

Kaufmännische Berufsmatura im Kanton Zürich

Aufnahmeprüfung 2008

Englisch

(60 Min.)

Serie 2

Hilfsmittel: *keine*

Name

Vorname

Adresse

.....

Maximal erreichbare Punktzahl 100 Punkte

erreichte Punktzahl Punkte

Prüfungsnote

Die Expertin / der Experte

.....

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

'Tonic water, please.'

Tetsuya Saruhashi grew up in Tokyo, Japan. He worked and studied for a year in Toronto, Canada. This story is based on two of Tetsuya's experiences there.

How well do you speak English? Could you survive in an English-speaking country? Last year I went to live and study in Canada. Before going, I took several English conversation classes. I also listened to a lot of English conversation tapes and I practised speaking English with some foreign friends in my country. But could I communicate with people in Canada?

During my first months in Canada, I didn't have a lot of trouble understanding people. This was a happy surprise. Unfortunately, however, Canadians couldn't always understand me. This was because of my pronunciation.

My biggest pronunciation problems were the 'v' sound and the 'r' sound. For example, when I said the word *vote*, it sounded like *bote*. And when I said the word *rate*, it sounded like *late*. One day I decided to look for some volunteer (=ehrenamtlich) work. I went to the tourist center in Toronto to ask for information about volunteering.

'Can I help you?' the woman at the tourist center asked.

'Yes, I'm looking for some volunteer work,' I answered. Unfortunately, I pronounced the word *volunteer* like *borunteer*.

'I'm sorry,' she said, 'What are you looking for?'

'Volunteer work,' I answered, saying *borunteer* again. She looked at me strangely and then she called to a man behind the counter.

'Can I help you?' the man asked.

'Yes, I'm looking for some volunteer work,' I repeated.

'Could you write that for me?' he asked. I wrote the words down and he immediately understood me. After that, I spent a lot of time practising the 'v' sound and the 'r' sound.

I had trouble pronouncing a few other English sounds, too. I remember a funny experience I had at a night club. I wanted to get something to drink, so I went up to the bartender.

'Excuse me, tonic water, please.' I said.

'What?' the bartender asked.

I asked, 'Can I have a tonic water?'

'Say it again,' he answered.

I was a little disappointed that he couldn't understand me. I repeated my request several times, but still he couldn't understand me. Then, suddenly, he opened the box where the money was kept and took out some cash. At first, I didn't know what

he was doing. Then, suddenly, I understood. I asked for tonic water, but he thought I asked for 'twenty quarters' (a quarter = 25 cents). Now, whenever I ask for tonic water, I remember this story and I look forward to the bartender's answer.

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

1. This story is about Tetsuya's experiences when living abroad. = _____
2. Before leaving Japan, Tetsuya said good-bye to all of his friends. = _____
3. During his first months in Canada, he had a hard time understanding people. = _____
4. Canadians didn't always understand him because he couldn't pronounce some words correctly. = _____
5. Tetsuya wanted to do volunteer work because he'd had such a job in Japan, too. = _____
6. The woman in the tourist office center didn't understand his question. = _____
7. The man in the tourist office center could understand Tetsuya's pronunciation. = _____
8. Tetsuya was disappointed because the bartender didn't listen to him. = _____
9. The bartender thought Tetsuya was asking him for some cash. = _____
10. At the end of the text Tetsuya feels very bad about pronunciation problems. = _____

_____ / 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.

Love at first sight

It was love at first sight. It's always exciting to hear those words. But do people believe in falling in love in a few short seconds? We asked 40 Americans this question – 18 men and 22 women. Thirteen people (32%) said they believed in love at first sight; 27 people (68%) said they didn't.

What was the most interesting thing we learned in our study? More men believed in love at first sight than women: 44% of the men believed in this kind of love, while only 27% of the women did. Here's what some of the men and women in our survey said about love at first sight.

John, artist, 30

'Yes, I believe in love at first sight. It happened to me. I was at a party some years ago when I saw Luisa. I knew she was the one for me when she looked into my eyes with a lot of emotion. It was like they looked into my heart, read my life story, and said, 'I like what I see, and want to be with you.' That night at the party, I went over to Luisa and asked her to dance. She said, 'Of course, I was waiting for you to ask.' That was three years ago, and we're still together.'

