 then as like than
- l. Because it was already late, she decided to the party.
 to not go not going not to go to not going

2. Fill in the correct verb forms.

..... / 8 points

A bizarre case of burglary

When Ruth Miller (come) into her apartment, she (see) that somebody (search) it. All the drawers had been opened; her clothes and documents (lie) scattered on the ground.

Ruth (be) very scared. Then she (remember) Bob, an old friend of hers. He had been a cop once, but the police department had fired him ten years ago. Since then, he had been working as a private detective.

She decided (go) to Bob's office. He was happy to see her and invited her in immediately. "Ruth!", he exclaimed. "I (not/see) you for ages! How are you?" Ruth shrugged. "I'm doing okay, I guess. Life has been a bit harsh recently. George and I (get) divorced ten years ago, and I (not/hear) from him since.

At the moment I (work) at a fast food place to pay the rent and feed the kids. What about you?" "Oh well, currently business is going well. Actually, I (look) for a new secretary right now – are you interested, by any chance?"

"Thank you, Bob. I promise that I (think) about it", Ruth replied. "But that is not why I'm here. This morning somebody (break) into my apartment, and now I don't know what to do. I don't want to call the police because – you know – George was involved in this gangster business. I'm scared the police will find something and I will get into trouble."

Rita (keep) talking while Bob (listen) attentively. When she had finished, he said: "Don't worry, Rita. I've got a plan."

3. Make questions about the underlined words.

..... / 2 points

Examples: I'm working near the city centre. → Where are you working?
They finally found the garage. → What did they finally find?

a. The whole story is about money.

.....

b. He's never been abroad.

.....

4. Make negative sentences.

..... / 2 points

Examples: I went out yesterday evening. → I didn't go out yesterday evening.
She was very interested in sports. → She wasn't very interested in sports.

a. It would be a good idea to tell your parents about it.

.....

b. She completely understood the instructions.

.....

Aufnahmeprüfung Juni 2018

Englisch

Kandidaten – Nr.: _____

Name: _____

Vorname: _____

Geburtsdatum: _____ / _____ / _____

A Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary (~ 20 min) _____ / 12

B Grammar, Structures (~ 10 min) _____ / 18

C Writing (~ 15 min) _____ / 10

Points: _____ / 40

Mark:

Examiner: _____ Co-Examiner: _____

Allgemeine Hinweise:

- Dauer der Prüfung: **45 Minuten**
- Erlaubte Hilfsmittel: **Keine**
- Die Lösungen sind direkt auf die Aufgabenblätter zu schreiben.
- Die Reihenfolge der Aufgaben kann frei gewählt werden.
- Keine Abkürzungen; unleserliche oder zweideutige Lösungen gelten als falsch.

- Die Aufgaben A2, B1 und B2 werden mit $\frac{1}{2}$ Punkt pro richtige Lösung bewertet.
- Die Aufgaben A1, B3 und B4 werden mit 1 Punkt pro richtige Lösung bewertet.
- Die Aufgabe C1 wird mit *halben oder ganzen Punkten* bewertet (s. hinten).

A Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary / 8 points

1. First read the text carefully. Are the following statements true or false? Put a cross (X) into the correct box.

First jobs for teens

	true	false
a. For a teenager it's usually easy to find the first job.		X
b. Without work experience it's impossible to find a job.		X
c. When you get older, jobs like car washing aren't very attractive.	X	
d. It's better not to stay in contact with people who gave you a job in the past.		X
e. With a holiday job, you might learn things that could be useful in the future.	X	
f. It's probably easier to choose a career when you've already had a job as a teenager.	X	
g. If you're under 16, you can work as many hours as you like.		X
h. It's not very important how well you get on with your employer.		X

2. Vocabulary. Find a word in the text matching the following definitions: / 4 points

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| a. frightening (lines 1-12) | scary |
| b. worried (l. 1-12) | concerned |
| c. characteristics (l. 1-12) | traits |
| d. the person or organization that you work for (l. 1-12) | employer |
| e. learning by doing (l. 21-33) | on-the-job training |
| f. the part of your life that you spend working (l. 21-33) | career |
| g. to follow (l. 34-40) | (to) pursue |
| h. to limit (l. 41-53) | (to) restrict |

B Grammar and Structures**1. Choose the correct answer.** / 6 points

- a. On Sundays he football with his friends.
 often plays often play is often playing plays often
- b. Luckily it cost than he had expected.
 lesser **much less** much more the same
- c. you ever..... from a tree?
 Have ... felt Did ... fell Did ... fall **Have ... fallen**
- d. You will find time to send me their addresses, ?
 don't you want you will you **won't you**
- e. In the 19th century people waste any food.
 didn't use to didn't used to used to don't used to
- f. If I what to do, I would help you.
 don't know would know **knew** will know
- g. All visitors register with the hotel reception.
 are able to needn't mustn't **have to**
- h. He's quite good jokes.
 at telling in telling to tell with telling
- i. Would you like sugar in your coffee?
 some any two many
- j. They their homework yet.
 have done haven't made didn't do **haven't done**
- k. The team did a lot better expected.
 then as like **than**
- l. Because it was already late, she decided to the party.
 to not go not going **not to go** to not going

2. Fill in the correct verb forms.

..... / 8 points

A bizarre case of burglary

When Ruth Miller **came** (come) into her apartment, she **saw** (see) that somebody **had searched** (search) it. All the drawers had been opened; her clothes and documents **were lying** (lie) scattered on the ground.

