

## Berufsmaturität für Erwachsene

# Aufnahmeprüfung März 2017 Englisch

Number:				
Name:				 
First Name:				 
Date of Birth:	/	/ 19		
Points:		_/ 30	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.

1.	Choose the best answe	er.		(/5 points)	
Example: o) If you give me \$ 2000, I the police about your crimes.					
	would tell	wouldn't tell	🗵 won't tell	woun't tell	
a)	I'm sorry! For	give me, please!			
	terribly	□ terrible	□ terriblely	□ terribely	
b)	He ate too many chocol	lates, was a	mistake. He was rea	ally sick afterwards.	
	□ which	□ what	□ that	□ wich	
c)	If I Adele, I wo	ould ask for her autogr	aph.		
	□ 'II meet	□ meet	□ met	□ 'm meeting	
d)	You eat those be	erries because they ar	e toxic!		
	don't have to	should	□ mustn't	□ haven't to	
e)	Chris Fromme was fast	er his compe	etitors and won the T	Four de France in 2016.	
	□ then	than	□ as	□ by	
f)	Imagine Dona	ld Trump!			
	meeting	have a meeting	□ to meet	□ to meeting	
g)	I'm looking forward	our next holiday	y in Spain.		
	□ at	□ on	□ of	□ to	
h)	"Can I speak to Tom, pl	ease?" – "Yes, I	him."		
	□ 'm going to get	would get	□ 'II get	□ get	
i)	Roger Federer has won	the most m	oney of any tennis p	player in history.	
	praise	□ price	□ prise	□ prize	
j) l	Because he suffered from	n Altzheimer's disease	e, he didn't th	hat he had two sons.	
	remember	remember him	remember hin	nself 🗆 remind	

2. Ask about the <u>underlined</u> words.	(
Example: o) <u>Mr Barnes</u> has a younger brother. → Who has a youn	ger brother?
a) They bought <u>ten</u> pairs of black socks.	
b) His brother usually gets home <u>around six in the evening</u> .	
c) We have ordered the pizza with fresh tomatoes, not the one w	
d) <u>John and I</u> have just bought a new house.	
<ol> <li>Make the following sentences negative or positive. (<u>Rewrite the whole sentence!</u> If you don't do so, you will not get any points.)</li> </ol>	(
(Rewrite the whole sentence! If you don't do so,	ine at night.
<ul> <li>(Rewrite the whole sentence! If you don't do so, you will not get any points.)</li> <li>Example:</li> <li>o1) The sun shines at night. → The sun doesn't shi</li> </ul>	ine at night.
<ul> <li>(Rewrite the whole sentence! If you don't do so, you will not get any points.)</li> <li>Example:</li> <li>o1) The sun shines at night. → The sun doesn't shine o2) The sun doesn't shine at night. → The sun shines at n</li> </ul>	ine at night.
<ul> <li>(<u>Rewrite the whole sentence!</u> If you don't do so, you will not get any points.)</li> <li>Example: <ul> <li>o1) The sun shines at night.</li> <li>→ The sun doesn't shine at night.</li> <li>→ The sun shines at n</li> </ul> </li> <li>a) The police didn't catch the murderers.</li> </ul>	ine at night. ight.

#### 4. Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

#### Example:

o) John (not read) ... → *doesn't read* ... in the evenings.

#### Dear Ann,

#### •••

And now, let me write about our English teacher. We (a. love)
him because he is friendly and absolutely enthusiastic about his job. We sometimes think he
is also a bit crazy. You know, he is even interested in the history of everyday words such as
beer, water, blue jeans etc.! I'm sure I (b. never forget)
the day when he (c. say) to us: «I'm sure you are aware that the
most universally known style of trousers for both men and women (d. be)
jeans today. (e. anybody know)why they are
called jeans?» As you can imagine, we (f. not have)any
idea and therefore (g. beg) him to tell us, which he did, of
course. While he (h. talk)about the history of the word
«jeans», we (i. hang) You know, he
is just such a brilliant storyteller! When our headmaster (j. knock)
on the door, we didn't even hear him as we (k. listen) so
attentively to our teacher's explanations.

I (I. tell) ...... the history of the word «jeans» many times since that nearly mythical English lesson and you will have to listen to it too: In the sixteenth century, sailors from Genoa, Italy, (m. wear) ...... a rather uncommon type of cotton trousers. The French call the city of Genoa and its inhabitants «Gênes» and this name became attached to the specific style of the sailors' pants there. «Gênes» developed into the word jeans that today is used for the descendents of the Genovese sailors' cotton pants.

That's it for today. By the way, guess what kind of trousers I (n. wear) ...... today. Jeans? Good guess!

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#### 5. Reading Comprehension I.

