

Kaufmännische Berufsmatura im Kanton Zürich

Aufnahmeprüfung 2007

Englisch

(60 Min.)

Serie 2

Hilfsmittel: *keine*

Name

Vorname

Adresse

.....

Maximal erreichbare Punktzahl 100 Punkte

erreichte Punktzahl **Punkte**

Prüfungsnote

Die Expertin / der Experte

.....

TASK 1 (10 minutes)

- Read the text below and then decide if the following statements are 'True' (=T) or 'False' (=F).
- If there is not enough information to answer 'True' (=T) or 'False' (=F), choose 'Doesn't say' (=DS).
- Write the correct letter next to the statement as shown in the example below:

Example:

Text: Sarah is in her twenties.

Statement: Sarah is 18 years old. = F

The Book of the Future

Will people still read books 100 years from now? A few years ago, many people would have said NO. It seemed almost certain that computers and the Internet would replace books. Now, however, most experts think that books are here to stay.

There are a number of reasons why computers won't replace books completely. One reason is that books on paper are much cheaper than computers. Books don't need a power source either. You can read a book for as long as you want and wherever you want. You never have to worry about losing power. Also, many people feel more comfortable reading words in a book than reading words on a computer screen. It's less tiring to the eyes.

Will books in the future be similar to the books you can buy today? The answer to that question is NO. In the future, you may only need to buy one book. With this one book, you will be able to read fiction, plays, and even today's newspaper. It will look like today's book, but it will be electronic.

One of the people working on the book of the future is Professor J. Jacobson from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States. Professor Jacobson's book will have a small button on the side. When you press that button, words will immediately show on the page. When you want to read a different story, you can push the button again and a new story will quickly appear.

What is the technology behind Professor Jacobson's book? Two important new things will make this new kind of book possible: electronic ink (=Tinte) and radio paper. Electronic ink – or 'e-ink' – is a liquid that can be printed on paper, metal, or anything else. E-ink looks and feels like printed words on paper. Not like regular ink, however, words in e-ink are not permanent. They can be changed by pushing a button. When you push the button, all of the words on the page go away and new words become visible.

The other new thing is radio paper. This paper looks and feels like a page in a book. In reality, however, radio paper is made of plastic.

Professor Jacobson calls this book of the future 'the last book'. This book, he says, will be the last book you will ever need.

'True' (=T), 'False' (=F) or 'Doesn't say' (=DS):

1. A few years ago, people thought we would no longer read books in a hundred years. = _____
2. Experts prefer reading books on their computers and the Internet. = _____
3. There is one reason why books will continue to exist. = _____
4. A disadvantage of reading books is that your eyes get tired more quickly than by reading words on the computer. = _____
5. In the future, you will buy just one book to make reading less expensive. = _____
6. The electronic book will be operated by a button. = _____
7. This new technology is based on two inventions. = _____
8. E-ink can only be printed onto paper and metal. = _____
9. Experts say regular ink is much better visible. = _____
10. Prof. Jacobson says people will need just one book in the future. = _____

_____ / 20 marks

TASK 2 (10 minutes)

Questions 1 - 5

- Read the text and questions below.
- For each question, mark the letter next to the correct answer **-A, B, C or D-** as shown in the following example:

Example:

Text: Sarah's parents, Mr and Mrs Smith, were busy at the office planning next year's holiday for their employees.

Statement: Mr and Mrs Smith didn't visit Sarah because

- A they had to work.
- B they didn't want to.
- C her father was in hospital.
- D they were on holiday.

LET YOUR BODY DO THE TALKING!

You're going for that all-important interview – for a place in a new school, or for a new job. You walk into the room and there they are – the interviewers – waiting to see what you are made of.

But did you know that the actual words you speak are *less important* than the way you look, the way you behave? Nervous? Don't be. Relax. Just follow the tips below:

- Don't cross anything!

Keep arms, legs and feet relaxed and uncrossed. People with folded arms look like they're trying to protect themselves from something. If you're wearing a jacket, undo the buttons and open it up. An open jacket says 'I am an honest, open person. I have nothing to hide.'

- Lean forward!

Don't sit back. It makes you look tired and nervous. Sit forward, project yourself into the space. Show by the way you sit that you are ready and interested, that you want to be part of the scene.

- Make direct eye contact!

Don't look away all the time because this shows that you feel insecure. Look directly at the people who are asking you questions or who are talking to you. If you lower your head all the time they won't be able to see the enthusiasm in your eyes.

- Go in confidently!