Mark, salesman, 35

'I didn't use to believe in love at first sight, but now I do. About four years ago, I was giving a sales presentation when this fantastic woman walked into the room. We made eye contact and my heart started beating faster. After my presentation, I introduced myself and she and I went out for dinner the next night. We talked and talked, and by the end of the evening, I was really in love with her. That feeling of love at first sight was like nothing else. In just a few seconds, I was filled with intense energy and passion. Anne and I got married a year later.'

Emily, college student, 23

'No, I don't believe in love at first sight. Love comes later in a relationship. When I met my boyfriend, I felt very excited. I think you could call it early feelings of love that are not serious. It took about a year for true love to develop between us.'

Carol, writer, 37

'Do I believe in love at first sight? No, not really. Love is based on trust (=Vertrauen) and things that two people do together and ideas they agree on. Love takes time to develop. You fall in love slowly by talking to a special person, writing him love letters, fighting, saying sorry to each other after an argument. The key to love is staying excited about the other person, month after month, year after year.'

1. The following statement is true about the people in the study:
 - A 32% of the men and women don't believe in love at first sight.
 - B 56% of the men believe in love at first sight.
 - C 27% of the women believe in love at first sight.
 - D 68% of the men don't believe in love at first sight.

2. We know for certain that John and Luisa
- A are married.
 - B met three years ago.
 - C are going to get married.
 - D will always stay together.
3. We know for certain that Mark
- A has always believed in love at first sight.
 - B always has eye contact when giving a presentation.
 - C thinks that the feeling of love at first sight cannot be compared to any other feeling.
 - D and Anne have a very intense marriage.
4. Emily says that
- A love comes quickly.
 - B you have to be excited when meeting your boyfriend.
 - C early feelings of love are sometimes serious.
 - D it took quite some time before she was really in love.
5. Carol thinks that
- A love and trust belong together.
 - B love shouldn't take too long to develop.
 - C when you fall in love, you don't fight with each other.
 - D after each month/year you say how excited you are about each other.

_____ / 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?*

John is getting his first job

After nine years of school John had (1) e_____ (genug) of it and wanted to get his first job by doing a three-year commercial

(2) a_____ (Lehre) in a company. He had his first interview in a

(3) S_____ (Schweizer) bank (4) w_____

(wo) two people asked him a lot of questions. He was

(5) q_____ (ziemlich) nervous, but very

(6) s_____ (überrascht) at the end of a few tests that both

interviewers were keen (7) _____ seeing him again the

following week. He didn't run home, he (8) f_____ (flog) home

as fast as an aeroplane – that happy he was! And yes, the next week he was told

he could start in (9) J_____ (Juli)!

In the summer holidays he (10) i_____ (beabsichtigte) to

(11) t_____ (tippen) a lot to get more practice and learn ten new

English words a day with the help of a (12) d_____

(Wörterbuch). And how (13) w_____ (wunderbar) it was to

(14) e_____ (verdienen) his first (15) s_____

(Lohn) too! (16) P_____ (vielleicht) he would take his parents

out to a restaurant that offered (17) C_____ (chinesische)

(18) s_____ (Spezialitäten). Hopefully his father's (19)

b_____ (gebrochen) (20) a_____

(Fussknöchel) was better by then so that he could walk and enjoy the meal too.

_____ / 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 0 complain
(00) **unfriendly** customer service at the train station. 00 friendly

Modern Life

1. To have _____ is a big thing in modern life. 1. electrical
2. This _____ is fantastic for all of us. 2. invent
3. It means a lot of _____ in our lives. 3. comfortable
4. _____ people have more time for other things. 4. sudden
5. How they _____ it is however not always 5. usage
intelligent.

_____ / 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. Do they have good ideas? – Yes, they _____.
2. Did your neighbours make a lot of noise? – Yes, they _____.
3. Is Betty inviting her friends tonight? – No, she _____.
4. Were you on holiday? – No, I _____.
5. Do your teachers explain well? - Yes, they _____.
6. Does that shop have to close again soon? – No, it _____.

b) Add a question tag to each sentence.