#### First read the text "What is money really worth?" carefully. Are the following statements true or false?

statement		true	false
a)	Mr Boggs used to open his eyes in an uncommon way.		
b)	When Mr Boggs had to pay for something, the seller could choose between "Boggs Notes" and the official money.		
c)	Some of America's finest museums bought "Boggs Notes" from Mr Boggs himself.		
d)	Because the Swiss are rich, they preferred Boggs's drawings of the Swiss banknotes to the official Swiss banknotes.		
e)	Mr Boggs was fined for copying the local currency in more than one country.		
f)	Mr Boggs flooded Pittsburgh with \$1m in "Boggs Notes" in 1992.		
g)	Some of Mr Boggs's pieces of art are exhibited in European galleries.		

#### 6. Reading Comprehension II.

## Complete the sentences with ONE word from the text. Write the correct form when filling in a verb from the text.

a) Somebody who is confused and unable to understand something is

..... (lines 10-28)

- b) The police think the videotape may hold the vital ..... to the identity of the killer. (*lines 21-43*)
- c) The dress didn't fit. So we took it back to the store and .....it for a smaller one. *(lines 45-60)*
- d) Alexander Fleming was a Scottish biologist, who ...... the world's first antibiotic substance benzylpenicillin in 1928. *(lines 45-60)*
- f) "to ...... something" means the same as "to give something back". *(lines 70-96)*

### WHAT IS MONEY REALLY WORTH?

A HAMBURGER and Coke with Steve Boggs was quite an experience. To begin with he preferred to be called "Boggs". He also had a way of opening his eyes a little wider than

- 5 normal, which gave his thin face a devilish look. And then, when the eating was done and the bill came, he would take out his wallet, unfold the notes, and put one on the table.
- 10 At first glance, the note would look normal. It was not. The portrait on it might be of Mr Boggs himself, or Martha Washington instead of her husband George. The bank name might be "Bank of Bohemia" and the plate serial
- 15 number "LSD". All this subversive and delicate copying had taken up to ten hours of Mr Boggs's time, working on special paper with the finest-tip green and black pens. The result, which came to be known as a "Boggs
  20 Neta" may new offered to new for his food
- 20 Note", was now offered to pay for his food.

To the perplexed waitress, he would politely explain that he was an artist. He could also pay her with official money if she wanted. But he

- 25 believed in producing something beautiful; and as he had spent so much time on this drawing of money, wasn't his banknote worth the value it declared?
- 30 Nine out of ten times, the offer was refused. If it was accepted, Mr Boggs would note down time and place on the blank back of the drawing and ask for a receipt. After a day, he would call one of many enthusiastic collectors
- 35 of his works; he then sold the collector the receipt and from that clue the collector, if he wished to buy the drawing, would have to track down the new owner of Mr Boggs's note. When the receipt and the drawn note were
- 40 reunited, they became joint proof of the drawing's value and would then change hands again, typically, for tens of thousands of dollars.
- 45 This complicated procedure ensured that Mr Boggs never sold his drawings. He exchanged them for goods and services. The inspiration dated from 1984, when a waitress in Chicago accepted his sketch of a dollar bill on a napkin
- 50 for a doughnut and a coffee. She even gave him ten cents in change, which he kept as a lucky charm. After that, wherever he was in the world, he drew the local currency.

Early on he struggled. But by 1999 his 55 drawings had paid for more than \$1m-worth of goods, including rent, clothes, hotels and a brand-new Yamaha motorbike. He thanked the Swiss, who discovered him in 1986 and were often delighted to accept original art rather 60 than "real" money.

His main aim was to ask subversive questions about the idea of value. What was money really worth? What supported a dollar bill?
65 Was the value of anything just subjective? When salesmen told him they didn't accept art, he would point out to them the beauty of official notes.

- 70 He never thought of himself as a criminal, which was the view taken by the authorities. To them his art looked like counterfeiting. In Britain, where he lived for several years, he was arrested and put on trial for "reproducing"
- 75 the currency. He argued back that it was the "real" notes that were reproductions: his drawings were originals, never meant to be the real thing. He was fined, as he was when they arrested him for the same thing in Australia.

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America hardly knew how to deal with him. In 1992 he had the crazy idea to flood Pittsburgh, where he lived then, with \$1m in Boggs Notes. He then wanted to find out how many of the

85 \$1m Boggs Notes could get through five transactions. But the Secret Service warned the city and raided his studio, seizing more than 1,000 pieces of work. They never returned them although he tried to get them back.

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Now, that James Stephan (Steve) George Boggs is dead, his art remains on the walls of America's finest museums and of galleries all over Europe. His questions remain, too: What95 is money really worth? Is it a matter of just believing?

Adapted from: *The Economist February* 4<sup>tht</sup> 2017