

English Entrance Examination 2015

Name:

Grammatikteil:	Gesamtnote:
Textteil:	

A GRAMMAR

I **Prepositions. Use prepositions from the following list: (You don't need all of them.)**
about, after, (2x) at, before, by, for, from, in, in front of, of, off, (2x) on, to, with.

1. I'll meet you **at** 8 o'clock **on** Saturday evening.
2. She's looking **for** her book. She can't find it.
3. Are you interested **in** politics?
4. The Smiths are **on** holiday.
6. What are you talking **about**?
7. They always eat their evening meal sitting **in front of** the television. They never sit **at** the table.
8. Don't be angry **about** me.

____/10

II **Complete these irregular verbs (e.g. to get – got – got)**

1. to shake - **shook - shaken**
2. to know - **knew - known**
3. to buy - **bought - bought**
4. to think - **thought - thought**
5. to be - **was/were - been**
6. to hide - **hid - hidden**
7. to lie - **lay - lain**
8. to fall - **fell - fallen**
9. to teach - **taught - taught**
10. to stand - **stood - stood**

____/10

III Simple present or present continuous?

Put the verbs into the correct form (e.g. you walk, you are walking).

1. The sun (shine) **is shining** now. We can walk to the shops.
2. Waterloo Bridge (cross) **crosses** the River Thames.
3. (you mind) **Do you mind** if I open the window?
"Why (you/run) **are you running?**" - "I (not/want) **don't want** to be late."
4. Mary often (fly) **flies** to Washington.
5. I (think) **think** the word (exist) **exists**.
6. While the students (write) **are writing** a test, the teacher (read)
is reading the paper.

_____/10

IV Simple past or past continuous?

Put the verbs into the correct form (e.g. I worked. I was working).

1. The sun **was shining** (shine) when we **went** (go) out.
2. My wife **was driving** (drive) the car when the accident **happened** (happen).
3. I can't write this test. I **hurt** (hurt) my finger.
4. Mrs Brady **wore** (wear) this dress at her wedding in 1959.
5. When **did they buy** (they / buy) the car?
6. He **was working** (work) all day yesterday.
7. While we **were watching** (watch) the film, someone
broke (break) into the house.

_____/10

V Negate the following sentences (e.g. He is working.→ He isn't working.)

1. John lost his passport. - **John didn't lose his passport.**
2. She is swimming in the sea. - **She isn't swimming in the sea.**
3. I smoke cigars. - **I don't smoke cigars.**
4. They will finish the job before Christmas - **They won't finish the job before Christmas.**
5. Henry hates his neighbours. - **Henry doesn't hate his neighbours.**
6. I'm working on the new project. - **I'm not working on the new project.**
7. Michael has cooked lunch. - **Michael hasn't cooked lunch.**
8. You can phone her. - **You can't /cannot phone her.**

_____/8

VI Ask questions about the underlined words.

1. Ben lives in Now York.

Where does Ben live?

2. My father repaired the TV.

Who repaired the TV?

3. The secretary wrote 25 letters.

How many letters did the secretary write?

4. She is singing because she is happy.

Why is she singing?

5. The children have broken the computer.

What have the children broken?

6. We should tell the teacher first.

Who should we/you tell first?

7. The team played badly.

How did the team play?

8. Jennifer's car is parked outside our house.

Whose car is parked outside our house?

____/8

VII Put in "some", "any" or one of their compounds (e.g. "something").

1. It's so hot. Could I have **some** water, please?

2. I didn't see **anything** I liked in the shops.

3. **Someone** must have given you the key.

4. There isn't **any** bread left, but I think there are

some eggs in the kitchen.

____/6

VIII Put in "a few", "a little", "much" or "many".

1. I'll be finished in **a few** minutes, if you'd like to wait.

2. Don't buy that car. It uses **much** petrol.

3. How **much** money can you lend me?

4. I've only got **a little** butter.

5. So **many** people wanted tickets that there weren't enough for everybody.

____/5

IX Word order. Put the words in the correct order and put the verb into the simple present to make sentences.

1. to a restaurant / go / Peter / at the weekend / normally

Peter normally goes to a restaurant at the weekend.

2. tea / sometimes / drink / before breakfast / I

I sometimes drink tea before breakfast

3. loudly / Sarah / always / her husband / laugh / when / a joke / make

Sarah always laughs loudly when her husband makes a joke.

4. not leave / ten o'clock / my teacher / before / school

My teacher doesn't leave school before ten o'clock.

5. English / my sister / well / very / speak

My sister speaks English very well.

(Alternatives are possible!)

