

TASK 1 (10 minutes)

- Read the text below and then decide if the following statements are 'True' (=T) or 'False' (=F).
- If there is not enough information to answer 'True' (=T) or 'False' (=F), choose 'Doesn't say' (=DS).
- Write the correct letter next to the statement as shown in the example below:

Example:

Text: Sarah is in her twenties.

Statement: Sarah is 18 years old. = F

Holiday in Moscow - A Report by Mrs Smith

Well, we left on December 24th and caught an afternoon flight to Moscow and they're three hours ahead of us which meant we arrived there at almost midnight and we were very tired. I was expecting it to be extremely cold but I was quite surprised to find that there was not an awful lot of snow around, and the temperature was just about at freezing point, which was nothing like as cold as I'd thought it would be.

The next day we arrived down for breakfast at half past eight which meant it was still half past five by my body clock and we were asked immediately where, what tours and things we'd like to go on. Ballets we had to book in advance, dance companies, on which we had to make rather instant decisions, which we did, and during the afternoon we were given a tour of the Moscow underground which is very famous for its beautiful ornamentation. There were many chandeliers (=Kronleuchter) which were lit brightly, some stained glass window effects which were got by a style of steel in many colours and many carvings (=eingeritztes Muster), and we were shown three stations like this.

The underground stations are very deep and the escalators seemed to go on for ever, but eventually we either got down to where we needed to be or up at the next station. It was a Sunday and it was very busy and lively.

Ladies were carrying shopping baskets, people were very well dressed, extremely expensive looking fur hats and coats and boots; in fact there didn't seem to be any poverty at all. On the underground I noticed there were no advertisements so it all seemed extremely clean, which it was, and no hooliganism. People were very well disciplined and all seemed to know exactly where they were going.

The people themselves seemed to be a mixture. The times that we went on the underground and got lost on one or two occasions and were looking helplessly at a map and not understanding the language, several people would come up and help us on our way. It was all done by sign language but they were very careful that they gave us clear instructions. We normally found our way after that.

But, in the shops – the few that I went to – there always seemed to be queues, and the longest queues were for fresh fruit and vegetables which are in very short supply during the winter months. In the shops themselves there was very little choice, not an awful lot of things that one as a tourist would want to take back home. So, I didn't actually spend an awful lot of money while I was there.

'True' (=T), 'False' (=F) or 'Doesn't say' (=DS):

1. The weather was warmer than Mrs Smith had expected. = _____
2. Mrs Smith found that the time difference influenced her body clock. = _____
3. They had plenty of time to plan their entertainment programme. = _____
4. Mrs Smith felt exhausted after the underground tour. = _____
5. The underground stations are a long way below street level. = _____
6. There were colourful advertisements on the streets. = _____
7. The Russian people on the underground knew their way around. = _____
8. The directions given by the Russian people were not precise at all. = _____
9. There was not enough milk and cheese in the shops. = _____
10. Mrs Smith bought a lot of presents for friends at home. = _____

_____ / 20 marks

TASK 2 (10 minutes)

Questions 1 - 5

- Read the text and questions below.
- For each question, mark the letter next to the correct answer **-A, B, C or D-** as shown in the following example:

Example:

Text: Sarah's parents, Mr and Mrs Smith, were busy at the office planning next year's holiday for their employees.

Statement: Mr and Mrs Smith didn't visit Sarah because

- A they had to work.
- B they didn't want to.
- C her father was in hospital.
- D they were on holiday.

A Pain in the neck

People usually think of 'stress' as something the world inflicts (=auferlegen) on them. Worry and hassle are blamed for all kinds of ailments (=Gebrechen), from asthma to headaches, from high blood pressure to stomach ulcers (=Magengeschwüre). And we often blame other people for making us feel bad: when we call someone a 'pain in the neck', we are describing the physical and psychological effect they have on us.

But although it is tempting to regard stress as some nasty germ (=Bazillus) attacking us from outside, the truth is that we are largely responsible for what stress does to our bodies. Once we make ourselves aware of how our bodies respond to worry, fear, anger and fatigue (all of which are forms of stress), we can start learning to relax.

Pains in the neck are a very common stress complaint (=Stressbeschwerde). Some people get a pain in the neck from driving, others from working at an office desk. I suffer from a complaint I call 'typewriter neck', which tends to strike when I am hunched over (=gebeugt sitzen) my computer worrying about an approaching deadline.

