

BM2

Aufnahmeprüfung 2022

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. The line dividing work and leisure time is blurring before our eyes, says one expert, and a phenomenon called 'weisure time' is being created. Many people who haven't already given up the nine-to-five working day for the twenty-four seven life of weisure will probably do so soon, according to sociologist Dalton Conley, who coined the term. According to Conley, it is no longer clear what is work and what is fun in an office, at home or out in the street, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to say whether activities and social spaces are more connected to work or play. These worlds that were once very distinct are now merging.
2. Conley uses the 1950s as a point of reference. 'Back then, there were certain rules,' he says, 'such as "don't do business with friends", and "keep work and leisure separate". That has completely changed.' However, there are limits: the merging of work and leisure does not mean, for example, that bankers are working on complex financial matters during their children's parties. But it means that more and more people are using smartphones and other new technology to contact business colleagues while they are with their families or to chat with Facebook friends during an office meeting.
3. So, what happened and why do people want to mix work and leisure? First of all, according to Conley, there's more work and less play than there was in the past. 'For the first time in history, the higher up the economic ladder you go, the more likely you are to have an extremely long working week,' he says. Busy people often want to save time by being involved in business and pleasure simultaneously. Obviously, many opportunities for that are offered by the internet.
4. At the same time, Conley says, people are more willing to let work invade their leisure time because, for many, work has become fun. Conley refers to professionals who get more enjoyment out of work as 'the creative class' because their work involves ideas, perhaps helping create a new software product or an advertising campaign. This makes their job interesting and fun; they enjoy their work and so choose to spend much of their time working. Conley points out that it is no coincidence that weisure has been growing with the popularity of personal computers. Many professionals have the more boring parts of their jobs done by computers, making many of their jobs more interesting.
5. Weisure has been fed by social networking sites, where 'friends' may actually be business partners or colleagues. 'Social networking is a strange activity,' Conley says. 'It's fun, but also an essential part of our knowledge-based society.' Networking sites give us many ways of doing business and having fun.
6. Although there are clear benefits, what is disturbing is the idea that we will be changed by weisure. 'We are losing our so-called private life,' Conley says. 'There's less time to relax if we're always mixing work and leisure.' But, if you're thinking that a backlash may be around the corner for the weisure concept, you're right. In fact, according to Conley, it has already begun. It is evident in the rise of alternative social movements involving people 'who live in a more environmentally conscious way,' he says. But, he believes that unless we are sent back to the Stone Age by a natural disaster of some kind, there's no turning back the clock on the spread of weisure.

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

- a. What does Dalton Conley expect to happen in the future?
- A** More people will give up regular working hours.
 - B** More people will enjoy their jobs.
 - C** More people will separate work and enjoyment.
 - D** More people will work from home.
- b. What does Dalton Conley say about the 1950s?
- A** There were well-known codes of behaviour.
 - B** People were not certain about rules at work.
 - C** People did not enjoy their jobs.
 - D** It was acceptable for people to be friends with business partners.
- c. How have working patterns changed in recent times?
- A** More people are working at home.
 - B** People need to work more for economic reasons.
 - C** There are more rich people than there were.
 - D** Some people are having to work longer hours than in the past.
- d. Who, according to Conley, belongs to the 'creative class'?
- A** People whose job it is to make things.
 - B** People who find their work satisfying.
 - C** People who use computers at work.
 - D** People who promote social networking sites.
- e. What is Conley referring to by using the word 'backlash' in paragraph 6?
- A** The fact that people are losing their private lives.
 - B** Social problems caused by politicians and bankers.
 - C** The response to the mixing of work and leisure.
 - D** The idea that leisure is changing the way people live.
- f. How does Conley see the future of leisure?
- A** More people will turn against the idea.
 - B** He believes the situation will remain as it is now.
 - C** We will return to a more traditional approach to work.
 - D** More people will adopt this way of life.

1.2 Find words in the text matching these definitions. Paragraph numbers (1-6) are given to help you.

(...../4)

Example: the time which you do not spend working for a paid job. (paragraph 1)
_____ **leisure** _____

- a. to invent a new word or phrase that other people then begin to use (paragraph 1)

- b. entirely, fully (2)

- c. relating to the process or system by which products and services are produced, sold and bought (3)

- d. maybe (4)

- e. important, necessary (5)

- f. advantages (6)

- g. a strong negative reaction, especially to political or social developments (6)

- h. a catastrophe (6)

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**divide**..... something, you split it off from other things. (paragraph 1)

- a. If something your eyes or vision, you cannot see things clearly. (paragraph 1)
- b. If two or more things combine to form a single thing, they (2)
- c. is a subject studied at schools, colleges, and universities that deals with events which happened in the past. (3)
- d. If you say that people, animals or things a place, you mean that they enter it, often in a way that is unpleasant or difficult to deal with. (4)

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. If you are motivated to learn, your brain takes more information.

