

Aufnahmeprüfung Gymnasium Englisch, März 2014

Key

Reading comprehension

1. Complete the text with the words from the box. There are four words you do not need to use [10 points]:

most	days	who	gets	his	which	biggest	opened
size	larger	over	nights	its	usually	becomes	

England is the (a) biggest of the four countries in the United Kingdom (or Britain, as it is usually referred to). The other three, in order of (b) size, are Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Britain is the 79th-largest country in the world, and England covers just over half of the total area of Britain.

England is separated from France, to the south, by an area of sea called the English Channel (or *La Manche* in French). On clear (c) days it is possible to see the French coast from some parts of the English coast. The Channel Tunnel, a railway tunnel built below the English Channel, (d) opened in 1994.

England gets (e) its name from the Angles, one of the Anglo-Saxon tribes that settled in Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries. Many parts of the modern English language come from the languages spoken by these Anglo-Saxon tribes.

The (f) most popular team sports in England, both for playing and watching, are football, rugby and cricket. The rules for all three were invented in England, as were the rules of tennis. The best professional football teams in England play in the Premier League, (g) which is shown on TV in countries all (h) over the world.

England has a mild climate, without extreme heat or cold. Most of the country (i) gets at least a few days of snow in winter, but temperatures usually stay above freezing. In summer the temperature in the south of England, the warmest part of Britain, rarely rises above 30 degrees and is (j) usually below 25 degrees.

The largest wild animal in England is the red deer. A large male red deer can weigh over 150 kilograms. Adult red deer are over one metre high at the shoulder (not counting the neck, head or, in the case of the males, the large antlers).

2. Match the underlined words with the correct definitions [7 points]:

- a) very cold → freezing
- b) not a child any more → adult
- c) to span → cover(s)
- d) to have come up with → invented
- e) a part of the body → shoulder
- f) go higher than → rise(s) above
- g) went to live → settled

3. Answer the questions about the text in complete English sentences [10 points]:

- a) Which is the smallest country in the United Kingdom? The smallest country in the United Kingdom is Northern Ireland.
- b) From where to where does the English Channel go? The English Channel goes from England to France.
- c) Why are the Anglo-Saxons so important for Britain? The Anglo-Saxons are so important because English resulted from their languages.
- d) Which sports do the English like watching the most? The English like watching football, rugby and cricket the most.
- e) What are the highest temperatures that Britain gets? The highest temperatures are around 30 degrees. / Usually, the temperatures don't rise above 30 degrees.

Use of English

- 1. Simple present or present progressive? Choose the correct verb from the following list and fill in the gaps in the letter. Use each verb only once [12 points]:**

catch	harvest*	have	help	like	make	need
have	take	say	not start	stay	understand	

*to harvest = ernten

Dear Karen,

I am having a great time here in England. My school term doesn't start until the autumn, so I am taking/catching the opportunity (=Gelegenheit) to improve my English. I am staying with some English friends who have a farm. On weekdays I catch/take a bus into Torquay to go to language classes. I am making good progress, I think. My friends say that my pronunciation is much better than when I arrived, and I understand almost everything now. At weekends I help on the farm. At the moment they are harvesting the corn and they need all the help they can get. It's quite hard work but I like it!

Please write back soon! I miss you terribly.

Lots of Love,

Paul

- 2. Past simple or past progressive? Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb [12 points]:**

This is a little true story about an actor called Charles Hawtrey and his mother:

Charley Hawtrey was (be) an actor in the 1930s who became

(become) famous in comedies. One day he went (go) to a restaurant with his mother.

Mrs Hawtrey was talking (talk) and (was) smoking (smoke) at the same time. While she

was chatting (chat) to a friend, she dropped (drop) her cigarette into her handbag.

Guess what her son did / was doing (do)? He was drinking (drink) a cup of tea and when

he saw (see) what his mother had done, he immediately (=sofort) emptied (empty) his

cup of tea into his mother's handbag. Mrs Hawtrey closed (close) her bag and carried on

(carry on=weiterfahren) talking. They were (be) very strange people.

3. Present perfect or past simple? Underline the correct verb forms [12 points]:

My grandfather is 74 years old. He often tells me about the trips he took / *has taken* as a student in the Far East where he saw / *has seen* lots of cities. He visited / *has visited* tourist attractions like the Taj Mahal in India when he was / *has been* younger and the Pyramids in Egypt. He studied / *has studied* lions in Africa and he was / *has been* on a tour through the Sahara Desert in 2005. He says the best holidays he ever had / *has ever had* were in Kathmandu in Nepal.

He spoke / *has spoken* to the queen more than once in his life and is hoping to see her again at her garden party next year. He kept / *has kept* boxes full of pictures and objects people gave / *have given* him on his journeys. He told / *has told* me many exciting stories of the time he lived / *has lived* abroad, but he didn't write / *hasn't written* them down yet.

4. Will or going to? Complete the dialogues using will ('ll) or going to [10 points]:

Example: **A** I haven't received that report yet.
 B Okay,I'll send you a copy.

1. **A** Kate is eighteen today.
 B Is she going to learn (she / learn) to drive?
 A Yes, she is going to have (she / have) her first driving lesson soon.
 B I hope she will pass (she / pass) the test first time!

2. **A** Have you decided what you are going to do (you / do) after school?
 B I am going to study (I / study) at university. What about you?
 A Me too, but I'd like to go abroad first.
 B Oh yes? Ken is going to do (Ken / do) that, too.
 He is going to work (he / work) in Canada for a year.

3. **A** (on the phone) Is Julie at home? I'd like to have a word with her.
 B Just a moment, please. I'll see (I / see) if she is in her room.
 Sorry, I can't find her. Will you be (you / be) at home so she can call you back?

A It's all right, thank you. I'll try (I / try) her mobile phone.

5. Complete the sentences with a suitable adjective in the comparative or superlative form. Do not use the same adjective more than once [8 points]:

Example: Jack is younger than me. I am fifteen and he is only twelve.

- a) This exercise is too difficult. Can we do one that is easier?
- b) This cake is really bad. In fact, this is the worst cake I've ever eaten.
- c) Switzerland isn't as big / large as Germany. It's much smaller.
- d) My cat is much fatter / bigger (not possible if 'big' in c) / heavier than your cat. Mine weighs 15 kilos, yours only 12.
- e) What is further / farther from Berne, Boston or New York? – They are both very far away.
- f) Who is the most intelligent / best / cleverest / most clever student in your class? – It's Timmy. He is extremely clever.
- g) Sleeping in a bed is much more comfortable / better (not possible if 'best' in f)) than sleeping on the ground.
- h) I thought that I would meet a lot of my friends at the party, but there were fewer of my friends than I expected.

6. Complete the sentences with *much, many, (a) few* or *(a) little* [6 points]:

- a) Can I borrow a few CDs so I can listen to them during the holidays?
- b) The guests didn't eat much food. But they drank many bottles of beer and wine.
- c) I couldn't buy the T-shirt because I only had little money left.
- d) Did you see many animals on your safari?
- e) Would you like milk in your tea? – Yes, a little. Thank you.

7. Complete the sentences with a suitable modal verb. The modal verb can also be negative [6 points]:

Example: We could go to the cinema tonight.

- a) You mustn't / can't smoke at school. It is not allowed.
- b) Tom can't be back from the shop yet. He only left the house five minutes ago.
- c) What would you like for Christmas?
- d) Look at the clouds. It might rain tonight.
- e) You don't have to / needn't stand up when the teacher comes into the room.
- f) If you always feel bad, I think you should talk to a doctor about it.