A lot depends on how you enter the room. If you walk in nervously with your head and shoulders down, the interviewers won't think much of you from the beginning. Go in with your head held high, a slight smile on your lips. When you shake hands with the interviewers don't be too enthusiastic, but make it strong. Nobody likes a weak handshake.

- Use your head!

When somebody asks you a question, don't just say the first thing that comes into your head. Think about your answers. Always say to yourself, 'Why are they asking this question?' Because when you know that, you'll probably be able to give an appropriate answer!

- Think quickly!

Studies have shown that people in interviews get most nervous when there is silence. So be prepared to speak quickly and without pauses. But use your head (see above).

1. The interviewers want to find out
 - A if you are the right person they are looking for.
 - B if you can walk properly in the room.
 - C what the school, new job is made of.
 - D if you have found the right place.

2. The actual words
 - A aren't as important as your appearance and your behaviour.
 - B should all sound very important.
 - C make you less nervous.
 - D show how relaxed you are.

3. Show that you are open and interested by
 - A uncrossing your legs and looking less tired and nervous.
 - B not hiding your arms and looking into space.
 - C folding your arms and being part of the scene.
 - D opening your jacket and sitting forward.

4. You show how confident you are by
 - A entering the room.
 - B putting on a big smile from the beginning.
 - C having an upright position when going into the room.
 - D shaking everybody's hand.

5. When answering the interviewers' questions
 - A first ask about the reason of the questions.
 - B first think about the reason of the questions and then answer.
 - C make sure there are also some pauses in your answers.
 - D make use of the silence to think about your answers.

_____ / 10 marks

TASK 3 (8 minutes)

Fill the gaps with the correct form of the word.

*Example: Put on a pair of ...**gloves**... if you're cold.*

If the word is a preposition/conjunction, no first letter is given.

*Example: Are you interested politics? Are you interested **in** politics?*

Free time

How (1) p_____ (Leute, Menschen) like teenagers (2)

s_____ (verbringen) their free time depends on many things: Are

they (3) k_____ (grosses Interesse haben) (4)

_____ (an) sports, or interested in the music (5)

s_____ (Szene)? (6) W_____ (wer) knows?!

When it gets (7) c_____ (kälter) like for example in (8)

J_____ (Januar), they (9) s_____ (bleiben) at

home, take care of their (10) p_____ (Haustiere) or may even be

(11) b_____ (beschäftigt) with their school (12)

s_____ (Fächer) like the (13) e_____ (aufregend)

(14) g_____ (Geographie) of (15) G _____

(Grossbritannien) , repeat grammar (16) r_____ (Regeln), clean

their (17) r_____ (Lineale) for their next math lesson and sharpen

their (18) p_____ (Bleistifte). Once they are

(19) t_____ (zu/allzu) short they end of course in the (20)

w_____ (Papierkorb).

_____ / 20 marks

TASK 4 (4 minutes)

Word formation. See the two examples at the beginning 0 and 00.

Yesterday, I sent off a (0) **complaint** because of the rather (00) **unfriendly** customer service at the train station. 0 complain
00 friendly

Do we all believe in _____ ? 1. political

Some of us _____ think that not all of these 2. honest

men and women are _____ to us. 3. truth

We often _____ with them and feel the opposite 4. agree
of what they say is right.

A lot of _____ of opinion and little action 5. different
are the result.

_____ / 5 marks

TASK 5 (4 minutes)

a) Write a short answer for each question.

Example:

0) Have you been ill long? – No, I haven't.

1. Do you have any plans for tonight? – Yes, we _____.

2. Did your friends have a good time? – Yes, they _____.

3. Is John coming home for dinner? – No, he _____.

4. Were you ill last weekend? – No, I _____.

5. Are your parents really going to help you? - Yes, they _____.

6. Will that restaurant close again soon? – No, it _____.

b) Add a question tag to each sentence.

Example:

0) We're nearly there, *aren't we?*

7. Mary hasn't spoken to you yet, _____ ?

8. The whole thing wasn't well explained, _____ ?

9. You are writing the test again, _____ ?

10. Carol lives in China, _____ ?

11. The cat caught a mouse, _____ ?

12. They wouldn't help us, _____ ?

_____ / 12 marks

TASK 6 (4 minutes)

Make the following sentences negative. Don't change the tense (Zeitform).

Examples:

0) Fred is 18 years old.

Fred isn't 18 years old.

00) Emma speaks good English.

Emma doesn't speak good English.

1. We were all there.

We _____ .

2. The children wore a lovely school uniform.

The children _____ .

3. She is organizing the whole party alone.

She _____ .

4. The teacher has marked all the exercises.

The teacher _____ .

