

## BM2

# Aufnahmeprüfung 2021

## Englisch

Kand.-Nr.: \_\_\_\_\_

Nachname: \_\_\_\_\_

Vorname: \_\_\_\_\_

---

1. Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary \_\_\_\_\_ / 12 (20 minutes)

2. Structures \_\_\_\_\_ / 12 (15 minutes)

3. Use of English \_\_\_\_\_ / 8 (10 minutes)

**Punkte** \_\_\_\_\_ / 32

**Note**

Examinator\*in: \_\_\_\_\_ Co-Examinator\*in: \_\_\_\_\_

---

### 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.

# 1. READING COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY (20 minutes) \_\_\_\_\_ / 12

## 1.1 First read the text below carefully. Then look at comprehension questions a.-f.

1. 6.50 p.m.: Anna has set the alarm clock for tomorrow morning and is gearing up for school as usual. No need to pack her bag tonight though because this time tomorrow Anne will have had her first of four virtual school days planned for this school year.
2. Anna's day will begin as usual as she joins her slightly irritating younger siblings for breakfast, then she'll retreat to her room, possibly in her pyjamas, where she'll log on, check her timetable and get going on the day's lessons. Maybe she'll start with maths. Who knows? For one day, the choice will be hers. What is more, she'll be able to enjoy this new-found sense of freedom from the comfort of her own home – knowing that school will remain open for teachers to be on hand for online support.
3. So, is this paving the way for full-time cyber school? Not at all! This pilot scheme starts at 9 a.m. tomorrow. However, it will only offer students a small number of planned virtual study days during the academic year. This idea is becoming a hot topic amongst teachers and students following the success of a trial at a neighbouring school. A bout of extremely bad weather resulted in some schools closing for several days, or 'snow days' as they are known. Poor attendance on 'snow days' means that teachers often have to adapt the syllabus, so that students can catch up on missed lessons - all very stressful when exams loom. When one neighbouring school offered its students the chance to study at home, the results were surprising, with a 90% online attendance.
4. The results caught the attention of other head teachers on the look-out for suggestions on how to motivate teachers and students alike and, ultimately, improve grades. They believe that a few days of virtual school is going to offer an exciting change to the usual routine – and who doesn't want some time off? More progressive teachers, keen to make the most of this scheme, say they will be able to be more creative in their planning. As well as that, they insist, the online collaboration between students and teachers is preparing them for the future. By the time they get to university, they'll have been collaborating online for a few years. It's a win-win situation.
5. However, not everyone is sold on the idea. Far from it being an easy option for teachers who won't have to be in class, some teachers worry that the scheme is likely to put them under increasing pressure to plan even more than they already do. They'll also have the added responsibility of being on call for feedback at any time during the school day.
6. Opinions are also divided as to how it will work for Anna's favourite subjects, science and sport. Her science teacher says she'll have access to the best science experiments online. Think of it as a front row view with no distractions! As for sport however, the school won't be including it for the time being although Anna and her friends have already decided that they could take selfies at basketball training and send them into school.
7. Possibly the biggest drawback for students like Anna is that her younger brothers will possibly be a bit of a pain when she's trying to concentrate, but it will only be for a few odd days each year. And anyway, what are headphones for? For the time being, she's glad she's going to have more control over her time and be her own boss for the day. Will she miss being in class with her friends? 'Yeah, kind of, but we'll be doing stuff online together, so I think it'll be OK.'

**1.1 Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.****(...../6)**

- a. In the opening paragraph, what is the writer trying to do?
- A give details of virtual schooling.
  - B explain that Anna's about to try something new.
  - C give information about Anna's school.
  - D describe how Anna gets ready for school
- b. Why is the choice of lessons important for Anna?
- A Without the teachers present, she can study anything.
  - B She can decide for herself which subjects she does when.
  - C She can just do the subjects she likes.
  - D The right choice leaves her free to do other things.
- c. The results of a one-day trial of cyber school
- A were unexpectedly good.
  - B paved the way for full-time virtual school.
  - C proved unsuccessful.
  - D showed that teachers found it stressful.
- d. What was the main reason that head teachers liked the idea of virtual school days?
- A Students would work better from home.
  - B It would make students and teachers want to achieve more.
  - C Teachers would be able to show their creativity.
  - D Everybody would get more holiday time.
- e. Why do virtual school days cause concern for some teachers?
- A They don't like giving feedback online.
  - B They don't think the idea will help students get better grades.
  - C They don't want to have an increased workload.
  - D They aren't sure students really benefit from them.
- f. What may be the main problem for Anna with studying at home?
- A not being able to do sport.
  - B not being in class with her friends.
  - C having to help out with her siblings.
  - D being distracted while she's working.

**1.2 Find words in the text matching these definitions. Paragraph numbers (1) are given to help you.** (...../4)

**Ex:** a clock that you can set to make a noise so that it wakes you up at a specific time. (paragraph 1)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ **alarm clock** \_\_\_\_\_

- a. to prepare yourself to do something (paragraph 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- b. an experiment in which you test something by using it or doing it for a period of time (3) \_\_\_\_\_
- c. to change your ideas or behaviour in order to deal with a new situation successfully (3) \_\_\_\_\_
- d. to become better than before (4) \_\_\_\_\_
- e. the mark you get in an examination or piece of written work (4) \_\_\_\_\_
- f. growing, rising (5) \_\_\_\_\_
- g. something that turns your attention away from something you want to concentrate on (6) \_\_\_\_\_
- h. disadvantage, difficulty (7) \_\_\_\_\_

**1.3 Complete the sentences with ONE word from the text. If it's a verb, choose the correct form. Paragraph numbers (1) are given to help you.** (...../2)

**Ex:** When you .....**set**..... a clock or control, you adjust it to a particular time or level. (paragraph 1)

- a. Although the museum is closed, it still offers a ..... tour of the exhibition. (paragraph 1)
- b. In a school or college, a ..... is a list that shows the times in the week at which particular subjects are taught. (2)
- c. If you ..... that something is the case, you say so very firmly. (4)
- d. If you have ..... to something such as information or equipment, you have the opportunity or right to see it or use it. (6)

**2. Structures (15 minutes)**

\_\_\_\_\_ / 12

**2.1 Choose the correct answer.**

(...../5)

**Example:**

o. My sister ..... go to school tomorrow.

