



Aufnahmeprüfung BFS W / BMS / FMS

Englisch 2015 (90 Minuten)

Name / Vorname:

Kandidatennummer:

Bisherige Schule:

Klasse:

	Maximum	Erreichte Punkte
Part A: Listening	20 Pt.	
Part B: Grammar, Vocabulary	40 Pt.	
Part C: Reading	20 Pt.	
Part D: Writing	20 Pt.	
Total	100 Pt.	
Note		

Part A: Listening (20 points)

/20

- Read the statements, sentences and the questions of Part A! You have five minutes for that.
- You will then hear the radio programme for the first time.
- Then you will have five minutes for your answers.
- After that, you will hear the radio programme for the second time.
- Then you can go on as you like.

A1: The following statements are either "true" or "false" or "can't know" (this means that the text you are hearing does not give you this information). Put a cross (☒) in the right place: (10x½ = 5 pts)

Examples:

This show is called "Pick of the Week".

☒ true

☐ false

☐ can't know

Michael Portillo is 50 years old.

☐ true

☐ false

☒ can't know

Jenny has six children.

☐ true

☒ false

☐ can't know

Statements

The speaker is impressed by the show.

☐ true

☐ false

☐ can't know

The speaker is talking about a comedy.

☐ true

☐ false

☐ can't know

Jenny Miner lives with her husband.

☐ true

☐ false

☐ can't know

She works in more than one place.

☐ true

☐ false

☐ can't know

Michael Portillo has a housemaid.

☐ true

☐ false

☐ can't know

He loves cooking.

☐ true

☐ false

☐ can't know

He has a lot of experience with children.

☐ true

☐ false

☐ can't know

Jenny has a ten-year-old child.

☐ true

☐ false

☐ can't know

The children get the bus to school.

☐ true

☐ false

☐ can't know

Jenny enjoys her work.

☐ true

☐ false

☐ can't know

/5

A2: Complete the following sentences based on the information you are hearing. Write as many words as you have lines: (15x1=15)

Examples:

Portillo has a lot to learn.

Portillo steps into the shoes of somebody else.

1. The speaker always thought that Portillo was arrogant and _____ - _____ .
2. Portillo is very modest, very _____ , very likeable.
3. He wasn't _____ to admit he had problems.
4. At times, he seemed to be _____ himself.
5. Tasha's friends feel _____ by Michael Portillo.
6. They said he _____ George Clooney.
7. The Karaoke party is one of the _____ of his week.
8. At the supermarket Portillo is at the _____ .
9. His job at the primary school is a _____ .
10. He listens to the teacher _____ .
11. He tries to explain a _____ to them.
12. He listens to the teacher, so by the _____ he's doing better.
13. Ellie is the biggest _____ .
14. She's _____ to go to bed.
15. For the speaker, Portillo is his second _____ character.

/15

Part B: Grammar and Vocabulary (40 points)

/40

B1: Read the text carefully.

Some of the lines are correct. Then you tick them like this: ☒.

Some have one word, which should not be there. Then you write it on the line:

(10x½=5)

Examples:

The eruption of a volcano produces a huge cloud of ash, which could have might a cooling effect.

☒ ☐ ☐
might

Tornadoes are examples of extreme weather phenomena. They are connected to with differences in air pressure. They do normally affect only a limited area and last for only a few hours.

Most of them occur in the United States. Every year, some states are hit by several of hundred tornadoes. Sometimes a tornado can lifts the roof off a house. Very often tornadoes are also cause damage to trees, roads, power lines and crops.

A tornado is a column of air which rotates quickly.

/5

B2: Ask questions for what is underlined. Watch out for the correct tense!

(5x1=5)

Examples:

Tim went to school in Brisbane. => Where did Tim go to school?

Sarah likes ice-cream. => What does Sarah like?

1. Sarah doesn't eat meat because she does not agree with killing animals for food.

_____?

2. The students speak three languages.

_____?

3. The Romans built stone bridges.

_____?

4. Peter led Jill and Jonathan into the desert.

_____?

5. The CD costs £19.90.

_____?

/5

B3: Make sentences from these words. You cannot change the words. You must use all the words and you cannot add new words. (5x1=5)

Example:

wear students in school Britain uniforms must
In Britain students must wear school uniforms.