- up
 on
 out
 in

b. This cheesecake is not nearly as delicious yours.

- as
 then
 than
 like

c. Don't worry about the Christmas sale. We you a hand.

- give
 won't give
 will give
 are giving

d. After she the plates, everyone turned around to look at her.

- had dropped
 was dropping
 dropped
 drops

e. Paula is tired of long hours every day and is looking for a new job.

- work
 working
 to work
 extra work

f. How long your best friend?

- do you know
 have you known
 have you knowed
 have you been knowing

g. There were only biscuits left at the end of the break.

- few
 a little
 enough
 many

h. Can you tell me what you would do if you invisible for a day?

- are
 would be
 will be
 were

i. I ride a bike at the age of four.

- can't
 needn't
 wasn't able to
 mustn't

j. Jason, why this broad grin on your face? Are you up to something?

- have you
 are you having
 do you have
 will you have

2.2 Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**(...../7)**

Strange encounter

Kevin Adams (a. love) trains and he (b. write down) the engine number of every running train ever since he (c. be) eight. By the time he was fifteen he (d. collect) over 10.000 different engine numbers in various counties of England.

Once, while he (e. stand) at a station in Cheshire, he (f. see) a very old steam train coming down the track. It (g. not/stop) at the station and, as it was passing, Kevin (h. notice) that all the passengers were dressed in old-fashioned clothes.

When he (i. tell) the station guard about this, the poor man turned white. He said: "No steam train (j. pass) through this station for years, and the last one which (k. stop) here in 1950 (l. have) a severe accident only half an hour later, killing everyone on board." – "Oh, dear me. What a creepy encounter – I wasn't asleep, trust me. I can't help but feel there is a deeper meaning to this and I would like to know more about that accident." – "Sure, if you (m. not/need) to rush back home, I (n. give) you some more details about this tragic day. Let's go and have a cup of tea."

3. Use of English (10 minutes)

_____ / 8

3.1 Read the text below and circle (D) the answer A, B, C or D which best fits the gaps.

Email is a wonderful (a.) of communication. It's easy, it's fast – but sometimes just one little click of the 'send' button can cause disaster. We have asked our readers to tell us their stories. How many times have emails been sent to the (b.) person, or to several people (c.) of just one person? David Sanders, for example, got (d.) trouble when he replied to a birthday (e.) He emailed back a joking, but extremely rude reply, not only to his friend, but also to his manager, the secretaries, directors – in fact to (f.) in the company.

There are also cases of people forwarding emails (g.) purpose. Lawyer Richard Phillips emailed to his secretary, (h.) her that she had spilt tomato ketchup on his trousers at lunch and asking her to pay the dry-cleaning bill for the (i.) of £4. This email, which was passed around many other law firms, was answered with a stinging reply by his secretary, which also went round the legal world and even (j.) it into the national news. Mr Phillips felt so ashamed that he (k.) his job.

Our final interview candidate, Joseph Dobbie, said that he wasn't (l.) when he noticed that his email was (m.) the globe, but he had to change his telephone numbers. He had sent a romantic email to a woman called Kate, who he had met at a party. She sent it to her sister, who then forwarded it to friends and so forth. (n.) the end, he even received (o.) from people as (p.) away as Australia!

These three cases were not isolated – they happen to hundreds of us day by day. No matter how stressed you are, you should always think and check twice.

a.	A fashion	B means	C model	D result
b.	A mistaken	B false	C bad	D wrong
c.	A in place	B instead	C rather	D except
d.	A to	B at	C into	D up to
e.	A wish	B invitation	C celebration	D invite
f.	A everyone	B all	C anyone	D someone
g.	A with	B for	C on	D at
h.	A messaging	B saying	C replying	D telling
i.	A sum	B amount	C money	D quantity
j.	A made	B got	C took	D came
k.	A cancelled	B fired	C quit	D sacked
l.	A embarrassing	B embarrassed	C scary	D amusing
m.	A circling	B recycling	C flying	D cycling
n.	A By	B In	C On	D At
o.	A talks	B rings	C phones	D calls
p.	A far	B long	C distant	D wide