

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

MOBILE PHONES: HANG UP OR KEEP TALKING?

Millions of people are using mobile phones today. In many places it is actually thought unusual not to use one. In many countries, mobile phones are very popular with young people. They find that the phones are more than a way of communication – having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected.

The explosion around the world in mobile phone use has some health professionals worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may have health problems which are caused by the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this problem. Mobile phone companies are worried about the negative publicity of such ideas. They say there are no facts to show that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, why do some medical studies show changes in brain cells of some people who use mobile phones? In one case, a travelling salesman had to stop working at a young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple things to do. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on the mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor said that using his mobile phone caused the problem, but his company doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones potentially dangerous? The answer is radiation. High-tech machines can find very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about.

As the discussion about their safety continues, it seems that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be useful and practical, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

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

1. In many places most people are using mobile phones today. = _____
2. Young people are using mobile phones because they are connected more quickly. = _____
3. Doctors say the use of mobile phones is the reason for many health problems today. = _____
4. Mobile phone companies say that the use of their phones isn't bad for your health. = _____
5. Some medical studies show that mobile phones change the brain cells of every user of such a phone. = _____
6. The travelling salesman forgot how to do even easy tasks. = _____
7. The family and the company doctor agreed to talk about the medical problems of the salesman. = _____
8. You need high-tech machines to say how much radiation a mobile phone produces. = _____
9. Until the discussion about the safety of mobile phones is finished, one should use them for short and long talks. = _____
10. In the future, wise people use their mobile phones occasionally. = _____

_____ / 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.

IS THIS LOVE? A CLOSER LOOK by Jennifer Edwards.

One of the most common questions we get asked on the Internet is 'How do you know if it is really love? Well, as you can imagine, this also happens to be one of the most difficult questions to answer! Love is such a strange, wonderful thing that nobody really understands what it is yet. Another problem is that there are so many different kinds of love. Love is such a crazy emotion that there is absolutely no way that I can definitely answer how you know when it is love . . . but I am going to give it a try!

Now, in order to find out if somebody loves you, the basic place to start would be to ask yourself, do you want to be with them. If the answer is no, then it really can't be love. When you love someone, you want to be with them. Not just be with them, but share everything with them. You have a great day at work/school and you want to rush home and tell them every wonderful thing that has happened. You feel excited at the thought of just being in their company; just being close to them isn't enough, you want to be a part of their life. You feel the same way, and with a little bit of effort, you can see what they are seeing and think what they are thinking. That, to me, is love.

Some people fall into the trap of thinking they love someone just because they are afraid to be alone. They have become dependent on the other person so much that they don't know how to make it on their own.

This leads to the old cliché that in order to love another person, you must first learn to love yourself. Well, we've all heard that before, but what does this really mean? It means that you have to be confident of your own ability and your way of making good decisions. There is no way that you can love another person if you do anything they ask and agree with everything they say – just in case they won't like you any more if you don't behave like that.

Basically, the question of whether or not you are in love with someone is pretty clear: you either are or you aren't . . . and, deep down, you know the answer. You just have to trust yourself to see it.

1. 'How do you know it is really love?' J. Edwards says
 - A she won't answer this question.
 - B nobody has a problem with this question.
 - C her answer may not be complete.
 - D it's simply a question of how crazy you are.

2. When you love someone you
- A enjoy being alone from time to time.
 - B miss the other person when you are not together.
 - C want to share your home with them.
 - D always have a great day together.
3. In addition, when you really love somebody, you
- A may guess what the other person is thinking.
 - B also like the same company.
 - C don't want to be too close.
 - D rush home every day.
4. Some people just think they love someone because
- A they are afraid to fall into that trap.
 - B they want to be dependent.
 - C it's easier this way to do your own things.
 - D they feel they couldn't manage life alone.
5. Learning to love yourself first is
- A important when doing anything someone else asks you to do.
 - B a cliché people no longer believe in.
 - C about building up your self-confidence in different ways.
 - D important to improve your general knowledge.

_____ / 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.

Where people live

Very (1) f_____ (wenige) people can choose
(2) w_____ (wo) they want to live. (3) M_____
(Geld) and/or (4) o_____ (Beruf/Beschäftigung) often dictate the
kind of (5) a_____ (Unterkunft) people have. It can be
(6) a_____ (irgendetwas) from a (7) b_____
(schönen) beach hut or a (8) t_____ (Zelt) on a romantic
(9) c_____ (Zeltplatz) in summer to a luxurious
(10) b_____ (Gebäude) in the (11) c_____ (Land)
found for them by an (12) e_____ a_____
(Grundstücksmakler). (13) T_____ (Jene) lucky people, (14)
p_____ (wahrscheinlich) in possession of wonderful
(15) j_____ (Schmuck/Juwelen), naturally need not be
(16) w_____ (besorgt) about (17) u_____
(unbezahlte) bills or other things that have gone (18) w_____
(falsch/schief) in (19) t_____ (ihrem) life. But whatever the living
conditions are – people generally want to (20) i_____ (verbessern)
them!