1. proud of photos her is Doreen very

2. in is how fat a Schnitzel there much Wiener

3. because my Brazil of country the of is football dreams

4. buy new people gadget to some have every

5. around from the jazz America spread world

/5

B4: Translate: (5x1=5)

Example:

Dieser Kuchen enthält braunen Zucker.
This cake contains brown sugar.

1. Ein starker Wind blies Asche in die Luft.

2. Brücken müssen schwere Gewichte tragen.

3. Ein Kamel kann einen Monat ohne Wasser überleben.

4. Gestern weckte mich mein Vater um halb sieben.

5. Der Ausbruch des Vulkans zerstörte die Stadt.

/5

B5: Transform the following sentences and use the given word. Do not change this word! The meaning of the sentence must be the same. (10x1=10)

Example:

Claire likes hip-hop very much. =>
Claire is keen on hip-hop. (KEEN)

1. This is not my mobile phone! => (BELONG)

2. Konrad Zuse invented the computer. => (BY)

3. You must not park here. => (ALLOWED)

4. As a boy I always tore pages from books. => (USED)

5. Ron is on his way home by car. => (DRIVING)

6. Engineers strengthen a bridge with a box girder. => (STRONGER)

7. What is the population of South Africa? => (INHABITANTS)

8. He listens to the radio a lot, but his classmates don't. => (UNLIKE)

9. My parents have something against teenage TV programmes. => (DISAPPROVE)

10. I hardly ever drink coffee. => (RARELY)

/10

B6: For each gap, form a word from the word given at the end of the line.

One word for each gap!

(10x½=5)

Examples:

TV can be problematic for some families.

(PROBLEM)

Horrible! What an unpleasant smell!

(PLEASE)

1. Mozart is one of the greatest _____ of all times.

(COMPOSE)

2. I'm not _____ in digital cameras.

(INTERESTING)

3. He was just a _____ of 11 years.

(YOUNG)

4. No salt, no spices! This pizza is absolutely _____!

(TASTY)

5. The forces of _____ can be very strong.

(NATURAL)

6. The player with the most cards is the _____.

(WIN)

7. On the island there are many signs of _____ activity.

(VOLCANO)

8. Edison was a very famous _____.

(INVENTION)

9. _____ and TV are not the same.

(REAL)

10. He works as a _____ for a newspaper.

(PHOTO)

B7: Put regular and irregular verbs into correct forms of the present, past and future: (10x½=5)

Example:

Yesterday I started (start) out on my three-day backcountry hike.

1. Last year, a tornado _____ (tear) the shingles off our house.
2. What are you doing? – Can't you see? I _____ (complete) this text.
3. Who _____ (win) the Boston Marathon in 2013?
4. Her subject is Spanish and she usually _____ (teach) higher classes.
5. First, the bridge _____ (bend), then it _____ (break). It was a disaster.
6. Next year, Jennifer _____ (make) a video of herself.
7. _____ (be) you allowed to come home after midnight in the 1980s?
8. On 10th December 2014, Chelsea FC _____ (beat) Sporting Lisbon 2-0.
9. What were you doing at 9:45 p.m.? – I _____ (sit) at home reading.

Part C: Reading (20 points)

/20

Rosa Louise McCauley Parks (1913 – 2005) was an African-American civil rights activist. She was called “the mother of the freedom movement”. She is known for what she did in her American home town of Montgomery, Alabama, on December 1st, 1955. While she sat in a seat in the middle of the bus, the bus driver told her to move to the back, so a white passenger could take the seat in the front. Parks refused to move. She was a member of the local group of the “National Association for the Advancement of Colored People”. Like many others she was tired of being treated as lower class because of the colour of her skin.

She was arrested. This led to the Montgomery bus boycott, which lasted 381 days. This caused a change in the law. After that, black people could sit wherever they wanted to on the bus. Her refusal to let others treat her differently was an important symbol in the campaign against racial segregation and racism.