It would be easy to blame these pains on 'bad posture (=Körperhaltung)'. Hunching your shoulders up to your ears is certainly not a relaxing way of sitting. But we should first think about why we have this posture. In fact, it is an instinctive way of reacting to a situation which alarms or worries us. It is a defensive stance (=Haltung) – and many people find that they tend to make their hands into a fist (=Faust) or grip their steering wheel or the arms of a chair at the same time.

Because it is instinctive, we are often not aware that we are doing it and wonder why we get a pain in the neck. If you find yourself doing it, there are two kinds of relaxation exercises which may help you overcome the habit. You can either exaggerate it: deliberately raise your shoulders as high as they will go, hold the posture for a few seconds, and feel the difference. Alternatively, you can exercise the muscles which pull your shoulders in the opposite direction: balance your head on the top of your neck so that is not dragging your shoulders forward, then draw up your shoulders down towards your feet. Stop and feel the difference.

If you are a fist-clencher (to clench=ballen), try similar routines with your hands. Clench them very tightly, then let go. Or stretch and splay your fingers and thumbs, then stop and feel the difference as they rest on your thighs.

Though simple, these exercises should help you regain control of these parts of your body.

1. People suffer from stress because
 - A modern life is full of worries.
 - B other people inflict it on them.
 - C they don't know how to relax.
 - D they have no time to relax.

2. The writer gets a pain in the neck when he
- A is driving.
 - B is in a hurry to finish some work.
 - C is stuck in a traffic jam.
 - D meets annoying people.
3. People who hunch their shoulders up to their ears
- A say that they don't do it.
 - B do it intentionally.
 - C don't realise how they are sitting.
 - D find it helps them.
4. The writer describes altogether
- A one exercise.
 - B two exercises.
 - C three exercises.
 - D four exercises.
5. The exercise(s) recommended by the writer should help you to
- A have a better control of your muscles.
 - B feel different.
 - C become a completely relaxed person.
 - D relax for a short while.

_____ / 10 marks

TASK 3 (8 minutes)

Fill the gaps with the correct form of the word.

Example: Put on a pair of ...gloves... if you're cold.

If the word is a preposition/conjunction, no first letter is given.

*Example: Are you interested politics? Are you interested **in** politics?*

Tests

A lot of students have a (1) h_____ (Kopfschmerzen)

(2) _____ (vor) an exam and don't feel (3) h_____

(gesund) in general. Their doctors may give them a (4) p_____

(Rezept) or simply tell them not to learn till midnight as they

(5) n_____ (brauchen) (6) t_____ (ihren) sleep.

(7) A_____ (ein anderer) (8) i_____ (wichtiger)

point is having regular (9) m_____ (Mahlzeiten)

(10) t_____ (welche) are light and not (11) t_____

(zu) heavy.

Do you know (12) a_____ (irgendjemand) who looks forward (13)

_____ (auf) tests? I don't! Nobody is keen on being stuck in a

room for hours.

Look! Who is sitting there behind the big windows in the school building? It's Carol,

a schoolfriend of (14) m_____ (mir). She is biting her (15)

n_____ (Nägel) and waiting (16)_____ the

beginning of the test (17)_____ (während) other students seem to

(18) w_____ (flüstern) or (19) c_____ (kauen)

gum. – Let's (20) w_____ (winken) at her!

_____ / 20 marks

TASK 4 (4 minutes)

Word formation. See the two examples at the beginning 0 and 00.

Yesterday, I sent off a (0) **complaint** because of the rather
(00) **unfriendly** customer service at the train station.

0 complain
00 friendly

A _____ girl made a bad experience at an
American school once:

1. Switzerland

She had to take a general _____ test.

2. know

But the _____ of the test was unclear.

3. long

And the _____

4. instruct

were _____ explained.

5. bad

It was a disaster!

_____ / 5 marks

TASK 5 (14 minutes)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. The words need not be the same.

Examples:

0) David is a better runner than Paul.
Paul is not **as good a runner as David**.

00) We started working here in 2001.
We've **worked here** for five years.

1. The café has a lot of tables.

There _____ .

2. You have to pay about £10 for a three-course meal.

A three-course meal _____ about £ 10.

3. Popular newspapers are cheaper than serious ones.

Serious newspapers are _____ .

4. What sort of weather did you have on holiday?

What was _____ on holiday?