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

a. Don't climb this rotten tree. The branches ..... and you might get badly hurt.

- won't break       are going to break       are breaking       break

b. People should eat ..... fat to reduce the risk of heart disease.

- least       few       more       less

c. He kept the promise that he ..... to his wife last year.

- had given       gave       didn't give       hadn't given

d. Households are already spending more than they earn and it will only get .....

- badder       bader       worse       worser

e. I hate ..... repeat myself because people don't listen.

- having to       to have       not have to       not having to

f. We haven't watched a good movie ..... a long time.

- since       already       yet       for

g. I agree ..... every word you've just said.

- about       with       on       in

h. You ..... a lot better about yourself once you have apologised to him.

- 'll feel       would feel       don't feel       feel

i. The vaccine ..... be tested in clinical trials to see if it works on other viruses.

- must       have to       don't have to       need to

j. The radio only weighs a few ounces and is smaller ..... a mobile phone.

- as       than       then       like

**2.2 Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets.****(...../7)**Surveillance<sup>1</sup> success

Fighting crime **(a. not/be)** ..... the only success for video surveillance so far. One autumn day in Brittany, France, 18-year-old Jean LeRoy **(b. swim)** ..... in a 25-meter public swimming pool. He was practicing how long he **(c. can)** ..... hold his breath when he suddenly **(d. fall)** ..... unconscious. The human lifeguards in charge of the pool **(e. not/realize)** ..... what had just happened but the 12 large eyes of the underwater surveillance system called *Poseidon* were watching the whole incident. Poseidon's strength is that it **(f. cover)** ..... a swimming pool's entire swimming area and it is able to recognize when swimmers **(g. not/move)** ..... the way they should.

"I **(h. always / think)** ..... that surveillance cameras are annoying and mainly used to spy on people, but I owe my life to this machine. We **(i. talk)** ..... to each other only because of *Poseidon*.", Jean says. "If someone **(j. try)** ..... to stop public baths from buying these expensive surveillance cameras, I would definitely get angry. I'm sure this surveillance system **(k. save)** ..... hundreds of lives within the next few years."

"This experience has changed my point of view on science and innovation. I can see how people can benefit from new ideas. Two or three times a year, I **(l. search through)** ..... crowd-sourcing platforms to see if there are any interesting projects that I can support. There are so many great ideas waiting to be realized but it's difficult to get started without money. Last year, my parents and I **(m. spend)** ..... 800 € to support a start-up which **(n. develop)** ..... a new medication system now to help people take the correct amount of medicine at the right time. By giving the scientists money, I can do my share to help others. I know they won't disappoint us."

---

<sup>1</sup> Überwachung

**3. Use of English (10 minutes)**

\_\_\_\_\_ / 8

**3.1 Read the text below and encircle **D** the answer A, B, C or D which best fits the gaps.**

(...../8)

(a) ..... few students would say that school lessons and laughter (b) ..... together, two Ohio University psychology professors argue that the use of humour in online courses can (c) ..... good results. Mark Shatz and Frank LoSchiavo found that humour can significantly (d) ..... student interest. 'We know students taking online courses often (e) ..... them as boring and impersonal, (f) ..... we thought about the idea of trying to incorporate humour into online teaching,' said Shatz. The study took an exciting course and added humour in the (g) ..... of jokes and cartoons. Forty-four students then did (h) ..... the original course or the more humorous course, and the researchers studied their performance. They counted the number of times students (i) ..... part in the online discussion. They also asked the students to rate their overall enjoyment of the course. The (j) ..... showed that students who did the more humorous course were more (k) ..... to make comments on discussion boards. They also seemed to enjoy the course more. 'Teachers don't need to be comedians,' said Shatz. 'Our job is to (l) ..... them learn, and if humour can make learning more (m) ..... , then everybody benefits.' On the other (n) ....., humour alone cannot save a poorly planned class, and too (o) ..... humour can work against student learning. 'If I make my students laugh too (p) ....., they're going to remember my funny story and not the material,' admitted Shatz.

<b>a.</b>	A Although	B Because	C If	D When
<b>b.</b>	A make	B go	C have	D do
<b>c.</b>	A do	B make	C produce	D present
<b>d.</b>	A grow	B decrease	C raise	D multiply
<b>e.</b>	A believe	B view	C think	D look
<b>f.</b>	A that	B so	C as	D then
<b>g.</b>	A way	B type	C form	D kind
<b>h.</b>	A either	B both	C or	D neither
<b>i.</b>	A took	B had	C played	D did
<b>j.</b>	A happenings	B readings	C sayings	D findings
<b>k.</b>	A readier	B likely	C motivating	D probably
<b>l.</b>	A force	B cause	C make	D create
<b>m.</b>	A enjoying	B enjoyable	C enjoyed	D joyless
<b>n.</b>	A side	B way	C hand	D matter
<b>o.</b>	A much	B many	C big	D good
<b>p.</b>	A hardly	B strong	C hard	D frequent