5. There is a lot of work to be done.

There _____ .

6. They walked in the park for three hours.

They _____ .

7. She was watching the programme with interest.

She _____ .

8. He goes swimming once a week.

He _____ .

_____ / 8 marks

TASK 7 (6 minutes)

Ask questions. The underlined words are the answers. Don't change the tense (Zeitform).

Examples:

0) Fred lives in Zurich.

Where does Fred live?

00) The film was about the 1960s.

What was the film about?

1. Claire sees her boyfriend every day.

Who _____ every day?

2. My father's cousin is going to Australia soon.

Whose _____ soon?

3. John saw three films last weekend.

How _____ last weekend?

4. Carol's already gone home.

Where _____ ?

5. Your teachers wouldn't know the answer.

Who _____ the answer?

6. The customers will no longer accept your behaviour.

What _____ ?

7. Most employees must smoke outside these days.

Where _____ these days?

8. Mary couldn't finish her project because she got ill.

Why _____ ?

9. Our friends bought two presents for us.

How _____ for us?

10. They are going to open a new restaurant soon.

When _____?

_____ / 10 marks

TASK 8 (14 minutes)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. The words need not be the same.

Examples:

0) David is a better runner than Paul.

Paul is not **as good a runner as David**.

00) We started working here in 2001.

We've **worked here** for five years.

1. Depending on the weather we'll go for a walk.

If _____ nice, we'll go for a walk.

2. I have never heard such a silly story before.

This is _____ I've ever heard.

3. When did Eric arrive in Zurich?

For how long _____ living in Zurich?

4. In the middle of the English lesson, someone knocked at the door.

While the English teacher _____ ,
someone knocked at the door.

5. Unfortunately, I don't have enough time to come with you.

If I _____ , I'd come with you.

6. Mary can't wait to go to England.

Mary is very much looking forward _____
to England.

7. My results are better than yours.

Your results are _____ than mine.

8. Tom has just talked to a friend of mine.

Tom _____ a friend of mine a moment
ago.

9. Sven is the best singer.

Nobody _____ as Sven.

10. The whole town has welcomed the new champion.
The new champion _____ the whole town.

11. Mr Meyers bought a ring in this village.
This is the village _____ a ring.

12. The new artist painted these walls.
These walls _____ the new artist.

13. Caroline is younger than Sarah.
Sarah isn't _____ as Caroline.

14. These houses belong to my brother.
These are _____ houses.

15. We started working here 5 years ago.
We _____ here for 5 years.

_____ / 15 marks

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Lösungen

Englisch Serie 2
(60 Min.)

Maximal erreichbare Punktzahl 100 Punkte

K E Y - K E Y - K E Y

100 MARKS

TASK 1 (The book of the future) (two marks)

	T	F	DS		T	F	DS		T	F	DS
1.	✓	0	0	5.	0	0	✓	9.	0	0	✓
2.	0	0	✓	6.	✓	0	0	10.	✓	0	0
3.	0	✓	0	7.	✓	0	0				
4.	0	✓	0	8.	0	✓	0				

20 marks

TASK 2 (Let your body do the talking!) (two marks)

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1.	✓	0	0	0	4.	0	0	✓	0
2.	✓	0	0	0	5.	0	✓	0	0
3.	0	0	0	✓					

10 marks

TASK 3 (one mark)

Fill the gaps with the correct form of the word.

*Example: Put on a pair of ...**gloves**... if you're cold.*

If the word is a preposition/conjunction, no first letter is given.

*Example: Are you interested politics? Are you interested **in** politics?*

Free time

How (1) **people** (Leute, Menschen) like teenagers (2) **spend** (verbringen) their free time depends on many things: Are they (3) **keen** (grosses Interesse haben) (4) **on** (an) sports, or interested in the music (5) **scene** (Szene)? (6) **Who** (wer) knows?! When it gets (7) **colder** (kälter) like for example in (8) **January** (Januar), they (9) **stay** (bleiben) at home, take care of their (10) **pets** (Haustiere) or may

even be (11) **busy** (beschäftigt) with their school (12) **subjects** (Fächer) like the (13) **exciting** (aufregend) (14) **geography** (Geographie) of (15) **Great Britain** (Grossbritannien), repeat grammar (16) **rules** (Regeln), clean their (17) **rulers** (Lineale) for their next math lesson and sharpen their (18) **pencils** (Bleistifte).
Once they are (19) **too** (zu/allzu) short they end of course in the (20) **waste paper basket** (Abfallkorb).

20 marks

TASK 4 (one mark)

Word formation. See the two examples at the beginning 0 and 00.