Early Years

Rosa Parks was born in Tuskegee, Alabama, on February 4th, 1913. She was mainly of African origin. One of her great-grandfathers was Scots-Irish and came to Charleston as an unfree worker. Her father left home to find work when Rosa was two. Her mother taught school in another town. Rosa and her brother were brought up by their grandparents. She started school in 1919 when she was six years old. In 1924, she went to the “Montgomery Industrial School for Girls” in Montgomery. After five years she left school and went to work in a shirt factory. She also took care of her grandmother.

The Bus Boycott

On 1st December, 1955, Parks got on a city bus to go home after work. She paid her 10¢ and sat down in the first row of seats behind the painted line on the floor which indicated the black section. Soon, more white passengers got on the bus. Parks and two others were ordered to give up their seats. The other two moved to the back of the bus, but Parks moved over to the window. She said she was following the law by sitting in the right section. The driver stopped the bus and called the police. Two police officers arrested Parks and took her to prison for breaking Alabama's bus laws.

Her mother called Edgar Nixon to bail her out. He was the president of the local NAACP group. Nixon knew the danger Parks was in, raised the money and immediately arranged her bail. The local NAACP had been looking for a test case to fight against the bus segregation laws. Parks was a respected working woman. She was well-spoken and her case would be a good way to get the law changed. It was decided that on 5th December a boycott of all the buses in Montgomery would be held.

The word was spread throughout the black community. Black churchmen told their congregations to support the boycott. On December 5th, Parks had to appear in court. It was also the first day that black riders would stay off the Montgomery buses. The streets of Montgomery were filled with black people walking to work. Black children walked to school. That same morning, all Montgomery buses were escorted by two motorcycle policemen to stop any black gangs from aggressively telling riders not to use the buses. But there were no black gangs. The black community simply cooperated with the boycott. The buses remained empty all day. White riders fearing trouble stayed off the buses as well.

The court said that Parks had not only broken the bus laws, but she was also charged with disorderly conduct. Her trial was quick, only about 30 minutes. The court found her guilty of all charges and fined her \$14. The boycott continued.

[adapted from: Simple English Wikipedia]

C1: The following statements about the text are either "true" or "false" or "can't know" (this means that the text you are reading does not give you this information). Your answers must be based on the text. Put a cross (☒) in the right place: (7x1=7)

Examples:

Rosa Parks was black.

☒ true

☐ false

☐ can't know

Edgar Nixon was 56 years old.

☐ true

☐ false

☒ can't know

Alabama is in South America.

☐ true

☒ false

☐ can't know

Statements

During the boycott, the buses were full of white people.

☐ true

☐ false

☐ can't know

Rosa's parents, grandparents and great-grandparents were mostly black.

☐ true

☐ false

☐ can't know

The bus driver who told R.P. to move was white.

☐ true

☐ false

☐ can't know

People think that Rosa's bus protest started the whole freedom movement.

☐ true

☐ false

☐ can't know

The bus boycott ended in 1956.

☐ true

☐ false

☐ can't know

Rosa Parks was originally from Montgomery, Alabama.

☐ true

☐ false

☐ can't know

Rosa Parks did not move from her seat in the bus.

☐ true

☐ false

☐ can't know

/7

C2: Find words or phrases in the text which mean the same. The lines tell you how many words you must write. A word like "African-American" counts as two words. (7x1=7)

Example:

a place where a type of clothing is produced: shirt factory

1. your father's or your mother's grandfather:

2. somebody pays money for you, so that you can leave prison until your trial:

3. adjective for a person who has a clear and widely acceptable way of speaking:

4. a local community of Christian people:

5. the information went from mouth to mouth:

6. groups of aggressive or even criminal African-Americans:

7. you do crazy or wild things in public which the law says you are not allowed to do:

/7

C3: Answer in a full sentence:

(3x2=6)

Example:

On which day did the bus boycott start?

It started on 1st December, 1955.

1. Why did the bus boycott not start on the exact day when Rosa Parks was arrested?

2. How many years of school education did Rosa Parks get?

3. How was the separation between black and white made clear for everybody to see in Montgomery's buses?

/6

/20

In your writing you should mention:

Title: _____

Title: ____ / 2

BBZ Herisau und KST Trogen

Englischprüfung

BM (BBZ & BFS W) FMS

Lösungen (Stand 1.6.2015)

Part A: Listening Comprehension (20 points)

Transcript

My choice for *Pick of the week* this week is the BBC 2 archive documentary *How Michael Portillo Became a Single Mum*. I think this is one of the best reality TV shows of all time.