_____ / 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

Stealing

- Lately a lot of _____ have happened. 1. rob
- Thieves usually _____ to steal valuable things. 2. intention
- Open windows are a lovely _____ for them. 3. invite
- The owners are always _____ to see the mess. 4. shock
- Unfortunately, the thieves are not always _____ . 5. find

_____ / 5 marks

TASK 5 (4 minutes)

a) Write a short answer for each question.

Example:

- 0) Have you been ill long? – No, I haven't.
1. Will you help me with my luggage? –No, I _____ .
2. Are these two cars going to crash? - Yes, they _____ .
3. Do you speak Italian? – No, I _____ .
4. Did your alarm-clock go off this morning? - Yes, it _____ .
5. Are your friends phoning you later? – Yes, they _____ .
6. Has Carol phoned you yet? – No, she _____ .

b) Add a question tag to each sentence.

Example:

- 0) We're nearly there, aren't we?
7. You wouldn't do this, _____ ?
8. Paul always helps, _____ ?

9. Bill hasn't left, _____ ?
10. Jenny wrote the letter, _____ ?
11. Sue is jogging in the park, _____ ?
12. The weather won't change, _____ ?

_____ / 12 marks

TASK 6 (4 minutes)

Make the following sentences negative. Don't change the tense (Zeitform).

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. We were going to call the police.

We _____ the police.

2. We'd have helped him.

We _____ him.

3. They flew to Paris a couple of days ago.

They _____ a couple of days ago.

4. She's planning to see her aunt in L.A.

She _____ her aunt in L.A.

5. Susie fell off a tree.

Susie _____ a tree.

6. You're reading very fast.

You _____ very fast.

7. Peter plays tennis every week.

Peter _____ every week.

8. John asked some stupid questions.

John _____ stupid questions.

_____ / 8 marks

TASK 7 (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. John can't know the end of the film.

What _____ ?

2. You must answer Anna's question.

Whose _____ ?

3. Carol felt terribly lonely in Ireland.

Where _____ ?

4. We've not heard from him for a long time.

How long _____ ?

5. We read the book during our last holidays.

When _____ ?

6. She never tells me anything.

What _____ ?

7. Ann and Sue teach different languages at the college.

What kind of _____ at the college ?

8. The new restaurant will open opposite our house.

Where _____ ?

9. The pub is going to close because of bad business.

Why _____ ?

10. They have won a lot of money in the lottery.

How _____ in the lottery?

_____ / 10 marks

TASK 8 (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 new school is bigger than the old one.
The old school isn't _____ the new one.

2. We were given some information about the history of the zoo.
The zoo _____ us some information about its history.

3. Chris didn't drink as much as Monica.
Monica _____ than Chris.

4. They arrived here last year.
They _____ here since last year.

5. Can you see two different bikes over there?
Are _____ over there?

6. These socks belong to my sister.
These are my _____.

7. My father made this cake.
This cake _____ my father.

8. Carol is a quick learner.
She _____.

9. I'll stay here until it stops raining.
When it _____, I'll leave.

10. We have never read a more interesting book before.
This is _____ we have ever read.

11. They can't wait to see that theatre play in London.
They are very much looking forward _____ that theatre play in London.

12. I am very keen on playing squash.

I enjoy _____ very much.

13. What a pity I don't have more pocket money to buy these shoes.

If I _____, I could buy these shoes.

14. Erica bought a present in this city.

This is the city _____ a present.

15. They speak Italian in Locarno.

Italian _____ in Locarno.

_____ / 15 marks

Kaufmännische Berufsmatura im Kanton Zürich

Aufnahmeprüfung 2007

Lösungen

Englisch
(60 Min.)

Serie 1

Maximal erreichbare Punktzahl

100 Punkte

K E Y - K E Y - K E Y

100 MARKS

TASK 1 (Mobile phones) (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 (Is this love?) (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)

Where people live

Very (1) **few** (wenige) people can choose (2) **where** (wo) they want to live.

