Berufsmaturitätsschulen des Kantons Aargau

Aufnahmeprüfung Juni 2016 Englisch

Kandidaten-l	Nr		
Name			
Vorname			
Zeit: Hilfsmittel:	45 Minuten keine		
		Richtzeit	Bewertung
A Reading	յ Comprehension, Vocabulary	(20 Min.)	/12
B Gramma	ar, Structures	(10 Min.)	/18
C Writing		(15 Min.)	/10
Points:			/40
Mark:			
Examine	er: Co-e	xaminer:	

- Die Lösungen sind direkt auf die Aufgabenblätter zu schreiben.
- Die Reihenfolge der Aufgaben kann frei gewählt werden.
- Abkürzungen sind nicht erlaubt, unleserliche oder zweideutige Lösungen gelten als falsch.

A Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary

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

The Loch Ness Monster

The first written story of the monster is in a text in the year 565 AD by a Celtic biographer: this writer describes how a man was attacked by a monster while he was swimming in the river Ness. Perhaps the legend already existed in those days: it has certainly existed for many centuries in Scottish folklore.

However, the story of the monster was not very well known in England for one simple 10 reason: Loch Ness is a very long way from the rest of Britain. Until the age of the railway, very few people ever went to the Highlands of Scotland – except soldiers or officials from the cities of the Scottish Lowlands. No-one else 15 had any reason to go there: the North of Scotland was wild and desolate, wet and generally cold, and inhabited more by sheep than by people.

The myth became big news in 1930: three 20 men, out on a boat on the lake, said that they had seen a monster. Immediately, several other people said they had seen one, too. In 1933, a man took the first 'photo' of the monster, from

- a distance of about 100 meters. The photo was not clear, but *Kodak* said that the photo was real. The most famous photo of all was taken by a London surgeon; it seems to show a long neck and a small head sticking up out of the water. 'Nessie' if the photo was real looks something like a dinosaur.
- A lot of photos have been taken since then, but none of them have been clear. Obviously, if there is a monster, it is a shy one. It doesn't often come to the surface, and it never does so near the shore on a sunny afternoon in summer.
 - If it had done so, lots of people would have taken photos of it, and there would be no more mystery. Until now it has tried to avoid publicity if it exists.
 - In 1987, some people used sonar equipment to try to discover Nessie, but they found nothing. So no-one has proved that the Loch Ness monster exists; but no-one can prove that it doesn't exist. It's a great story.

	true	false
a. The story of the monster isn't very old.		
b. The story of the monster became quickly well known in England.		
c. Before the railway was built, only few people travelled to Scotland.		
d. In 1930 three men took the first picture of Nessie.		
e. Kodak said that the photo from 1933 was not a fake.		
f. In one of the photos taken Nessie looks a bit like a dinosaur.		
g. There are only few pictures that show the monster very clearly.		
h. Nessie could only be discovered using sonar equipment.		

40

2. Vocabulary. Find a word in the text matching the following	definitions: (/4 points)
a. someone who describes other people's lives (lines 1-18)	
b. story from the past (l. 1-18)	
c. empty, lonely (l. 1-18)	
d. some, a few (l. 19-30)	
e. clearly (l. 31-45)	
f. a secret, a puzzle (l. 31-45)	
g. a lot of public notice (l. 31-45)	
h. to show that something is true (l. 31-45)	

B Grammar and Structures

1. Choose th	e best answer.			(/ 6 points)
a. These shoes	S	in Ital	ly.	
□ are	made	□ made	□ is made	□ are maked
b. I don't know	w too many peop	le who are	ma	rried.
□ luck	xily	□ happily	□ happyly	□ happy
c. I hope he		here on t	time.	
□ is go	oing to be	□ wont be	□ is	□ will be
d. This is one	of London's		attractive areas.	
□ little	e	□ less	□ much	□ a few
e. I		this watch for tw	enty years and it's still w	vorking.
□ has	had	□ have	□ have had	□ had
f. The rules at	this camp are ve	ry strict. You	1	oreak them.
□ don	't have to	□ haven't to	□ has to	□ mustn't
g. He was		when he h	eard the good news.	
□ qui€	etly surprised	□ quite surprising	□ quite surprised	□ quiet surprised
h. He was hav	ing dinner when	he heard	on th	e door.
□ any	one knocking	□ someone to knock	□ someone knock	□ someone knocked
i. Why did she	e refuse		. him the money?	
□ to g	ive	□ to gave	□ give	□ giving
j. There was n	o more bus so sh	e had to return home		foot.
□ by		□ at	□in	□ on
k. She can't st	and	in	a crowd.	
□ bein	ng	□ to be	□ to being	□ be
l. He felt so ba	ad about the incid	dent that he decided		anyone about it.
□ to te	ell	□ to not tell	□ not to tell	□ not saying

2. Fill in the	correct verb forms.	(/ 8 points)
Alcohol ad	lvertising	
One afternoo	n, while I	(walk) in town, I
(see) a poster	r for a liquor promotion at a club I	(use to, go) to.
They were ac	dvertising a "vodka disco". Later that week	, my friend and I
(decide) to g	o to this club to find out what	(go on). It
was a "drink	x-as-much-vodka-as-you-can" evening, wi	th music and prizes for the best dancers. After we
	(enter) the	club, a man (give)
each of us a	Γ-shirt and a badge in the shape of a vodka	bottle. To my surprise, all the drinks
	(be) free. We	(not/drink) very much at all –
one vodka ea	uch - but other young people	(drink) heavily all
evening. Son	ne of the dancers	(look) quite drunk. We all know that
companies	(try) to sell	us their products and they
(use) almost	any means possible to encourage us to spen	nd our money.
	(this, mean) they can convince us to	buy anything? Even things that are bad for us? Think
about it! The	last time you	(buy) an alcoholic drink,
	. (it, be) because you really wanted it, or be	cause an ad persuaded you to do so?
3. Make ques	stions about the <u>underlined</u> words.	
Example:	I'm working <u>near the city centre</u> . They finally found <u>the garage</u> .	(/ 2 points) Where are you working? What did they finally find?
a. I paid <u>abou</u>	ut 400 bucks for the new flat-screen TV.	
b. She didn't	want to help because she didn't trust him a	nymore.
4. Make nego	ative sentences.	
Example:	I went out yesterday evening. She was very interested in sports.	(/ 2 points) I didn't go out yesterday evening. She wasn't very interested in sports.
a. He gave so	ome money to charity.	
b. They're go	ping to change this plan.	

C Writing

- 1. Choose one of the following two subjects and write a text:
- a) Do you think that young people drink too much alcohol today? How do you personally handle alcohol?
- b) Describe a situation in which you were scared.
 - Write about 80 words.
 - Use different adverbs (always, never, sometimes, etc) and conjunctions (because, etc) to structure your text.

language, vocabulary (content, structure (/ 5 points) / 5 points)
	•••••
	•••••
	•••••
	•••••