5. I'm not very good at skiing, but I'd like to learn.
I do _____ but I'd like to learn.
6. Breakfast is included in the price.
The price _____.
7. She is keen on meeting people from other countries.
She wants _____ who come from other countries.
8. Lisa has lent Paul some money.
Paul has _____ from Lisa.
9. The shop opened a year ago.
The shop has been open _____ year.
10. Tom stole Mary's keys last Friday.
Mary's keys _____ by Tom last Friday.
11. Remember to leave your key in Reception.
Don't _____ your key in Reception.
12. It wasn't necessary for Paul to do all his homework.
Paul didn't _____ do all his homework.
13. The arrival time of Susan's train is 10.07.
Susan's train _____ 10.07.
14. The museum was less boring than Jenny thought.
The museum wasn't _____.
15. Anna is too young for the adult courses.
Anna is not _____.
16. What is your usual time to do your homework?
When _____ your homework?
17. Jennifer started learning English six years ago.
Jennifer has _____ six years.
18. I'm not going to the dance, because I haven't got a partner.
If I had a partner, _____ to the dance.
19. Paul didn't know about the party, so he didn't go.
If Paul had known about the party, he
_____.
20. This ring belongs to my aunt.
This is _____ ring.

TASK 6 (6 minutes)

Ask questions. The underlined words are the answers. Don't change the tense (Zeitform).

Examples:

0) Fred lives in Zurich.

Where does Fred live?

00) The film was about the 1960s.

What was the film about?

1. Mary knows my neighbours.

Who _____?

2. Fred is going to London tomorrow.

Where _____?

3. This word means something.

What _____?

4. Sue left the party because she felt sick.

Why _____?

5. John's got four brothers.

How _____?

6. Frank is 1 metre 80.

How _____?

7. Bill's left his book on the train.

Where _____?

8. Ann couldn't eat her dinner because she wasn't hungry.

Why _____?

_____ / 8 marks

TASK 7 (4 minutes)

Make the following sentences negative. Don't change the tense.

Examples:

0) Fred is 18 years old.

Fred isn't 18 years old.

00) Emma speaks good English.

Emma doesn't speak good English.

1. Ian did his homework.

Ian _____ his homework.

2. I will be here tomorrow.

I _____ here tomorrow.

3. Robin and his brother know something about computers.

Robin and his brother _____ about computers.

4. My sister's asked me a question.

My sister _____ me a question.

5. Tom was born in Leeds.

Tom _____ in Leeds.

_____ / 5 marks

TASK 8 (4 minutes)

a) Write a short answer for each question.

Example:

0) Have you been ill long? – No, I haven't.

1. Can Tim speak Italian? – No, he _____ .

2. Has Paul finished painting the house? – Yes, he _____ .

3. Were you born in Lucerne? No, I _____ .

4. Are you going to Paris tomorrow? – Yes, I _____ .

5. Did Fred go to the cinema last Saturday? – No, he _____ .

6. Does Anne know the answer? – Yes, she _____ .

b) Add a question tag to each sentence.

Example:

0) We're nearly there, aren't we?

7. Carol lives in London, _____ ?

8. You won't be late, _____ ?

9. Fred's been to Paris, _____ ?

10. Chris looks tired, _____ ?

11. You don't know Julia's sister, _____ ?

12. Monika didn't see the film, _____ ?

_____ / 12 marks

Aufnahmeprüfung 2006

Lösungen

Englisch

(60 Min.)

Serie 1

Maximal erreichbare Punktzahl 100 Punkte

K E Y - K E Y - K E Y

100 MARKS

TASK 1 (Holiday in Moscow) (two marks)

	T	F	DS		T	F	DS		T	F	DS
1.	✓	0	0	5.	✓	0	0	9.	0	0	✓
2.	✓	0	0	6.	0	0	✓	10.	0	✓	0
3.	0	✓	0	7.	✓	0	0				
4.	0	0	✓	8.	0	✓	0				

20 marks

TASK 2 (A Pain in the neck) (two marks)

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1.	0	0	✓	0	4.	0	0	0	✓
2.	0	✓	0	0	5.	✓	0	0	0
3.	0	0	✓	0					

10 marks

TASK 3 (one mark)

Tests

A lot of students have a **(1) headache** (Kopfschmerzen)

(2) before (vor) an exam and don't feel **(3) healthy** (gesund) in general. Their doctors may give them a **(4) prescription** (Rezept) or simply tell them not to learn till midnight as they **(5) need** (brauchen) **(6) their** (ihren) sleep.

(7) Another (ein anderer) **(8) important** (wichtiger) point is having regular **(9) meals** (Mahlzeiten) **(10) that** (welche) are light and not **(11) too** (zu) heavy.

Do you know **(12) anybody / anyone** who looks forward **(13) to** (auf) tests? I don't! Nobody is keen on being stuck in a room for hours.