Yesterday, I sent off a (0) **complaint** because of the rather (0) **unfriendly** customer service at the train station. 0 complain
00 friendly

Do we all believe in **politics/politicians** ? 1. political

Some of us **honestly** think that not all of these 2. honest

men and women are **true** to us. 3. truth

We often **disagree** with them and feel the opposite 4. agree

of what they say is right.

A lot of **differences** of opinion and little action 5. different

are the result.

5 marks

TASK 5 (one mark)

a) Write a short answer for each question.

Example:

O) Have you been ill long? – No, I haven't.

1. Do you have any plans for tonight? – Yes, we **do**.

2. Did your friends have a good time? – Yes, they **did**.

3. Is John coming home for dinner? – No, he **isn't**.

4. Were you ill last weekend? – No, I **wasn't**.
5. Are your parents really going to help you? - Yes, they **are**.
6. Will that restaurant close again soon? – No, it **won't**.

b) Add a question tag to each sentence.

Example:

- 0) We're nearly there, *aren't we?*
7. Mary hasn't spoken to you yet, **has she?**
8. The whole thing wasn't well explained, **was it?**
9. You are writing the test again, **aren't you?**
10. Carol lives in China, **doesn't she?**
11. The cat caught a mouse, **didn't it?**
12. They wouldn't help us, **would they?**

12 marks

TASK 6 (one mark)

Make the following sentences negative. Don't change the tense (Zeitform).

Examples:

0) Fred is 18 years old.

Fred **isn't** 18 years old.

00) Emma speaks good English.

Emma **doesn't** speak good English.

1. We were all there.

We **were not / weren't** all there.

2. The children wore a lovely school uniform.

The children **did not/ didn't** wear a lovely school uniform.

3. She is organizing the whole party alone.

She **isn't / is not** organizing the whole party alone .

4. The teacher has marked all the exercises.

The teacher **hasn't / has not** marked all the exercises .

5. There is a lot of work to be done.

There **isn't / is not** a lot of work to be done .

6. They walked in the park for three hours.
They **didn't / did not walk in the park for three hours.**
7. She was watching the programme with interest.
She **wasn't / was not watching the programme with interest .**
8. He goes swimming once a week.
He **doesn't go/ does not go swimming once a week.**

8 marks

TASK 7 (one mark)

Ask questions. The underlined words are the answers. Don't change the tense (Zeitform).

1. Claire sees her boyfriend every day
Who **does Claire see every day?**
2. My father's cousin is going to Australia soon.
Whose **cousin is going to Australia** soon?
3. John saw three films last weekend.
How **many films did John see last weekend?**
4. Carol's gone home.
Where **has Carol gone?**
5. Your teachers wouldn't know the answer.
Who **wouldn't / would not know the answer?**
6. The customers will no longer accept your behaviour.
What **will the customers no longer accept?**
7. Most employees must smoke outside these days.
Where **must most employees smoke these days?**
8. Mary couldn't finish her project because she got ill.
Why **could Mary not/couldn't Mary finish her project?**
9. Our friends bought two presents for us.
How **many presents did our friends buy** for us?
10. They are going to open a new restaurant soon.
When **are they going to open a new restaurant?**

10 marks

TASK 8 (one mark)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. The words need not be the same.

1. Depending on the weather we'll go for a walk.

If **the weather is** nice, we'll go for a walk.

2. I have never heard such a silly story before.

This is **the silliest story** I've ever heard.

3. When did Eric arrive in Zurich?

For how long **has Eric been** living in Zurich?

4. In the middle of the English lesson, someone knocked at the door.

While the English teacher **was talking / working with the students / was teaching the students**, someone knocked at the door.

5. Unfortunately, I don't have enough time to come with you.

If I **had enough time**, I'd come with you.

6. Mary can't wait to go to England.

Mary is very much looking forward **to going** to England.

7. My results are better than yours.

Your results are **worse** than mine.

8. Tom has just talked to a friend of mine.

Tom **talked to** a friend of mine a moment ago.

9. Sven is the best singer.

Nobody **sings as well / can sing as well** as Sven.

10. The whole town has welcomed the new champion.

The new champion **has been welcomed by** the whole town.

11. Mr Meyers bought a ring in this village.

This is the village **where Mr Meyers bought** a ring.

12. The new artist painted these walls.

These walls **were painted by** the new artist.

13. Caroline is younger than Sarah.

Sarah isn't **as/so young** as Caroline.

14. These houses belong to my brother.

These are **my brother's** houses.

15. We started working here 5 years ago.

We **have been working/have worked** here for 5 years.

15 marks