

Aufnahmeprüfung 2015		
BM	FMS So	FMS OI
(zutreffendes ankreuzen)		
Prüfungsnummer: (auf jeder Seite oben links eintragen)		

Prüfungsfach: **Englisch**
 Prüfungsdauer: 60 min
 Hilfsmittel: keine

Prüfungsthema / Aufgabe Nr... /	max. Punkte	err. Punkte
Pronouns	7	
Adjectives	7	
Comparison	5	
Modal verbs	10	
Word order	25	
Tenses	20	
Reading comprehension	26	
Total Punkte	100	
Total erreichte Punkte		

Prüfungsnote	
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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
..... are called Mandy, Rosemarie and Robert. Mandy is a very funny girl and always makes jokes. Rosemarie is an older woman and I don't know very well. Robert is a friendly man and everyone likes because 's very helpful.
sit in seats at the counter and people come in and ask questions.
..... try to help but sometimes
ask silly questions and don't know the answers. But 's
a good job and I enjoy

_____ / 7 pts

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

_____ / 7 pts

3. Comparison and meaning

Which sentence means the same? Circle the letter A, B, C or D.

e.g. : **Peter arrived at the party later than Tom.**

- A. Peter arrived at the party too late.
- B. Tom arrived at the party earlier than Peter.
- C. Peter and Tom both arrived too late at the party.
- D. Tom arrived at the party as late as Peter.

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.

_____ / 5 pts

4. Modal verbs

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

must	mustn't	may	might	could	couldn't
shall	should	shouldn't	would like	should	

e.g.: I **should** pass this English exam.

- 1) You _____ tell lies. This is just not polite and not fair.
- 2) I'm not sure but it _____ get really cold tonight, so take a warm jacket with you.
- 3) _____ 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 _____ I ask you a question?
- 5) Every child _____ go to school.
- 6) Excuse me. _____ you please tell me the way to the train station?
- 7) I've learned this word, so I _____ know it but unfortunately I have forgotten it again.
- 8) _____ you _____ to have dinner with us tonight?
- 9) You _____ tell Sarah about this – it's a secret!
- 10) I gave my best but I simply _____ run fast enough, so I lost the race.

_____ / 10 pts

5. Word order: Positive sentences, negative sentences and questions

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

e.g.: newspaper / read / every day / I

→ **I read the newspaper every day.**

- 1) breakfast / every / at / we / morning / have / 7 o'clock

- 2) football / my / school / always / brother / after / plays

- 3) rather / the / I / tired / evening / am / often / in

- 4) kitchen / day / in / newspaper / my / every / reads / the / father

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5) bed / watch / I / before / to / film / usually / go / a

_____ / 5 pts

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)

2) not / you / last / me / call / night / why? (Past simple)

3) moment / still / the / they / at / sleep? (Present continuous)

4) happy / you / see / be / her / you / when? (Past simple)

5) home / prepare / he / you / when / come / dinner? (Past continuous, past simple)

_____ / 10 pts

c) Write negative sentences. Use the tense given in brackets and make the necessary changes.

1) a / week / Liza / not work / this / lot (Present continuous)

2) story / not can / our / for / we / title / of / good / think of / a (Past simple)

3) not go / early / sister / bed / my / to / usually (Present simple)

4) work / on / often / they / not arrive / at / time (Past simple)

5) film / night / not watch / a / on / we / last / TV (Past continuous)

_____ / 10 pts

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

_____ / 5 pts

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 _____ (not wait) for me any longer when I _____ (arrive) home.

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- 2) When I _____ (be) young, I _____ (not want) to be a pilot.
- 3) Last night I _____ (drop) a plate while I _____ (wash up).
- 4) I _____ (meet) Dave as I _____ (walk) home.
- 5) Kate _____ (watch) television a lot when she _____ (be) ill last year.

_____ / 5 pts

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 _____ (call) me on her cell phone from her biology classroom. I asked her if she _____ (wait) for class, but she said that the professor was having a break while she _____ (talk) to me. I couldn't believe she _____ (make) a phone call during the lecture. I asked what was going on.

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

_____ / 5 pts

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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. Until now, every minute **has been** so exciting. The last days _____ (be) a dream come true and very exciting. Yesterday, we _____ (arrive) in Hope Bay. The landscape is the most beautiful I _____ (ever see). In the morning we _____ (visit) a very special place, Deception Islands, where we _____ (have) a swim in the water heated by up hot volcanic streams. In the afternoon we _____ (go) out in a boat, wearing our warmest clothes, and _____ (take) a trip around the bay.

So far on the trip, we _____ (see) lots of seals and different sea birds. This _____ (be) a great holiday for me. I _____ (buy) a sweatshirt with a penguin on it, and some photos of the glaciers.

See you soon

Love

Mark

_____ / 5 pts

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.

during	on	which	doing	called	go	who	have	you
around	got	from	making	while	become	of		

Hundreds (0) **of** millions of men, women, boys and girls have them. In fact, many of you reading this probably have them (1) _____ 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) _____ 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) _____ 'overalls'.

Americans probably (4) _____ 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) _____ 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) _____, 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) _____ the world that you probably wouldn't associate them with any region or country, (8) _____ 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) _____ just a normal piece of clothing for Americans.

Some people like them to look older than they really are, which is why some facto-

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ries use sand to damage the denim slightly. Some people also like them to look damaged in other ways, (10) _____ is why, unlike almost any other piece of clothing, (11) _____ 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) _____ them.

_____ / 12 pts

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?

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

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

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

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

1) a little bit → _____

2) strong → _____

3) a place where things are made → _____

4) people who are locked up in jail → _____

5) the opposite of formal → _____

6) free time → _____

_____ / 6 pts