For those who didn't see it, Michael Portillo volunteers to step into the shoes of working mum Jenny Miner for a week and look after her kids and her house and take over her two part-time jobs.

He is obviously used to a very different lifestyle. He never cooks or cleans or does the shopping – he pays someone else to do that for him. And he doesn't have any children.

Life as a single parent is going to be a real eye-opener for him. Jenny has four children, the oldest is eleven and the youngest is eight. Every day, Monday to Friday, she drives the kids to school and then she goes to her two part-time jobs, one as a classroom assistant and one as a supermarket-cashier – and she doesn't pay anyone to do her housework for her.

I always thought of Portillo as an arrogant and self-important man, but in this programme, Portillo comes across as very different. Very modest, very friendly, very likeable. He had a lot to learn in his week as a single mum, he had problems and he wasn't afraid to admit it, but he never lost his sense of humour – and he even seemed to be enjoying himself at times.

At one point, Tasha, the eldest of the children, is having a karaoke party for her friends, and Portillo is obviously having a good time. Tasha's friends are impressed by him and think he looks like George Clooney! It's one of the high points of his week.

In another clip, Portillo is working behind the cash till at the supermarket. He doesn't pretend to enjoy the work, but he says that the atmosphere is much nicer than in the Houses of Parliament.

His second job, in the primary school, is more difficult and, at the beginning, it looks as if he's bitten off more than he can chew. We see him in the classroom where he is working as a

classroom assistant. At one point, he's having problems with some eight-year-olds. He's trying, and failing, to explain a maths problem to them. But he listens patiently to the teacher and by the middle of the week he's doing much better.

His greatest challenge is little Ellie, the youngest child. She's eight years old and very stubborn, and she's going through a very rebellious phase. She flatly refuses to listen to him and you can see that all his lessons in political diplomacy will get him nowhere. In one typical situation, Portillo is trying to persuade Ellie that it's bedtime, but she's being particularly difficult. Although you can see she's really tired and really wants to go to sleep, she's refusing to go.

I think in the end Ellie is my favourite character in the programme – but Portillo definitely came a close second.

[from: Straightforward Intermediate]

The following statements are either "true" or "false" or "can't know" (this means that the text you are hearing does not give you this information). Put a cross (X) in the right place: (8x1=8pts)

Statements

The speaker is impressed by the show.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> true	<input type="checkbox"/> false	<input type="checkbox"/> can't know
The speaker is talking about a comedy.	<input type="checkbox"/> true	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> false	<input type="checkbox"/> can't know
Jenny Miner lives with her husband.	<input type="checkbox"/> true	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> false	<input type="checkbox"/> can't know
She works in more than one place.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> true	<input type="checkbox"/> false	<input type="checkbox"/> can't know
Michael Portillo has a housemaid.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> true	<input type="checkbox"/> false	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> can't know
He loves cooking.	<input type="checkbox"/> true	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> false	<input type="checkbox"/> can't know
He has a lot of experience with children.	<input type="checkbox"/> true	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> false	<input type="checkbox"/> can't know
Jenny has a ten-year-old child.	<input type="checkbox"/> true	<input type="checkbox"/> false	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> can't know
The children get the bus to school.	<input type="checkbox"/> true	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> false	<input type="checkbox"/> can't know
Jenny enjoys her work.	<input type="checkbox"/> true	<input type="checkbox"/> false	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> can't know

Complete the following sentences based on the information you are hearing. Write as many words as you have lines: (15x1=15)

The speaker always thought that Portillo was arrogant and **self-important**.

Portillo is very modest, very **friendly**, very likeable.

He wasn't **afraid** to admit he had problems.

At times, he seemed to be **enjoying** himself.

Tasha's friends feel **impressed** by Michael Portillo.

They said he **looks like** George Clooney.

The Karaoke party is one of the **highlights** of his week.

At the supermarket Portillo is at the **cash till**.

His job at the primary school is a **classroom assistant**.

He listens to the children **patiently**.