Example:

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

7. Carl hasn't phoned you yet, _____ ?

8. She looked very aggressive, _____ ?

9. You are writing the test again, _____ ?

10. Your friends always arrange good trips, _____ ?

11. The girl read the story quickly, _____ ?

12. They won't help us, _____ ?

_____ **12 marks**

TASK 6 (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. We had all the luck in the world.

We _____ all the luck in the world.

2. The children are going to sing Christmas songs again.

The children _____ Christmas songs again.

3. She is riding her horse later today.

She _____ her horse later today.

4. The expert corrected the exam papers quickly.

The expert _____ the exam papers quickly.

5. John has agreed to help.

John _____ to help.

6. They tried out the code carefully.

They _____ the code
carefully.

7. She was smoking on her balcony.

She _____ on her balcony.

8. He does his homework at the weekend.

He _____ his homework at
the weekend.

_____ / 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. Bill phones his parents every week so that they know he is fine.

Why _____ every week?

2. John and Bob like Jenny's pictures best.

Whose _____ best?

3. Bob got four invitations for last Saturday.

How _____ for last Saturday?

4. Carol's been to London twice.

Where _____ twice?

5. Your parents mustn't be there for you all the time.

Who _____ all the time?

6. We only had a little time to finish our job.

How _____ to finish our job?

7. The employees don't have to begin work before 7 o'clock.

What _____ before 7 o'clock?

8. Mary often can't find her schoolbooks in the morning because she is stressed.

Why _____ in the morning?

9. Our neighbours took care of our garden for five days.

How _____ of our
garden?

10. The specialists are going to create a new advertisement next Monday.

When _____ a new
advertisement?

_____ / 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. This shop has a lot of new winter shoes.

There _____ of new winter shoes in
this shop.

2. I have never read a more confusing book before.

This is _____ I have ever read.

3. Who is the owner of this castle?

_____ castle is this?

4. Our parents don't give us the permission to go to the concert.

We aren't _____ to go to the concert.

5. My aunt drove this car without any problems.

This car _____ by my aunt without any
problems.

6. This second actor played his role better than the first one.

The first actor didn't play his role _____
the second one.

7. I arrived in New York two years ago.

I _____ 2006.

8. The Miller brothers dance badly.

The Miller brothers are _____ .

9. Catherine was born in this city.

This is the city _____ born.

10. Problems with the computer? Ask me for help!

If you _____ , ask me for help.

11. Christopher was asked about the accident by the police.

The police _____ Christopher about the accident.

12. What kind of food did you have in England?

What _____ like in England?

13. Please be quiet.

Please don't make _____ noise.

14. Rachel doesn't talk as much as Jennifer.

Jennifer _____ than Rachel.

15. Those students only have two or three problems.

Those students only have a _____ problems.

_____ / 15 marks

K E Y - K E Y - K E Y

100 MARKS

TASK 1 ('Tonic water, please.')(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 (Love at first sight) (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)

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?

John is getting his first job

After nine years of school John had (1) **enough** (genug) of it and wanted to get his first job by doing a three-year commercial (2) **apprenticeship** (Lehre) in a company. He had his first interview in a (3) **Swiss** (Schweizer) bank (4) **where** (wo) two people asked him a lot of questions. He was (5) **quite** (ziemlich) nervous,

but very (6) **surprised** (überrascht) at the end of a few tests that both interviewers were keen (7) **on** seeing him again the following week. He didn't run home, he (8) **flew** (flog) home as fast as an aeroplane – that happy he was! And yes, the next week he was told he could start in (9) **July** (Juli)!

In the summer holidays he (10) **intended** (beabsichtigte) to (11) **type** (tippen) a lot to get more practice and learn ten new English words a day with the help of a (12) **dictionary** (Wörterbuch). And how (13) **wonderful** (wunderbar) it was to (14) **earn** (verdienen) his first (15) **salary** (Lohn) too! (16) **Perhaps** (vielleicht) he would take his parents out to a restaurant that offered (17) **Chinese** (chinesische) (18) **specialities** (Spezialitäten). Hopefully his father's (19) **broken** (gebrochen) (20) **ankle** (Fussknöchel) was better by then so that he could walk and enjoy the meal too.

