

BM1

Aufnahmeprüfung 2021

Englisch

Kand.-Nr.: _____

Nachname _____

Vorname: _____

1. Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary _____ / 18 (20 minutes)

2. Grammar, Structures _____ / 17 (10 minutes)

3. Writing _____ / 15 (15 minutes)

Punkte _____ / 50

Note

Lösungen

Examinator*in: _____ Co-Examinator*in: _____

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

1. **First read the text below carefully. Are the following statements (a.-f.) true or false? If there is not enough information to answer "True" or "False", choose "Doesn't say". Put a cross (X) into the correct box.**

..... / 12 points

The Gadget Generation

- Children today would find it hard to imagine life without mobile phones, iPods, computer games and the Internet, and there are very few who aren't technically literate and skilled at using them.
- 5 Technology has advanced rapidly, particularly over the last decade, and gadgets and gizmos will have an ever-increasing influence on children's lives. A survey of young people between the ages of eight and 18 in America showed that the average time children spend
- 10 using electronic gadgets has risen dramatically to around seven hours and 38 minutes a day. And some are consuming up to ten hours' electronic content a day, because they use more than one gadget at the same time.
- 15 Technology has without question improved the quality of children's lives. Children's television can be informative as well as entertaining, and in schools, computers are increasingly used as an aid to learning. Educational software frequently offers children the
- 20 chance to work together, take turns, discuss and solve problems, and all computer games help to improve motor skills and hand-eye co-ordination. Computers and the Internet offer children a sense of empowerment and provide them with the tools
- 25 and information needed to solve problems or find things out. Texting, emailing and blogging all drive children to be more experimental with the written word. A recent British survey showed that children who use technology are much more confident about
- 30 their writing skills. Technology also has a social role. Over 25% of British eight- to 11-year-olds who have a Computer are members of an online social network like Facebook or Bebo. They make new friends and chat online, and consider this important, although it
- 35 can also have downsides. Furthermore, good computer skills are essential in today's job market, so the more confident children are with computers, the greater the advantage they will have when looking for a job.
- 40 Despite these considerable advantages, there is a widely held opinion that technology makes children lazy. While this isn't technically true, it can reduce or replace the opportunity for physical activity for some children. But is there an even darker side?
- 45 Dr Susan Greenfield believes that spending too long in cyberspace can actually alter the chemistry of the brain. As some children spend between six to nine hours daily staring at a screen, she thinks that their minds are developing differently. The more we play
- 50 games, the more we are focused on the process and the thrill of attaining the goal. When we win at something, a chemical called dopamine is released in the brain, which makes you feel happy and so becomes addictive. What does not count here is the meaning and content – what does the game mean?
- 55 Who are the characters in the game and why are they there? This is another level of understanding and reasoning that the brain needs and which is omitted in many computer games. Dr Greenfield is
- 60 concerned that if we don't do enough of the right type of thinking, our brains could become less able to function on all levels.

	True	False	Doesn't say
a. The US survey showed that American children spend more time with gadgets than other children → No information given in the text			X
b. According to the text, technology can help children develop mentally and physically. → All computer games help to improve motor skills and hand-eye co-ordination. Computers and the Internet offer children a sense of empowerment and provide them with the tools and information needed to solve problems or find things out..	X		
c. Children who use computer programs for studying at school are more creative. → No information given in the text			X
d. More than a quarter of British children (8-11 years of age) have a Facebook account. → Over 25% of British eight- to 11-year-olds who have a Computer are members of an online social network like Facebook or Bebo.		X	
e. Another important advantage computer skills give children is that they help with future employment. → ..., the more confident children are with computers, the greater the advantage they will have when looking for a job.	X		
f. Dr. Greenfield says that computer games are not dangerous. → Dr Greenfield is concerned that if we don't do enough of the right type of thinking, our brains could become less able to function on all levels.		X	

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

..... / 6 points

- a. in a fast or sudden way (lines 1-10) rapidly
- b. help or support (l. 11-20) aid
- c. being certain of your abilities (l. 25-34) confident
- d. important or necessary (l. 35-44) essential
- e. to change something (l. 45-53) alter
- f. to reach or succeed in getting something (l. 50-59) attaining

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

..... / 5 points

- a. Who the car at the time of the accident?
 was driving drives has driven has been driving
- b. Laura missed the party because nobody her about it.
 telled was telling had told has told
- c. Excuse me, the newspaper at the moment? Could I borrow it?
 did you read do you read are you reading have you been reading
- d. This is Jack, sister is staying with us.
 that whose who's her
- e. It is said that the Vikings North America 1000 years ago.
 had discovered were discovering discovered were discovered
- f. If there is too much snow, the match will
 have cancelled be cancelled cancel being cancelled
- g. You leave work before you have finished all your tasks.
 don't have to mustn't had to should
- h. There's nobody in our class who runs as as he does.
 fast fastly faster the fastest
- i. Do you think young children are much than older children?
 noisier noisyer noisiest more noisy
- j. I don't believe that this song by Ed Sheeran in 2016.
 is written was written is wrote had writte