He tries to explain a **maths (mathematics) problem** to them.

He listens to the teacher, so by the **end of the week** he's doing better.

Ellie is the biggest **challenge / problem**

She's **refusing / not going** to go to bed.

For the speaker, Portillo is his second **favourite** character.

Part B: Grammar and Vocabulary (40 points)

Read the text carefully. Some of the lines are correct. Then you tick them like this: ✓☐. Some have one word which should not be there. Then you write it on the line: (10x½=5)

Tornadoes are examples of extreme weather phenomena. They are connected to with differences in air pressure. They do normally affect only a limited area and last for only a few hours. Most of them occur in the United States. Every year, some states are hit by several of hundred tornadoes. Sometimes a tornado can lifts the roof off a house. Very often tornadoes are also cause damage to trees, roads, power lines and crops. A tornado is a column of air which rotates quickly.

✓
to / with (either word possible!)
do
✓
✓
of
can
are
✓
✓

Ask questions for what is underlined: (5x1=5)

Sarah doesn't eat meat because she does not agree with killing animals for food. =>

Why doesn't Sarah eat meat?

The students speak three languages. => **How many languages / do / can / the students speak?**

The Romans built stone bridges. => **Who built stone bridges?**

Peter led Jill and Jonathan into the desert. => **Who did Peter lead into the desert?**

The CD costs £19.90. => **How much does the CD cost? / How much is the CD? / What's the price of the CD?**

Make sentences from these words. You cannot change the words. You must use all the words and you cannot add new words: (5x1=5)

proud of photos her is Doreen very =>

Doreen is very proud of her photos.

in is how fat a Schnitzel there much Wiener =>

How much fat is there in a Wiener Schnitzel? (minus ½ without question mark)

because my Brazil of country the of is football dreams =>

Because of football, Brazil is the country of my dreams. / Brazil is the country of my dreams because of football.

buy new people gadget to some have every =>

Some people have to buy every new gadget.

around from the jazz America spread world =>

From America, jazz spread around the world./ Jazz spread around the world from America. /Jazz from America spread around the world. / Jazz spread from America around the world.

Translate: (5x1=5)

Ein starker Wind blies Asche in die Luft. =>

A strong wind blew ash(es) into the air.

Brücken müssen schwere Gewichte tragen. =>

Bridges / have to / must (be able to) carry (bear) heavy weights.

Ein Kamel kann einen Monat ohne Wasser überleben. =>

A camel can / survive / live / (for) a month without (any) water. / A camel can / survive / live / without (any) water for a month.

Gestern weckte mich mein Vater um halb sieben. =>

Yesterday my father woke me (up) at / half past six / six thirsty / 6:30.

Der Ausbruch des Vulkans zerstörte die Stadt. =>

The eruption of the volcano / the volcanic eruption / destroyed the / town / city.

**Transform the following sentences and use the given word. Do not change this word!
The meaning of the sentence must be the same: (10x1=10)**

This is not my mobile phone! =>

This mobile phone does not (doesn't) belong to me. (BELONG)

Konrad Zuse invented the computer. =>

The computer was invented by Konrad Zuse. (BY)

You must not park here. =>

You are not allowed to park here. / It is not allowed to park here. (ALLOWED)

As a boy I always tore pages from books. =>

As a boy I (always) used to tear pages from books. / I (always) used to tear pages from books as a boy. (USED)

Ron is on his way home by car. =>

Ron is driving home (by car). (DRIVING)

Engineers strengthen a bridge with a box girder. =>

Engineers make a bridge stronger with a box girder. / Bridges are made stronger with a box girder by engineers. (STRONGER)

What is the population of South Africa? =>

How many inhabitants has SA got? / How many inhabitants does SA have? / How many inhabitants are there in South Africa? / What's the number of inhabitants of South Africa? (INHABITANTS)

He listens to the radio a lot, but his classmates don't. =>

Unlike his classmates, he listens to the radio a lot. / He listens to the radio a lot, unlike his classmates, (UNLIKE)

My parents have something against teenage TV programmes. =>

My parents disapprove of teenage TV programmes. (DISAPPROVE)

I hardly ever drink coffee. =>

I (very) rarely (ever) drink coffee. / I drink coffee very rarely. / Very rarely do I drink coffee. (RARELY)

**For each gap, form a new word from the word given at the end of the line.
One word for each gap: (10x½=5)**

Mozart is one of the greatest **composers** of all times.

