

Aufnahmeprüfung 2015 – Englisch – Lösungen

1 Pronouns

Complete this description (= Beschreibung) of a job by putting in the correct subject or object pronouns.

.....I..... work in a tourist information office. Three other people work with **me**. **They** are called Mandy, Rosemarie and Robert. Mandy is a very funny girl and **she** always makes jokes. Rosemarie is an older woman and I don't know **her** very well. Robert is a friendly man and everyone likes **him** because **he** 's very helpful. **We** sit in seats at the counter and people come in and ask **us** questions. **We** try to help **them** but sometimes **they** ask silly questions and **we** don't know the answers. But **it**'s a good job and I enjoy **it**.

½ point for every correct answer.

2 Adjectives

Adam is talking about his job. Complete what he says, using the words in brackets in the correct comparative or superlative forms and patterns.

This year I got a new job, and my new job is**better than**..... (good) my old one. I now work for **the biggest** company in this area, and my company is **more successful than** (successful) any other company in our industry. Our products are **more popular than** (popular) the ones other companies sell and other companies don't have **as many employees (=Angestellte) as** us. This year was **the best** (good) year in the company's history. Our sales were **higher than** (high) last year and the company is getting **bigger and bigger** (big). My job is **the most interesting** (interesting) job I've ever had. My office is **further/farther** (far) from my home than my previous (= vorig) one, so my journey to work is (long), but my previous job was not **as challenging as** (challenging) this one and I didn't earn **as much money as** (money) I earn now. I'm very happy now. My colleagues are **the nicest** (nice) people I've ever met and I'm working for **the finest** (fine) company in this area.

½ point for every correct answer.

3 Comparison and meaning

Peter doesn't like Maths as much as Tom.

- A Peter and Tom, they both don't like Maths much.
- B Tom likes Maths more than Peter.**
- C Peter likes Maths more than Tom.
- D Tom doesn't like Maths that much.

Peter isn't the best student in his class.

- A Peter isn't a very good student.
- B In Peter's class there are many students better than him.
- C In Peter's class there is at least one student better than him.**
- D Peter is a very good student.

Peter's bicycle is as expensive as Tom's.

- A Peter and Tom have very expensive bicycles.
- B Tom's bicycle costs more than Peter's .
- C Peter's and Tom's bicycles cost the same.**
- D Tom's bicycle costs less than Peter's.

Peter's restaurant is the worst in town.

- A There is no other restaurant in town as bad as Peter's.**
- B In town there aren't many restaurants as bad as Peter's.
- C Peter's restaurant isn't really the best in town.
- D Peter's restaurant is awful.

Last summer was the rainiest of the last twenty years.

- A In the last twenty years no other season was as rainy as last summer.
- B In the last twenty years it rained a lot in the summers.
- C In the last twenty years the summers were never as rainy as last summer.**
- D Last summer was very, very rainy.

1 point for every correct choice.

4 Modal verbs

Complete the sentences with the best modal verb. Use each verb in the box once.

- 1 You **shouldn't** tell lies. This is just not polite and not fair.
- 2 I'm not sure but it **might** get really cold tonight, so take a warm jacket with you.
- 3 **Shall** I call you five minutes before I arrive or is it okay if I just ring at the door?
- 4 Excuse me, sir. I'm very sorry to interrupt but **may** I ask you a question?
- 5 Every child **must** go to school.
- 6 Excuse me. **Could** you please tell me the way to the train station?
- 7 I've learned this word, so I **should** know it but unfortunately I have forgotten it again.
- 8 **Would** you **like** to have dinner with us tonight?
- 9 You **mustn't** tell Sarah about this – it's a secret!
- 10 I gave my best but I simply **couldn't** run fast enough, so I lost the race.

1 point for every correct answer.