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

Modern Life

1. To have **electricity** is a big thing in modern life.

1. electrical

2. This **invention** is fantastic for all of us.

2. invent

3. It means a lot of **comfort** in our lives.

3. comfortable

4. **Suddenly** people have more time for other things.

4. sudden

5. How they **use** it is however not always

5. usage

intelligent.

5 marks

TASK 5 (one mark)

a) Write a short answer for each question.

Example:

- 0) Have you been ill long? – No, I haven't.
1. Do they have good ideas? – Yes, they **do**.
2. Did your neighbours make a lot of noise? – Yes, they **did**.
3. Is Betty inviting her friends tonight? – No, she **isn't**.
4. Were you on holiday? – No, I **wasn't**.
5. Do your teachers explain well? - Yes, they **do**.
6. Does that shop have to close again soon? – No, it **doesn't**.

b) Add a question tag to each sentence.

Example:

- 0) We're nearly there, *aren't we?*
7. Carl hasn't phoned you yet, **has he?**
8. She looked very aggressive, **didn't she?**
9. You are writing the test again, **aren't you?**
10. Your friends always arrange good trips, **don't they?**
11. The girl read the story quickly, **didn't she?**
12. They won't help us, **will they?**

12 marks

TASK 6 (one mark)

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. **long or short forms possible**

1. We had all the luck in the world.
We **didn't have** all the luck in the world.
2. The children are going to sing Christmas songs again.
The children **aren't going to sing** Christmas songs again.
3. She is riding her horse later today.
She **isn't riding** her horse later today.
4. The expert corrected the exam papers quickly.
The expert **didn't correct** the exam papers quickly.
5. John has agreed to help.
John **hasn't agreed** to help.
6. They tried out the code carefully.
They **didn't try out** the code carefully.
7. She was smoking on her balcony.
She **wasn't smoking** on her balcony.
8. He does his homework at the weekend.
He **doesn't do** his homework at the weekend.

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. Bill phones his parents every week so that they know he is fine.

Why **does Bill phone his parents** every week?

2. John and Bob like Jenny's pictures best.

Whose **pictures do John and Bob like** best?

3. Bob got four invitations for last Saturday.

How **many invitations did Bob get** for last Saturday?

4. Carol's been to London twice.
Where **has Carol been** twice?
5. Your parents mustn't be there for you all the time.
Who **mustn't be there for you** all the time?
6. We only had a little time to finish our job.
How **much time did we have** to finish our job?
7. The employees don't have to begin work before 7 o'clock.
What **don't the employees have to begin** before 7 o'clock?
8. Mary often can't find her schoolbooks in the morning because she is stressed.
Why **can't Mary often find her schoolbooks** in the morning?
9. Our neighbours took care of our garden for five days.
How **long / many days did our neighbours take care** of our garden?
10. The specialists are going to create a new advertisement next Monday.
When **are the specialists going to create** a new advertisement?

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.

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. This shop has a lot of new winter shoes.
There **are a lot / lots / plenty** of new winter shoes in this shop.

2. I have never read a more confusing book before.
This is **the most confusing book** I have ever read.

3. Who is the owner of this castle?
Whose castle is this?

4. Our parents don't give us the permission to go to the concert.
We aren't **allowed / given the permission / permitted** to go to the concert.

5. My aunt drove this car without any problems.
This car **was driven** by my aunt without any problems.

6. This second actor played his role better than the first one.
The first actor didn't play his role **so/as well as** the second one.

7. I arrived in New York two years ago.
I **have been living/have lived/have been in New York since** 2006.

8. The Miller brothers dance badly.
The Miller brothers are **bad dancers**.

9. Catherine was born in this city.
This is the city **where Catherine was** born.

10. Problems with the computer? Ask me for help!
If you **have problems with the computer**, ask me for help.

11. Christopher was questioned about the accident by the police.
The police **asked** Christopher about the accident.

12. What kind of food did you have in England?
What **was the food** like in England?

13. Please be quiet.
Please don't make **any** noise.

14. Rachel doesn't talk as much as Jennifer.
Jennifer **talks more** than Rachel.

15. Those students only have two or three problems.
Those students only have a **few / small number of** problems.

15 marks