____/5

X Put the sentences into the plural

1. A potato is a vegetable. – **Potatoes are a vegetable.**

2. A mother is kind to her child. – **Mothers are kind to their children.**

3. A teacher is a man or a women. – **Teachers are men or women.**

4. A city is a big town. – **Cities are big towns.**

5. A boy knows how to use a knife. – **Boys know how to use knives.**

____/5

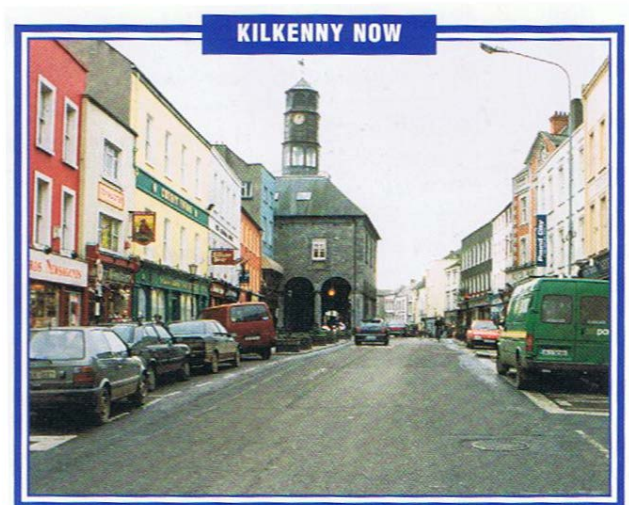
XI Activate some vocabulary

Translate into English:

grün	green
gelb	yellow
sieben Uhr	seven o'clock
Viertel vor	a quarter to
Baum	tree
Pflanze	plant
Küche	kitchen
Wohnzimmer	living-room
Bücherregale	book-shelves
Schrank	cupboard

Wohnung	flat / apartment
Tochter	daughter
Schwester	sister
Ehemann	husband
nett	nice
schüchtern	shy
teuer	expensive
einfach	simple
Büro	office
Schreibtisch	desk

____/20



a) Name ten things (not places, not persons) in the pictures.

e.g.: streetlight, house, street, tower, pub, townhall, car, parking-lot, carriage, shop

b) Name five different places in a town (like 'school', etc.).

e.g.: townhall, square, park, car park, shop

c) Name five different jobs of people that can work for the state or a city (like 'police officer', etc.).

e.g.: mayor, cleaning-woman, secretary, conductor, teacher

____/20

Living in the city

Living in the city has both advantages and disadvantages. On the plus side, it is often easier to find work, and there is usually a choice of public transport, so you don't need a car. Also, there are a lot of interesting things to do and places to see. For example, you can eat in good restaurants, visit museums, and go to the theater and concerts. What is more, when you want to relax, you can usually find a park bench and read a book. All in all, city life is full of bustle and variety and you never feel bored.

However, for every plus there is a minus. For one thing, you might have a job but unless it's really well-paid, you will not be able to afford many of the things that there are to do, because living in a city is often very expensive. It is particularly difficult to find good, cheap accommodation. What is more, public transport is sometimes crowded and dirty, particularly in the rush hour and even parks can become very crowded, especially on Sundays when it seems that every city-dweller is looking for some open space and green grass. Last of all, despite all the crowds, it is still possible to feel very lonely in a city.

In conclusion, I think that city life can be particularly appealing to young people, who like the excitement of the city and don't mind the noise and pollution. However, many people, when they get older, and particularly when they have young children, often prefer the peace and fresh air of the countryside

XII. Tick the boxes that complete the sentences correctly. Use the information from the text!

1. The text says, in a city you don't need a car because ...

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> you usually don't find a job. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> you can use busses and trains. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> there is too much traffic. | <input type="checkbox"/> there aren't enough car parks. |

2. 'crowded' means

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> very dirty | <input type="checkbox"/> rainy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> full of people | <input type="checkbox"/> closed and cannot be visited |

3. The text says young people like living in the city because ...

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> they don't like noise and pollution. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> noise and pollution aren't big problems to them. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> they like to be alone. | <input type="checkbox"/> they like the peace in the parks so much. |

4. The text says most people in the city like parks because ...

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> you can do sports there. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> you can read books there. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> you can't go there with your family. | <input type="checkbox"/> you can go to concerts there. |

5. The text says money can be a problem in an a city because ...

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> there aren't many cheap places to live | <input type="checkbox"/> you must go to theaters, museums and so on. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> living there with children is so expensive. | <input type="checkbox"/> there aren't any well-paid jobs. |

XIII. Essay – The positive and negative sides of living in a city.

Write - one paragraph¹ about what is positive about living in a city. Use at least four examples.

- one paragraph about what is negative about living in a city. Use examples.

- one paragraph about where you would like to live. Give reasons².

Do not copy the text word by word. Write about 200 words.

¹ paragraph = Absatz

² reasons = Gründe

Bewertungsschlüssel

Grammatik : Text/Vok. = 1:1

Grammatik:

0 - 28: 6
29 - 38: 5
39 - 48: 4
49 - 58: 3
59 - 68: 2
69 - 77: 1

Text/Vok.:

0 - 25: 6
26 - 34: 5
35 - 43: 4
44 - 52: 3
53 - 61: 2
62 - 70: 1