

Aufnahmeprüfung 2016		
BM	FMS So	FMS OI
(Zutreffendes ankreuzen)		
Prüfungsnummer: (auf jeder Seite oben links eintragen)		

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

Prüfungsthema / Aufgabe Nr... /	max. Punkte	err. Punkte
Possessive adjectives and pronouns	3	
Adjectives	11	
Comparison	5	
Modal verbs	7	
Word order	16	
Tenses	32	
Reading comprehension	26	
Total Punkte	100	
Total erreichte Punkte		

Prüfungsnote	
---------------------	--

1 Possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns**Correct the mistakes.***e.g. I haven't seen ~~he~~ today. → I haven't seen him today.*

- 1) "Is the soup OK?" "Yes, I like she." _____
- 2) Peter and her sister are in Brazil. _____
- 3) Olivia and Karl are nice. But theirs children! _____
- 4) Where's hers bike? _____
- 5) Mary's mother's really nice, but I don't like his father much. _____
- 6) I don't like looking at photos of I, because I always look so old. _____

_____ / 3 pts

2 Adjectives

a) Complete each sentence with a comparative or superlative form of the adjective given. Include any other necessary words.

*e.g.: The Nile is the longest river in the world.***long**

- 1) Most planes go a lot _____ trains.
fast
- 2) Yesterday was one of _____ days of the year.
hot
- 3) The twins are the same height. Tim is _____ Sue.
tall
- 4) This is _____ television programme I've ever watched.
bad
- 5) I was disappointed as the film was _____ than I expected.
entertaining
- 6) This is one of _____ paintings in the world.
famous

_____ / 6 pts

Prf-Nummer:

b) Rewrite each sentence so that it has a similar meaning and contains the word given.

e.g.: The last film we saw was more frightening than this one.

as

→ This film is not as frightening as the last one we saw.

1) Nobody in the class cooks better than Sam.

best

2) I haven't eaten as much as you.

more

3) Skating isn't as exciting as skiing.

more

4) Richard doesn't work harder than Alan.

just

5) Supermarkets are more convenient than small shops.

as

_____ / 5 pts

3 Comparison and meaning

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

1) **I can hardly hear you.**

- A You have a very strong voice.
- B I hear you very well.
- C I almost can't hear you.
- D I don't hear you at all.

2) **Living in a little village is nicer than living in a big town.**

- A Life is better in a big town.
- B People who live in a little village are nicer.
- C People who live in a big city are nicer.
- D Life is better in a little village.

3) **The moon looks like a piece of cheese.**

- A The moon resembles a piece of cheese.
- B The moon would like a piece of cheese.
- C A piece of cheese looks at the moon.
- D The moon looks at a piece of cheese.

4) **We are stuck, our project can't go any further.**

- A Our project needs to proceed faster.
- B For some reasons our project can't continue.
- C We don't want to go on with this silly project.
- D We are tired, the project has gone too far...

5) **Your work isn't as good as everybody expected.**

- A Everyone thought your work would be better.
- B It's not the best work you've ever done.
- C It's not a work as good as anyone else did.
- D Everybody said your work was very bad.

_____/ 5 pts

Prf-Nummer:

4 Modal verbs

Complete each sentence with *have to*, *don't have to*, *mustn't*, *might* or *shouldn't*, so that it has the same meaning as the notice.

0 COURSE FEES to be paid in advance

You **have to** pay before you start.

1 SILENCE! Exam in progress

You _____ talk near here.

2 Tonight's film: JAMES BOND - SPECTRE / Entrance free

You _____ pay to see this.

3 MOBILES not allowed!

You _____ turn off your mobiles before you come in.

4 NO FOOD here please

You _____ eat in here.

5 EXTRA PRONUNCIATION CLASS at 5 pm

You _____ come if you don't want to.

SMS: eat alone tonight or very late dinner!

6 You _____ wait for me, I _____ come home very late tonight!

_____ / 7 pts

5 Word order: positive sentences, negative sentences and questions

a) Write positive sentences.

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

1 forget / our mother's / hardly ever / our father / birthday (Present simple)

2 sleep / on Sundays / I / until / usually / fifteen / midday / I / when / be (Past simple)

_____ / 4 pts

b) Write negative sentences.

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

Prf-Nummer:

1 rain / fortunately / it / today / be (Present progressive / continuous)

2 midnight / home / they / often / go / before (Past simple)

3 anything / do / at 5pm / we / special / last night (Past progressive / continuous)

_____ / 6 pts

c) **Write full questions.**

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

1 in your apartment / have / last night / a party / you? (Past simple)

2 students / wear / why / often / school uniforms / have to? (Present simple)

3 the radio / to / still / listen / Linda and James? (Present progressive / continuous)

_____ / 6 pts

6 Tenses

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

e.g.: At the moment I *am learning* for my English exam.

1) Julia is very good at languages, she _____ (speak) English, French and Italian fluently.

2) Let's go outside. It _____ (not rain) now.

3) What _____ (you/do) on Sunday?

I _____ (go) to the cinema with my sister.

4) This bus is never late. It always _____ (leave) on time.

5) She is a teacher. She _____ (teach) mathematics. She _____ (not work) full-time.

6) Can you hear those people? What _____ (they/talk) about?

_____ / 4 pts

b) Choose the correct verb from the box below and complete the sentences using *the present simple or the present continuous (present progressive) form*.

to play	to get	to be	to stay	not to work	to listen	to teach	to stay	to love	to learn
---------	--------	-------	---------	-------------	-----------	----------	---------	---------	----------

1) We _____ today, because it _____ Sunday.

2) Laura is in London at the moment. She _____ at the Regent's Palace Hotel. She always _____ there when she is in London.

3) This is my friend Tom. He _____ soccer. He is a soccer fanatic and _____ every day.