5 Word order: positive sentences, negative sentences and questions

a) **Positive sentences: put the words given in the right order.**

- 1 breakfast / every / at / we / morning / have / 7 o'clock
We have breakfast at 7 o'clock every morning.
Every morning, we have breakfast at 7 o'clock.
- 2 football / my / school / always / brother / after / plays
My brother always plays football after school.
After school, my brother always plays football.
- 3 rather / the / I / tired / evening / am / often / in
I am often rather tired in the evening.
In the evening, I am often rather tired.
- 4 kitchen / day / in / newspaper / my / every / reads / the / father
My father reads the newspaper in the kitchen every day.
Every day, my father reads the newspaper in the kitchen.
- 5 bed / watch / I / before / to / film / usually / go / a
I usually watch a film before I go to bed.
Before I go to bed I usually watch a film.

1 point for every sentence in the correct word order

b) Write full questions.

Use the tense given in brackets and make the necessary changes.

- 1 often / plane / go / holiday / by / she / on? (Present simple)
Does she often go on holiday by plane?
- 2 not / you / last / me / call / night / why? (Past simple)
Why did you not call me last night?
- 3 moment / still / the / they / at / sleep? (Present progressive)
Are they still sleeping at the moment?
- 4 happy / you / see / be / her / you / when? (Past simple)
Were you happy when you saw her?
- 5 home / prepare / he / you / when / come / dinner? (Past progressive, past simple)
Were you preparing dinner when he came home?
Was he preparing dinner when you came home?

**1 point for every sentence in the correct word order,
1 point for every correct verb form**

c) Write negative sentences.

Use the tense given in brackets and make the necessary changes.

- 1 a / week / Liza / not work / this / lot (Present progressive)
Liza isn't working a lot this week.
This week, Liza isn't working a lot.
- 2 story/ not can / our / for / we / title / of / good / think of / a (Past simple)
We couldn't think of a good title for our story.
- 3 not go / early / sister / bed / my / to / usually (Present simple)
My sister doesn't usually go to bed early.
- 4 work / on / often / they / not arrive / at / time (Past simple)
They often didn't arrive at work on time.
- 5 film / night / not watch / a / on / we / last / TV (Past progressive)
We weren't watching a film on TV last night.

**1 point for every sentence in the correct word order
1 point for every correct verb form**

6 Tenses

a) Complete the sentences using **the present simple or the present continuous form** of the verbs in brackets.

e.g.: Today I **am writing** a letter to my friend Joe.

- 1) My sister often **sends** (send) text messages to her friends.
- 2) At the moment, I **am learning** (learn) to use a new computer programme.
- 3) Symbols **are becoming** (become) more and more common in advertising.
- 4) I **don't own** (not/own) a mobile phone right now.
- 5) I usually **understand** (understand) the symbols I see in other countries.
- 6) How many symbols **do you have** (you / have) on your mobile phone?
- 7) Jane never **writes** (write) me emails or text messages.
- 8) Red sometimes **means** (mean) 'danger' or 'stop'.
- 9) **Does John know** (John / know) what this symbol means?
- 10) This mobile phone **belongs** (belong) to my sister.

½ point for every correct answer.

b) Complete the sentences using the correct **past simple or past continuous form** of the verbs in brackets.

e.g.: Yesterday, I **saw** my friend Joe.

- 1) Jenny **wasn't waiting** for me any longer when I **arrived** home.
- 2) When I **was** young, I **didn't want** to be a pilot.
- 3) Last night I **dropped** a plate while I **was washing up**.
- 4) I **met** Dave as I **was walking** home.
- 5) Kate **was watching** television a lot when she **was** ill last year.

½ point for every correct answer.

c) Complete the gaps using the correct **past simple or past continuous form** of the verbs in brackets.

Last night, while I was doing my homework, Angela **called** (call) . She said she **was calling** (call) me on her cell phone from her biology classroom. I asked her if she **was waiting** (wait) for class, but she said that the professor was having a break while she **was talking** (talk) to me. I couldn't believe she **was making** (make) a phone call during the lecture. I asked what was going on.

She said her biology professor was so boring that some students **were actually sleeping** (sleep, actually) in class. Some of the students **were talking** (talk) about their plans for the weekend and the student next to her **was drawing** (draw) a picture of a horse. When Angela **told** (tell) me she was not happy with the class, I **said** (say) that my biology professor was good and **suggested** (suggest) that she changed to my class.

d) Complete the gaps using the correct **past simple or present perfect simple form** of the verbs in brackets.