Look! Who is sitting there behind the big windows in the school building? It's Carol, a schoolfriend of **(14) mine** (mir). She is biting her **(15) nails** (Nägel) and waiting **(16) for** the beginning of the test **(17) while** (während) other students seem to **(18) whisper** (flüstern) or **(19) chew** (kauen) gum. – Let's **(20) wave** (winken) at her!

20 marks

TASK 4 (one mark)

Word formation.

A **Swiss** girl made a bad experience at an American school once:

She had to take a general **knowledge** test.

But the **length** of the test was unclear.

And the **instructions** were **badly** explained.

It was a disaster!

1. Switzerland

2. know

3. long

4. instruct

5. bad

5 marks

TASK 5 (one mark)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. The words need not be the same.

1. The café has a lot of tables.

There are a lot of / lots of / (many) tables in the café.

2. You have to pay about £10 for a three-course meal.

A three-course meal **costs** about £ 10.

3. Popular newspapers are cheaper than serious ones.

Serious newspapers are **more expensive than popular newspapers / ones.**

4. What sort of weather did you have on holiday?

What was **the weather like** on holiday?

5. I'm not very good at skiing, but I'd like to learn.

I do **not ski (very) well**, but I'd like to learn.

6. Breakfast is included in the price.

The price **includes breakfast.**

7. She is keen on meeting people from other countries.
She wants **to meet people** who come from other countries.
8. Lisa has lent Paul some money.
Paul has **borrowed some money** from Lisa.
9. The shop opened a year ago.
The shop has been open **for a / since last year**.
10. Tom stole Mary's keys last Friday.
Mary's keys **were stolen** by Tom last Friday.
11. Remember to leave your key in Reception.
Don't **forget to leave** your key in Reception.
12. It wasn't necessary for Paul to do all his homework.
Paul didn't **have to** do all his homework.
13. The arrival time of Susan's train is 10.07.
Susan's train **arrives at** 10.07.
14. The museum was less boring than Jenny thought.
The museum wasn't **as boring as Jenny thought**.
15. Anna is too young for the adult courses.
Anna is not **old enough for the adult courses**.
16. What is your usual time to do your homework?
When **do you usually / normally do** your homework?
17. Jennifer started learning English six years ago.
Jennifer has **been learning English for** six years.
18. I'm not going to the dance, because I haven't got a partner.
If I had a partner, **I would go** to the dance.
19. Paul didn't know about the party, so he didn't go.
If Paul had known about the party, he **would have gone**.
20. This ring belongs to my aunt.
This is **my aunt's** ring.

20 marks

TASK 6 (one mark)

Ask questions. The underlined words are the answers. Don't change the tense (Zeitform).

1. Mary knows my neighbours.

Who **does Mary know**?

2. Fred is going to London tomorrow.

Where **is Fred going tomorrow**?

3. This word means something.

What **does this word mean**?

4. Sue left the party because she felt sick.

Why **did Sue leave the party**?

5. John's got 4 brothers.

How **many brothers has John got**?

6. Frank is 1 metre 80.

How **tall is Frank**?

7. Bill's left his book on the train.

Where **has Bill left his book**?

8. Ann couldn't eat her dinner because she wasn't hungry.

Why **couldn't Ann eat her dinner**?

8 marks

TASK 7 (one mark)

Make the following sentences negative. Don't change the tense.

Examples:

1. Ian did his homework.

Ian **didn't do** his homework.

2. I will be here tomorrow.

I **won't be / will not be** here tomorrow.

3. Robin and his brother know something about computers.

Robin and his brother **don't know anything** about computers.

4. My sister's asked me a question.

My sister **hasn't asked** me a question.

5. Tom was born in Leeds.

Tom **wasn't born** in Leeds.

5 marks

TASK 8 (one mark)

a) Write a short answer for each question.

1. Can Tim speak Italian? – No, he **can't**.
2. Has Paul finished painting the house? – Yes, he **has**.
3. Were you born in Lucerne? No, I **wasn't**.
4. Are you going to Paris tomorrow? – Yes, I **am**.
5. Did Fred go to the cinema last Saturday? – No, he **didn't**.
6. Does Anne know the answer? – Yes, she **does**.

b) Add a question tag to each sentence.

7. Carol lives in London, **doesn't she?**
8. You won't be late, **will you?**
9. Fred's been to Paris, **hasn't he?**
10. Chris looks tired, **doesn't he?**
11. You don't know Julia's sister, **do you?**
12. Monika didn't see the film, **did she?**

12 marks