2. Fill in the correct verb forms.

..... / 8 points

Brand-new dad

Have you **heard** (hear) the story about the man yet whose wife had just had a baby? Tim lived in Newcastle, which **is** (be) in the north-east of England, not far from the Scottish border but when he **received** (receive) the call from hospital, he **was working** (work) in London. As soon as he heard the news, he rushed to King's Cross Station, **bought** (buy) his ticket and jumped onto the first train north. He was so excited at the news that he told the woman who **was sitting** (sit) next to him: "I **have just become** (just/become) a dad. I think I **will cry** (cry) when I see my baby for the first time." She asked him if he lived in Edinburgh, as that was where the train **was going** (go) and was surprised when he said that he lived in Newcastle. The man realized he **had made** (make) a terrible mistake when she said, "But this train **doesn't stop** (not stop) in Newcastle. I'm sorry to tell you that you **are** currently **sitting** (sit) on a train that goes straight to Edinburgh." Despite the man's pleas and offers of money, the driver of the train **refused** (refuse) to stop, but he did agree to slow the train down to 15 mph as it went through Newcastle station so that the man could jump off with the ticket collector's help.

Two and a half hours later and the train was approaching Newcastle station. The ticket collector **held / was holding** (hold) the man out of a window at the front of the train, and the man began running in mid-air. When the platform appeared, the ticket collector gently **dropped** (drop) the man onto it. Just then, the guard at the back of the train looked out and saw a man running very fast along the platform. Putting his hand out, he pulled the man onto the train. "Lucky I saw you," he said. "You almost **didn't make** (not make) it onto the train."

3. Make questions about the underlined words.

..... / 2 points

Examples: *I'm working from 8 am. to 5 pm.* → *When are you working?*
The girls are shocked about the robbery. → *Why are the girls shocked?*

a. Tim and his wife lived in Newcastle.

Where did Tim and his wife live?

b. Tim's wife had just had a baby.

Who had just had a baby?

4. Make negative sentences.

..... / 2 points

Examples: *She is very good at English.* → *She isn't very good at English.*
There have been lots of robberies. → *There haven't been lots of robberies.*

a. The train was approaching Newcastle station.

The train wasn't approaching Newcastle station.

b. Tim heard the news.

Tim didn't hear the news.

C Writing

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

a. **Are school uniforms a good idea? Explain why (not).**

b. **What I'd save in a fire**

Say which item you'd take with you when leaving the house and explain why.

- Write between 100 - 120 words.
- Write clear paragraphs and come up with a title of your own
- Use different adverbs (*always, never, sometimes, etc*) and conjunctions (*because, etc*) to structure your text.

Content / 5 points

Organisation / 5 points

Language / 5 points

- Die folgenden Lösungen sind *mögliche Musterlösungen*.
- Folgende Fragenstellungen können bei der Bewertung helfen. Die konkrete Punktevergabe liegt im Ermessen der/des Korrigierenden.
- *Content*: Gibt es inhaltliche Wiederholungen? Wie originell ist der Text? Gibt es eigenständige Aussagen? Sind die einzelnen Aussagen verknüpft oder nur aufgezählt?
- *Organisation*: Hat der Text einen Titel? Gibt es mindestens zwei klare Abschnitte? Wurden verschiedene Adverbien und Konjunktionen verwendet?
- *Language*: Sind verschiedene Verben gebraucht? Gibt es sprachliche Wiederholungen? Wie korrekt bzw. wie verständlich sind die einzelnen Aussagen?
- 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, organisatorisch oder sprachlich als *ungenügend* erachtet, so dürfen folgerichtig im jeweiligen Teilbereich *höchstens 2.5 Punkte* (oder weniger) resultieren.

a. Sample answer

Do we need school uniforms in Switzerland?

On the one hand, school uniforms are a great idea. You never have to figure out what to wear for school. They look quite smart and everyone at school appears to be equal. That means that you can't see any differences between students from richer or poorer families. That's fantastic and fair!

On the other hand, the uniforms might not be so comfortable to wear sometimes, e.g. in summer. It isn't fair when the school forces you to wear what they want. Everybody looks the same and that's rather boring. We should be allowed to show that we are individuals. Since I grew up without school uniforms, I'd rather not wear one. (119 words)

b. Sample answer

My necklace

I can't imagine how horrible it would be to lose everything in a fire. If I only had a few seconds to take something, I'd definitely grab my favourite necklace since it is a memory of my grandma. I always wear it when I have to write a difficult test and so far, I never failed an important one when I wore it.

My grandmother died two years ago and I miss her very much. She gave me the necklace on my first day of school and told me that it would always protect me. If I lost it in a fire, it would be like losing my grandma again and that would make me very sad. (119 words)

Notenskala	Punkte	Note
	46-50	= 6.0
	43-45.5	= 5.5
	38-42.5	= 5.0
	33-37.5	= 4.5
	28-32.5	= 4.0
	23-27.5	= 3.5
	18-22.5	= 3.0
	13-17.5	= 2.5
	8-12.5	= 2.0
	3-07.5	= 1.5
	0-02.5	= 1.0