(3) **Money** (Geld) and/or (4) **occupation** (Beruf/Beschäftigung) often dictate the kind of (5) **accommodation** (Unterkunft) people have. It can be **anything**

(6) (irgendetwas) from a (7) **beautiful** (schönen) beach hut or a (8) **tent** (Zelt) on a

romantic (9) **campingsite/ camping site / campsite** (Zeltplatz) in summer to a

luxurious (10) **building** (Gebäude) in the (11) **country/countryside** (Land) found

for them by an (12) **estate agent/estate's agent** (Grundstücksmakler). (13)

Those (Jene) lucky people, (14) **probably** (wahrscheinlich) in possession of wonderful (15) **jewellery** (Schmuck/Juwelen), naturally need not be (16) **worried** (besorgt) about (17) **unpaid** (unbezahlte) bills or other things that have gone (18) **wrong** (falsch/schief) in (19) **their** (ihrem) life. But whatever the living conditions are – people generally want to (20) **improve** (verbessern) them!

20 marks

TASK 4 (one mark)

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

Lately a lot of **robberies** have happened.

1. rob

Thieves usually **intend** (**other tenses: okay**) to steal valuable things.

2. intention

Open windows are a lovely **invitation** for them.

3. invite

The owners are always **shocked** to see the mess.

4. shock

Unfortunately, the thieves are not always **found**.

5. find

5 marks

TASK 5 (one mark)

5a) short answers

a) Write a short answer for each question.

Example:

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

1. Will you help me with my luggage? –No, I **won't**.

2. Are these two cars going to crash? - Yes, they **are**.

3. Do you speak Italian? – No, I **don't**.

4. Did your alarm-clock go off this morning? - Yes, it **did**.

5. Are your friends phoning you later? – Yes, they **are**.

6. Has Carol phoned you yet? – No, she **hasn't**.

b) Add a question tag to each sentence.

Example:

- 0) We're nearly there, aren't we?
7. You wouldn't do this, **would you?**
8. Paul always helps, **doesn't he?**
9. Bill hasn't left, **has he?**
10. Jenny wrote the letter, **didn't she?**
11. Sue is jogging in the park, **isn't she?**
12. The weather won't change, **will it?**

12 marks

TASK 6 (one mark)

Make the following sentences negative. Don't change the tense (Zeitform).

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. We were going to call the police.
We **were not / weren't going to call** the police.
2. We'd have helped him.
We **would not have helped / 'd not have helped / wouldn't have helped** him.
3. They flew to Paris a couple of days ago.
They **didn't fly / did not fly** to Paris a couple of days ago.
4. She's planning to see her aunt in L.A.
She **isn't / is not planning to see** her aunt in L.A.
5. Susie fell off a tree.
Susie **did not / didn't fall off** a tree.
6. You're reading very fast.
You **'re not / are not / aren't reading** very fast.

7. Peter plays tennis every week.

Peter **does not / doesn't play** tennis every week.

8. John asked some stupid questions.

John **did not / didn't ask any** stupid questions.

8 marks

TASK 7 (one mark)

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. John can't know the end of the film.

What **can John not know/ What can't John know?**

2. You must answer Anna's question.

Whose **question must you answer?**

3. Carol felt terribly lonely in Ireland.

Where **did Carol feel terribly lonely?**

4. We've not heard from him for a long time.

How long **have you not heard from him / haven't you heard from him?**

5. We read the book during our last holidays.

When **did you read the book?**

6. She never tells me anything.

What **does she never tell me/you?**

7. Ann and Sue teach different languages at the college.

What kind of **languages do Ann and Sue/they teach** at the college?

8. The new restaurant will open opposite our house.

Where **will the new restaurant open?**

9. The pub is going to close because of bad business.

Why **is the pub going to close?**

10. They have won a lot of money in the lottery.

How **much money have they won in the lottery?**

10 marks

TASK 8 (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 new school is bigger than the old one.

The old school isn't **as/so big as** the new one.

2. We were given some information about the history of the zoo.

The zoo **gave** us some information about its history.

3. Chris didn't drink as much as Monica.

Monica **drank more** than Chris.

4. They arrived here last year.

They **have been living / have lived** here since last year.

5. Can you see two different bikes over there?

Are **there two different bikes** over there?

6. These socks belong to my sister.

These are my **sister's socks**.

7. My father made this cake.

This cake **was made by** my father.

8. Carol is a quick learner.

She **learns quickly** .

9. I'll stay here until it stops raining.

When it **stops raining**, I'll leave.

10. We have never read a more interesting book before.

This is **the most interesting book** we have ever read.

11. They can't wait to see that theatre play in London.

They are very much looking forward **to seeing** that theatre play in London.

12. I am very keen on playing squash.
I enjoy **playing squash** very much.

13. What a pity I don't have more pocket money to buy these shoes.
If I **had more pocket money**, I could buy these shoes.

14. Erica bought a present in this city.
This is the city **where Eva bought** a present.

15. They speak Italian in Locarno.
Italian **is spoken** in Locarno.

15 marks