(COMPOSE)

I'm not **interested** in digital cameras.

(INTERESTING)

He was just a **youngster / youth** of 11 years.

(YOUNG)

No salt, no spices! This pizza is absolutely **tasteless**!

(TASTY)

The forces of **nature** can be very strong.

(NATURAL)

The player with the most cards is the **winner**.

(WIN)

On the island there are many signs of **volcanic** activity.

(VOLCANO)

Edison was a very famous **inventor**.

(INVENTION)

Reality and TV are not the same.

(REAL)

He works as a **photographer** for a newspaper.

(PHOTO)

Put regular and irregular verbs into correct forms of the present, past and future:
(10x½=5)

Last year, a tornado **tore** (tear) the shingles off our house.

What are you doing? – Can't you see? I **am ('m) completing** (complete) this text.

Who **won** (win) the Boston Marathon in 2013?

Her subject is Spanish and she usually **teaches** (teach) higher classes.

First, the bridge **bent** (bend), then it **broke** (break). It was a disaster.

Next year, Jennifer **will make / is going to make / might (should, could, may) make** (make) a video of herself.

Were (be) you allowed to come home after midnight in the 1980s?

On 10th December 2014, Chelsea FC **beat** (beat) Sporting Lisbon 2-0.

What were you doing at 9:45 p.m.? – I **was sitting** (sit) at home reading.

Part C: Reading Comprehension (20 points)

The following statements about the text are either "true" or "false" or "can't know" (this means that the text you are reading does not give you this information). Your answer must be based on the text. Put a cross (☒) in the right place: (7x1=7)

Statements

During the boycott, the buses were full of white people.

☐ true ☒ false ☐ can't know

Rosa's parents, grandparents and great-grandparents were mostly black.

☒ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

The bus driver who told R.P. to move was white.

☐ true ☐ false ☒ can't know

People think that Rosa's bus protest started the whole freedom movement.

☒ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

The bus boycott ended in 1956.

☒ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

Rosa Parks was originally from Montgomery, Alabama.

☐ true ☒ false ☐ can't know

Rosa Parks did not move from her seat in the bus.

☐ true ☒ false ☐ can't know

Find words or phrases in the text which mean the same. The lines tell you how many words you must write. A word like "African-American" counts as two words. (7x1=7):

your father's or your mother's grandfather: **great - grandfather**

somebody pays money for you, so that you can leave prison until your trial: **bail**

adjective for a person who has a clear and widely acceptable way of speaking:

well - spoken

a local community of Christian people: **congregation**

the information went from mouth to mouth: **the word was spread**

groups of aggressive or even criminal African-Americans: **black gangs**

you do crazy or wild things in public which the law says you are not allowed to do:

disorderly conduct

Answer in a full sentence: (3x2=6)

Why did the bus boycott not start on the exact day when Rosa Parks was arrested?
(It started only after four days) because the black people needed time to organise the boycott.

How many years of school education did Rosa Parks get? **She got 10 / ten years (of education).**

How was the separation between black and white made clear for everybody to see in Montgomery's buses? **There was a painted line on the floor of the bus.**

Part D: Writing (20 points)

Marking Criteria

Title

According to attractiveness and style	1-2 points
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Task, Content (6 points)

very good attempt at task, all points covered, easy to understand	6 points
good attempt at task, most points covered, very little effort required when reading	5 points
task attempted, rather simple, not all points covered, some effort required when reading	4 points
poor attempt at task, difficult to understand	1-3 points

Grammar (6 points)

wide range of structures, complex sentences, hardly any errors	6 points
good range of structures, well-structured sentences, few errors	5 points
a range of structures, non-impeding errors	4 points
very basic structures, some impeding errors	1-3 points

Vocabulary, Style (6 points)

very wide range, ambitious, no spelling mistakes	6 points
a range attempted, solid and continuous, a few spelling mistakes	5 points
simple, limited range, spelling mistakes omnipresent	4 points
very limited, repetitious, spelling impedes communication	1-3 points