Dear Mum and Dad

I'm writing to you from our Antarctic cruise. Every minute **has been** so exciting. The last days **have been** a dream come true and very exciting. Yesterday, we **arrived** in Hope Bay. The landscape is the most beautiful I **have ever seen**. In the morning we **visited** a very special place, Deception Islands, where we **had** a swim in the water heated up by hot volcanic streams. In the afternoon we **went** out in a boat, wearing our warmest clothes, and **took** a trip around the bay.

So far on the trip we **have seen** lots of seals and different sea birds. This **has been** a great holiday for me. I **have bought** a sweatshirt with a penguin on it, and some photos of the glaciers.

See you soon

Love

Mark

½ point for every correct answer.

7 Reading comprehension

Jeans

a) Read the text and complete the gaps with words from the box. There are three words which you do not need to use.

Hundreds **(0) of** millions of men, women, boys and girls have them. In fact, many of you reading this probably have them **(1) on** right now – and if you don't, there's a good chance that someone nearby does.

You probably wouldn't use them all the time, though. To **(2) go** to a job interview or a wedding, for example, you would probably choose something less casual.

They have had their name in English for about fifty years: before about 1960 they were **(3) called** 'overalls'.

Americans probably **(4) have** more of them than anyone else. In fact, there is an estimate that the average American has seven pairs.

Their name in English comes from the French word for the city of Genoa in northern Italy, where because they are tough and not easy to damage, they used to be part of the uniform for sailors in the navy. They also used to be part of the naval uniform in the United States.

Among the other people **(5) who** used them for work, especially in the United States, were cowboys, farm workers and prisoners. Today, however, you would probably associate them more with leisure than work.

They are tough because of the special kind of cotton they are made **(6) from**, called denim. The name comes, again, from French, in this case *de Nîmes* because the city of Nîmes in southern France used to be one of the biggest producers of this kind of cotton.

Although now they are so common **(7) around** the world that you probably wouldn't associate them with any region or country, **(8) during** part of the twentieth century they were associated with the West, particularly the United States. And in the United States, in the 1950s and 60s, they were associated with teenagers and young adults who were rebellious. By the 1970s, however, they had **(9) become** just a normal piece of clothing for Americans.

Some people like them to look older than they really are, which is why some factories use sand to damage the denim slightly. Some people also like them to look damaged in other ways, **(10) which** is why, unlike almost any other piece of clothing, **(11) you** can even buy them with holes in. They come in many different colours, but the most traditional, and still the most popular, is blue. In fact, much of the world's production of a blue dye called indigo goes into **(12) making** them.

1 point for every correct answer.

b) Answer the following questions about the text in your own words in complete sentences.

- 1) What does the article say about jeans and their connection with two European countries?

The word "jeans" comes from the French word for the city of Genoa, "denim" from the French city Nîmes.

- 2) According to the article, in what situations do people wear jeans today?

People wear them more in less formal occasions and in their free time.

- 3) According to the article, why have jeans become so popular?

Jeans have become so popular because they are very durable and are not easily ripped/damaged.

- 4) What does the article say about people's tastes in jeans?

Most people like their jeans to be blue, and some people like it when the jeans have holes or are slightly damaged.

1 point for every correct answer (meaning)

1 point for every sentence with correct grammar and orthography

c) Find words in the text that the definitions below describe.

- 1) a little bit → **slightly**
2) strong → **tough**
3) a place where things are made → **factory**
4) people who are locked up in jail → **prisoners**
5) the opposite of formal **casual**
6) free time → **leisure**

1 point for every correct answer.

Linear scale of marks

Points	Mark
95-100 pts	6.0
85-94 pts	5.5
75-84 pts	5.0
65-74 pts	4.5
55-64 pts	4.0
45-54 pts	3.5
35-44 pts	3.0
25-34 pts	2.5
15-24 pts	2.0
5-14 pts	1.5
0-5 pts	1.0