

Aufnahmeprüfung Juni 2020 Englisch

Kandidaten – Nr.: _____

Name: _____

Vorname: _____

Geburtsdatum: _____ / _____ / _____

A Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary (~ 20 min) _____ / 12

B Grammar, Structures (~ 10 min) _____ / 18

C Writing (~ 15 min) _____ / 10

Points: _____ / **40**

Mark:

Examiner: _____ Co-Examiner: _____

Allgemeine Hinweise:

- Dauer der Prüfung: **45 Minuten**
- Erlaubte Hilfsmittel: **Keine**
- Die Lösungen sind direkt auf die Aufgabenblätter zu schreiben.
- Die Reihenfolge der Aufgaben kann frei gewählt werden.
- Keine Abkürzungen, unleserliche oder zweideutige Lösungen gelten als falsch.

A Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary

..... / 8 points

1. First read the text below carefully. Are the following statements (a.-h.) true or false? Put a cross (X) into the correct box.

More young adults now live with parents

Nearly a million more young adults in the UK are living with their parents than twenty years ago, says a new study. This figure, published by a thinktank, will increase worries that the government is doing too little to protect young people from Britain's housing crisis.

The study looked at average household sizes over long periods. The average size fell from 3.3 people per household in 1951 to 2.36 in 2001. But it remained at 2.36 in the early 2000s and rose to 2.39 people per household by 2017, the highest level since 1999. In the UK, the percentage of people aged 20 to 34 who live with their parents increased by about 6.5% from 1997 to 2017. The study also describes a significant fall in the number of people living alone because young people are far more likely to live with partners or friends now.

All this has important implications for the government's housebuilding targets and affects the decision of how many houses need to be built in the future. It calculates how many new households there will be in the future by looking at patterns over recent decades. The report says that if the government fails to recognize the fall in the number of young people moving out or living alone, there will not be enough affordable houses for many years to come.

The growth in young people living with their parents has been strongest in London. In London, there was a 41% increase between 1996-98 and 2014-2015. "Jeffrey Patrick", 26, who didn't give

his real name, moved back in with his parents in north London in August 2018, because he was unable to find a steady job.

The most frustrating thing about it is, when you're 26, you should have done so much in life, but you're back at home living with your parents. It's also unfair on my parents – they have a 26-year-old back in the house, which creates all sorts of pressures on them," he said. "It has an enormous effect on your social life. It's difficult to have a relationship when you're with your parents, you're a long way from your friends and you're in an area that's really grim. I hardly know anyone younger than 30 who has bought a home."

A member of the renters' union said: "High rents and house prices mean that young people, families and poorer people are unable to take many of the steps adults normally take. They don't have the independence and confidence that come with making your own home. They often depend on their parents, and this leads to increased stress and mental health problems for everyone in the family." Polly Neate, who runs the housing and homelessness charity *Shelter*, agreed and said: "Decades of failed housing policy mean that it's difficult for young families and poorer people to find somewhere to live. In fact, we have found that we need three million new social homes in the next 20 years. This requires brave action. The cost of not acting is far greater."

Adapted from the *Guardian*, 2019

	true	false
a. The percentage of people living with their parents has risen because the government wants to protect them.		
b. The average household size is lower now than it was back in 1951.		
c. The government analyzes a lot of data about housebuilding activities for more than 10 years before taking action.		
d. London has seen a similar rise in the number of people living with their parents compared to the UK average.		
e. Patrick knows several people younger than 30 who have bought homes in London.		
f. Many young people cannot afford to live on their own because rents and house prices are very high.		
g. If young adults live at home for a long time, it reduces their sense of autonomy.		
h. According to the charity organization, the UK needs 20 million new homes in the next three years.		

2. Vocabulary. Find a word in the text matching the following definitions:

..... / 4 points

- a. dramatic situation (*lines 1-6*)
- b. remarkable; can't be ignored (*l. 7-18*)
- c. consequences (*l. 19-28*)
- d. to notice (*l. 19-28*)
- e. permanent (*l. 29-35*)
- f. unpleasant (*l. 36-46*)
- g. association; club (*l. 47-62*)
- h. unsuccessful (*l. 47-62*)

B Grammar and Structures**1. Choose the correct answer. / 6 points**

- a. The people launch the fireworks, but the police stopped them.
 have gone to are going to used to were going to
- b. If you turn this switch, the machine
- started didn't start starts would have started
- c. Jeremy and his brother go to school because of the storm.
 don't had to didn't have to hadn't to didn't must
- d. Our biology teacher says that frogs carrots.
 are eating eats aren't eating don't eat
- e. Lisa thinks she a promotion soon.
 is getting will get is going to get gets
- f. I'm glad to say that the flight was than everyone told me.
 as tiring less tiring little tiring more tiring
- g. Does anyone know books there are on the shelf?
 a few how much how many a lot of
- h. I don't know anybody who drives their car as as Susan does.
 good bad well fastly
- i. This is the city in I would like to study English after I finish school.
 which who what that
- j. The new timetable will probably to the website next week.
 be uploaded upload uploaded have uploaded
- k. As a little child, Steve always cycling with his three sisters.
 had gone has gone went was going
- l. As they for the key, Paul and Nelly discovered a lot of other things they had lost.
 looked were looking are looking look

2. Fill in the correct verb forms.

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A strange night by the riverside

Last night I (walk) home along a small river, when something strange (happen) to me. It was late at night and I (have) a long and difficult day at school. There was a large full moon in the sky, and everything was quiet. As I had just eaten a delicious burger at a local fast food restaurant and (feel) like getting some fresh air, I decided to stop by the riverside and look at the moon for a while. I was very tired, so I closed my eyes and after a few minutes, I fell asleep.

While being asleep, the moon moved behind a cloud and it was very dark and cold. The wind (blow), and an owl hooted in a tree above me. Someone jumped onto the stairs next to me. He (wear) strange clothes and he had a crazy look in his eyes. I was so scared that I couldn't move. I (never/be) so scared in my whole life. Then, I heard a voice say "Look, someone (lie) on the floor here, he (not/seem) to hear anything, he's so fast asleep. Let's steal his money and get away from here." – "Are you crazy? I (never/steal) anything and besides, what (you/do) if he (wake) up and can see our face?" – "You're such a chicken. But I (think) you would back out. Well, I can do this myself and I know exactly what I could do with his money: I (buy) new trainers." Having said that, the guy (move) closer and closer to me and I could barely stand the suspense when suddenly I woke up and realized that it was just a dream.

I (rub) my eyes and wondered what I would have done if the dream had been real. I quickly picked up my belongings and walked home as fast as possible.

3. Make questions about the underlined words. / 2 points

Examples: *I'm working from 8 am. to 5 pm.* → *When are you working?*
The girls are shocked about the robbery. → *Why are the girls shocked?*

a. He had found out the time by looking at the moon.

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b. The man decided to stop by the riverside.

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4. Make negative sentences. / 2 points

Examples: *She is very good at English.* → *She isn't very good at English.*
There have been lots of robberies. → *There haven't been lots of robberies.*

a. The man will tell his family about what has happened to him by the riverside.

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b. He looked up at the big yellow moon.

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