Ruth **was** (be) very scared. Then she **remembered** (remember) Bob, an old friend of hers. He had been a cop once, but the police department had fired him ten years ago. Since then, he had been working as a private detective.

She decided **to go** (go) to Bob's office. He was happy to see her and invited her in immediately.

"Ruth!", he exclaimed. "I **haven't seen/have not seen** (not/see) you for ages! How are you?"

Ruth shrugged. "I'm doing okay, I guess. Life has been a bit harsh recently. George and I **got** (get) divorced ten years ago, and I **haven't heard/have not heard** (not/hear) from him since.

At the moment I **'m working/am working** (work) at a fast food place to pay the rent and feed the kids. What about you?" "Oh well, currently business is going well. Actually, I **'m looking/am looking** (look) for a new secretary right now – are you interested, by any chance?"

"Thank you, Bob. I promise that I **'ll think/will think** (think) about it", Ruth replied. "But that is not why I'm here. This morning somebody **broke** (break) into my apartment, and now I don't know what to do. I don't want to call the police because – you know – George was involved in this gangster business. I'm scared the police will find something and I will get into trouble."

Rita **kept** (keep) talking while Bob **was listening** (listen) attentively. When she had finished, he said: "Don't worry, Rita. I've got a plan."

ex. 3&4:

½ points: spelling
word order

0 points for grammar mistakes/wrong verb forms/
wrong question word:

'She didn't completly understand...'
'She completely didn't understand ...'

'Who is the whole story about?'
'About what is the whole story?'
'Where is he never been?'
'She didn't completely understood ...'
'She doesn't completely understand.'
etc.

3. Make questions about the underlined words. / 2 points

a. The whole story is about money.

What is the whole story about?

b. He's never been abroad.

Where's/has he never been?

4. Make negative sentences. / 2 points

a. It would be a good idea to tell your parents about it.

It wouldn't/would not be a good idea to tell your parents about it.

b. She completely understood the instructions.

She didn't/did not completely understand the instructions.

C Writing

1. Choose one of the following two subjects and write a text:

a. My first part-time/holiday job.

b. What I expect from my first real job.

- Write between 80-100 words.
- Use different adverbs (always, never, sometimes, etc) and conjunctions (because, etc) to structure your text.

language, vocabulary / 5 points
content, structure / 5 points

- Die folgende Lösung ist eine *mögliche Musterlösung*.
- Folgende Fragenstellungen können bei der Bewertung helfen. Die konkrete Punktevergabe liegt im Ermessen der/des Korrigierenden.
- *Sprachnote*: Sind verschiedene Verben gebraucht? Gibt es sprachliche Wiederholungen? Wie korrekt bzw. wie verständlich sind die einzelnen Aussagen?
- *Inhaltsnote*: Gibt es inhaltliche Wiederholungen? Wie originell ist der Text? Gibt es eigenständige Aussagen? Sind die einzelnen Aussagen verknüpft oder nur aufgezählt?
- Rechnet man zur jeweiligen Punktzahl +1, so erhält man zum Vergleich eine *lineare Note* für diesen Teilbereich (z.B. 4,5 Punkte = Note 5,5; 3 Punkte = Note 4; 2,5 Punkte = Note 3,5; etc.)
- Wird ein Text inhaltlich oder sprachlich als *ungenügend* erachtet, so dürfen folgerichtig im jeweiligen Teilbereich *höchstens 2.5 Punkte* (od. weniger) resultieren.

(b) *I don't really know what I'm going to do in the future. I like working in a team, I couldn't always work just by myself. The job should also be challenging, so that not every day is the same. The salary is not the most important point but I still want to earn enough so I can maybe buy a nice car and have a family later. It's much more important that I like what I do and that the job is not boring.*

(85 words)

Notenskala

Punkte	Note
37.5- 40	6
33.5 - 37	5.5
29.5 - 33	5
25.5 - 29	4.5
21.5 - 25	4
17.5 - 21	3.5
13.5 - 17	3
9.5 - 13	2.5
5.5 - 9	2
1.5 - 5	1.5
0 - 1	1