4) Can you drive? I _____. My father _____ me.

5) I must go now, it _____ late.

6) _____ she _____ to the radio every day?

_____ / 5 pts

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

- 1) I (have) _____ dinner when the phone (ring) _____.
- 2) Alison (make) _____ the beds while Alex (sit) _____
in the garden.
- 3) When he (come) _____ back home, his sister (do) _____ her
homework and Dad (lie) _____ on the sofa.
- 4) While we (write) _____ an exam, our teacher (watch) _____
us.
- 5) Susan (have) _____ a shower when she suddenly (see) _____ a
spider on the wall.
- 6) A lot of people (wait) _____ at the airport when the speaker (announce)
_____ that the flight was cancelled.
- 7) I (stop) _____ to talk to my neighbour while I (walk) _____
home.

_____ / 7.5pts

d) Complete the sentences using the correct **past simple or past continuous (past progressive) form** of the verbs in brackets and link the sentences **with the conjunctions when or while**.

- 1) The thieves (pack) _____ their bags with money _____ the alarm
system (go) _____ off.
- 2) The boss (be) _____ surprised _____ she (hear) _____ that
we (work) _____ like crazy at this time of day. She (come) _____ over to
our office and (bring) _____ us some coffee.
- 3) We (cook) _____ spaghetti in the kitchen _____ mother
(watch) _____ her favourite serial.
- 4) He (try) _____ to pick the very last apple from the tree _____ he
(fall) _____ off the ladder.
He was very lucky though and (not break) _____ anything.

_____ / 8pts

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

1) (pay) _____ you already _____ the electricity bill?

Yes, I (pay) _____ it yesterday.

2) (be) _____ he ever _____ to Chicago ? Yes, he (be) _____ there in 1996.

3) When (arrive) _____ she _____ ?

4) A car? Yes, of course I have a car.

- And how long (have) _____ you _____ one ?

5) Your wife (just/try) _____ to phone you.

But I (phone) _____ her just five minutes ago.

6) (enjoy) _____ you _____ our meeting last night ?

- Yes, I really _____.

_____ / 7.5 pts

7 Reading comprehension

Phobias

A. Read the text and complete the gaps with words from the box. There are three words which you do not need to use (12 points). Some words are explained at the bottom of the text.

from	some	who	now	having	while	which	only	well
intense	finally	usually	have	from	any	common		

Do you know anyone who suffers (0) from equinophobia, pluviophobia, or leukophobia? Or, to put it another way, do you know anyone who is very afraid of horses, rain, or the color white? You probably don't, and yet these are recognized medical conditions, albeit very rare ones.

According to many surveys, more than ten percent of people in the United States have some kind of phobia (the word comes from the Greek *phobós*, meaning fear). There are, of course, dozens of different kinds, ranging from the obscure to the (1) _____ known. The names of most of them (2) _____ been created by adding "phobia" to a Greek or Latin root – a process that has turned into something of a word game, with people inventing names for conditions that perhaps exist (3) _____ in theory (for example, androidophobia, the fear of robots).

True phobias consist of an (4) _____ but generally irrational fear that produces a very strong desire to avoid the object of that fear. Without specialist help they are very difficult to control and tend to disrupt the daily life of the sufferer. Quite often, however, the term *phobia* is also used to refer to a lesser degree of fear, or even just a strong feeling of dislike.

There is (5) _____ disagreement as to the most common phobias, but the "top ten" lists (6) _____ include arachnophobia (the fear of spiders), acrophobia (heights), claustrophobia (confined spaces), and aviophobia (flying in aircraft).

Phobias often originate (7) _____ traumatic experiences earlier in life – for example, an intense fear of dogs (cynophobia) often comes from (8) _____ been bitten by one; and of water (aquaphobia) from having been close to drowning at some point. In some cases, however, experts suggest phobias are to some extent evolutionary, aris-

ing not from personal experience but from inherited ancestral memory lying deep in our brains. Arachnophobia and ophidiophobia (fear of snakes) are often suggested as examples: for our distant ancestors, who lived closer to nature than we do, fear of poisonous spiders and snakes would have served the useful evolutionary purpose of helping them avoid potentially lethal bites.

A (9) _____ technique for treating some phobias is that of “progressive exposure” in (10) _____ sufferers are encouraged by a therapist to gradually get closer to the object of their fear. The idea is that at each step the patient realizes nothing bad is happening to them, which should lead to their fear gradually decreasing. With someone (11) _____ is terrified of spiders, for example, the therapist might start by showing them a picture of a spider, then introducing a real spider in a glass box and slowly moving the box closer to them, then (12) _____ having them hold the spider in the palm of their hand. Therapy of this kind is said to be very effective, although in this case perhaps not very enjoyable.

____/ 12 pts

Words explained:

survey (noun): An investigation of the opinions or experience of a group of people.

disrupt (verb): to drastically destroy the structure of something.

evolutionary (adjective): related to something that is believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the earth or of an earlier organism.

ancestral (adjective): coming from a person more remote than a grandparent, from whom one is descended.

to decrease (verb): to become smaller.

lethal (adjective): deadly.

Prf-Nummer:

B. Answer the following questions about the text in your own words. Write complete and correct sentences (8 points).

a) What does the article say about where the several phobias might come from?

b) According to the article, how can people overcome or at least come to terms with their phobias?

c) According to the article, how have some people started making fun of these kinds of phobias?

d) What does the article say about the every day impact of phobias in people's lives?

_____/ 8 pts

C. Find words in the text that the definitions below describe (6 points).

- a) scared → _____
- b) pleasing → _____
- c) dark and mysterious → _____
- d) to put forward an idea → _____
- e) the opposite of frequent → _____
- f) to keep clear/away from → _____

_____/ 6 pts