

Aufnahmeprüfung 2020

Englisch

Candidate number _____

Name _____

First name _____

Date of birth _____ / _____ / _____

Points _____ / 32

Mark

Examiner: _____ Co-examiner: _____

Allgemeine Hinweise:

- Dauer der Prüfung: **45 Minuten**
- 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.
- Erlaubte Hilfsmittel: **Keine**

1. Choose the correct answer.**(..... /5 points)****Example:**

o. Mo Farah is the British track athlete in modern Olympic history.

- most successfully most successfull most successful successfulest

a. She knew she could do better anyone else if she concentrated hard enough.

- as than then like

b. Most people suffered light injuries and be taken to hospital.

- mustn't hadn't to don't have to didn't have to

c. If the refugee camp any fresh water in the next few days, the situation will worsen dramatically.

- wouldn't get doesn't get didn't get won't get

d. If you ask couples that have been for over thirty years what their secret is, they invariably mention a sense of humour.

- happily married happyly married luckily married happily married

e. He's the sort of person who likes in the centre.

- to being being beeing standing

f. He overexerted himself playing soccer, caused an injury in his leg.

- that what which witch

g. Many people in this country are sick and tired hearing the same false promises again and again.

- about with of at

h. You broke if you didn't spend so much.

- wouldn't be weren't won't be would be

i. 60,000 new video films on *YouTube* every week.

- were posted have been posted posted are posted

j. August was terribly hot, but July hotter.

- even had been has even been had even been was even

2. Ask about the underlined words.**(..... /4 points)****Example:**o. Mr Barnes has a younger brother. → **Who has a younger brother?**a. Bad living conditions could be found in the poor suburbs.
.....b. This is our neighbour's car.
.....c. Everyone was surprised by the book's tremendous success.
.....d. Not being able to communicate caused the most problems.
.....**3. Make the following sentences negative or positive.****(..... /4 points)**(Rewrite **the whole sentence!** If you don't do so, you will not get any points.)**Example:**o1. The sun shines at night. → **The sun doesn't shine at night.**
o2. The sun doesn't shine at night. → **The sun shines at night.**a. They didn't teach us how to stay calm.
.....b. Have you done this before?
.....c. She had some doubts about it.
.....d. This method can help you develop your talents.
.....

4. Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**(..... /8 points)****Example:**o. John (not/read) ... → **doesn't read** ... in the evenings.

Two years ago my cousin Trisha's firm (a. **make**)
 the mistake of sending her to Germany. Although she
 (b. **study**) German at school, she soon discovered that she
 (c. **not/can**) remember very much. One day she
 (d. **miss**) an important meeting because she
 (e. **forget**) that 'halb neun' in German meant half past eight in English. So while she
 (f. **have**) breakfast, her colleagues were already
 at the meeting. When she arrived 'on time', the meeting
 (g. **already/finish**).

When she (h. **get**) back to England last month, Trisha
 (i. **join**) a German course at her local college. While
 she (j. **drive**) to work, she
 (k. **listen**) to language CDs.

Over the past few weeks her German (l. **improve**) a
 lot and now she (m. **know**) how to tell the time!
 Right now she (n. **study**) hard for an
 examination. Next year Trisha
 (o. **spend**) her summer holiday in a language school near Munich. After that, she hopes that
 her company (p. **send**) her to Germany
 again.

Good news at last: the world isn't as horrific as you think

- (1) **T**hings are bad and it feels like they are getting worse, doesn't it? War, violence, natural disasters, corruption. The rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer; and we will soon run out of resources. That's the picture most people in the West get from the media.
- (2) I call it the overdramatic worldview. It's stressful and incorrect. In fact, most of the people in the world are somewhere in the middle – neither very rich nor very poor. Their girls go to school; their children are vaccinated. Step by step, year by year, the world is improving. In the past two centuries, life expectancy has more than doubled. The world has many problems but in many ways, it has become better.
- (3) The overdramatic worldview comes from the way our brains work. We still have the instincts that helped us survive in small groups of hunters and gatherers.
- (4) We want sugar and fat, which our bodies needed for energy when there was not much food. But today, we eat too much of these things. In the same way, we are interested in gossip and dramatic stories, which used to be the only source of news and useful information. This need for drama helps create an overdramatic worldview. We need to learn to control our drama intake.
- (5) It is true that there are many bad things in this world. The number of deaths during wars has been reducing since the Second World War but the Syrian war has made this number rise again. Terrorism is rising, too. The list of endangered species is getting longer.
- (6) It is easy to hear about all the bad things happening in the world but it's harder to know about the good things. Good things happen slowly. Over the past 20 years, the number of people living in extreme poverty has almost halved. But in most countries, fewer than 10% of people know this.
- (7) Our instinct to notice bad news more than good news comes from three things: we remember the past incorrectly; journalists report the bad news, not the good; and we feel that when things are bad, it's heartless to say they are getting better.
- (8) For hundreds of years, older people have said that things used to be better. But that's not true. Most things used to be worse.
- (9) Stories about slow improvements are not usually big news stories even when they affect millions of people. And because of the internet, we hear about more disasters than ever before. In the United States, the number of violent crimes has been reducing since 1990. But most people believe that violent crime is getting worse.
- (10) How can we help our brains to realize that things are getting better? Think of the world as a very sick little baby in hospital. After a week, she is improving but she has to stay in hospital because she is still not well enough to go home. Can we say that the baby's situation is improving? Yes. Can we say it is bad? Yes. It's both bad and better. That is how we must think about the world.
- (11) Remember that negative stories are more dramatic than positive ones. When you hear about something terrible, calm yourself and ask: would they write a story about a positive improvement?
- (12) This is "factfulness". Understanding this can bring you mental peace. Like a healthy diet and regular exercise, it should be part of people's daily lives. Practise "factfulness" and you will make better decisions and not be stressed about the wrong things.

Guardian News and Media 2018

5. Reading Comprehension I.**(..... /7 points)**

First read the text *Good news at last: the world isn't as horrific as you think* carefully. Are the following statements true or false?

statement	true	false
a. The article says that, overall, life has improved.		
b. An overdramatic view of the world has to do with the way we think.		
c. The number of war-related deaths has constantly been falling since World War II.		
d. News stories about improvements don't go well.		
e. People believe there are more disasters because through the internet, they hear about more of them.		
f. 'Factfulness' is training yourself to think carefully about the news so you get a clearer picture.		
g. Reading about negative news stories contributes to mental peace.		

6. Reading Comprehension II.**(..... /4 points)**

Complete the sentences with **ONE** word from the text. If it's a verb, choose the **correct form**.

- a.** People in power who behave dishonestly and illegally, especially when they take money for doing someone a favour, are guilty of
(paragraph 1-2)
- b.** When you are given an injection to protect you from getting an illness or disease, you are (para 1-2)
- c.** If something gets bigger in number, it (para 4-5)
- d.** A type of animal or plant that may soon no longer exist is said to be (para 4-5)
- e.** When someone does not have enough money to pay for their basic needs such as food, they live in (para 6-7)
- f.** When you naturally behave in a particular way without knowing why, you react by (para 6-7)
- g.** If something has certain consequences for someone, it them. (para 8-9)
- h.** The type and range of food that you regularly eat is called your (para 10-12)