

BM2

Aufnahmeprüfung 2023

Englisch

Kand.-Nr.: _____

Nachname: _____

Vorname: _____

1. Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary _____ / 12 (20 minutes)

2. Structures _____ / 12 (15 minutes)

3. Use of English _____ / 8 (10 minutes)

Punkte _____ / 32

Note

Examinator*in: _____ Co-Examinator*in: _____

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. READING COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY (20 minutes) _____ / 12

1.1 First read the text below carefully. Then look at comprehension questions a.-f.

1. The growth of social media has changed the way news organisations cover events around the world, but traditional journalistic values are still vital. The task of journalism has not changed greatly: journalists are still sent to search for stories and break news. However, they are now having to face up to the fact that social media also has an important role in the industry. News organisations know that anyone who witnesses an event is now just as likely to be posting on social media as talking to a journalist. People can use a smartphone and a social network to create and distribute content, and the media organisations' job is to be managers of that content.
2. There are two kinds of journalism going on at the same time – the facts on the ground from people who are actually there, and the people working to select what is relevant. Many news organisations have a division focused on breaking news, which is kept separate from its foreign correspondents on purpose. When anything appears from a reliable news source, the people working in this division quickly write two or three paragraphs and get it out to the public.
3. However, the idea of news organisations covering breaking news is being challenged. It is no longer realistic that people see 'breaking news' items on TV first. This is because someone out there will have witnessed the event and posted it on social media before it gets published in the ordinary news. Therefore, news organisations need to focus on finding witnesses' online posts and bringing these to a wider audience. The key is to find the first piece of content that will define a story.
4. Identifying the person on the front-line with the smartphone and finding out whether they are genuine is extremely important. Photographs claiming to show a natural disaster in one country may have been taken in a completely different location several months before. We also need to remember that there's never been a better way to spread a false rumour than social media, but equally, there's never been a better fact-checking desk than social media. It's not just journalists who are asking lots of questions about what's being shared online – social media users are constantly questioning what they're seeing, too.
5. Until recently, certain news organisations felt young people lacked an interest in the news and seldom watched anything much longer than a couple of minutes online – and that probably 'featured a cat'. However, nowadays youngsters are by far the most active group on social media. They are becoming more and more eager to know about the news, current affairs and the world.
6. This enthusiasm is also growing due to numerous start-ups which are hiring foreign correspondents and getting great stories. Even the conventional news organisations are excited and welcome this competition. They believe competition can only stimulate the modern news industry overall – they know too well that the 24-hour television-news cycle has become lightly outdated. This is because it suggests everybody is running in one direction after one story, rather than searching for new stories. Many in the industry believe that chat apps are, and will increasingly become, the place in which we gather, distribute and find our news.
7. The major media organisations will continue to cover the big stories. And yet, they know that 'over there' (that place that nobody's bothering to go) is important, too. And that's when social media really helps to bring us the news.

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1.1 Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.**(...../6)**

- a. In paragraph 1, we learn that people who witness events are
- A** learning to organise information in a different way.
 - B** asking journalists to publish their posts.
 - C** not willing to talk to journalists.
 - D** causing media organisations to carry out a new task.
- b. In paragraph 2, what does the writer say about the two kinds of journalism?
- A** They compete against each other.
 - B** They have different functions.
 - C** They focus on different types of news.
 - D** One works more efficiently than the other.
- c. In order to report breaking news, it is important to
- A** find a detail which will make a story relevant.
 - B** speak to witnesses at the scene of the event.
 - C** be the first to find information about a story.
 - D** find out which stories have the largest online audience.
- d. In paragraph 4, we learn that social media users
- A** are annoyed by the number of false stories online.
 - B** feel journalists do not check all the facts in online stories.
 - C** do not automatically believe the news they read online.
 - D** are pleased that online stories are being taken more seriously.
- e. What are we told about young people's attitude to online news?
- A** They are slightly more interested in it than older people.
 - B** They are very interested in a limited range of issues.
 - C** They tend to prefer watching brief news stories.
 - D** They are becoming increasingly interested in the news.
- f. In paragraph 6, the writer says ordinary news organisations
- A** believe that the quality of news stories is falling.
 - B** are concerned because they are losing business.
 - C** admit that some reporting methods are not up to date anymore.
 - D** feel too many people are trying to report the same story.

1.2 Find words in the text matching these definitions. Paragraph numbers (1-7) are given to help you.

(...../4)

Example: if something is very important for continued existence (*paragraph 1*)
.....**vital**.....

- a. to watch or observe an event (*paragraph 1*)
- b. a department (2)
- c. can be trusted (2)
- d. usual, not special (3)
- e. to prove who or what a person is (4)
- f. not to have enough of something that is needed or wanted (5)
- g. to activate something, to encourage something to develop (6)
- h. to collect things from different places (6)

1.3 Complete the sentences with **ONE** word from the text. If it's a verb, choose the **correct form**. Paragraph numbers (1) are given to help you.

(...../2)

Ex: If you**cover**..... a topic, you deal with it or draw attention to it. (*paragraph 1*)

- a. The team has to which stories they want to cover. (*paragraph 2*)
- b. If you on something, you concentrate on one thing only. (3)
- c. A journalist should be honest and never wrong information. (4)
- d. If you are to get a job, you would do almost anything to get it because you want it so badly. (5)

2. Structures (15 minutes)

_____ / 12

2.1 Choose the correct answer.

(...../5)

Example:

o. My sister go to school tomorrow.

- didn't have to
 mustn't
 doesn't have to
 don't have to

a. We looked at not knowing what to do next.

- ourselves
 ourselves
 us
 each other

b. I had predicted, only few people came to the event.

- As
 Although
 Because
 So

c. The political situation is tense at the moment and I don't think it soon.

- 'll change
 changes
 won't change
 is changing

d. By the time I arrived at the wedding, lots of guests home.

- already went
 have already gone
 had already been
 had already gone

e. Everyone was surprised the unexpected outcome of the conference.

- about
 of
 from
 by

f. I couldn't help what the future would bring.

- wonder
 to wonder
 thinking
 wondering

g. Unfortunately, there are only quiet spots in this big city.

- a few
 a little
 a lot
 many

h. If I him, I'll tell him to call you before the staff meeting.

- saw
 would see
 see
 'll see

i. You lose your boarding pass or you won't be able to board the plane.

- needn't
 don't have to
 might not
 mustn't

j. Drinks at the rooftop bar.

- are served
 are serving
 will serve
 will be serving

2.2 Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**(...../7)*****A holiday in Scotland***

If you go on holiday anywhere in the UK in summer, you **(a. never/know)**
 what kind of weather to expect. A few days ago some friends of mine
(b. decide) to go on holiday to Scotland, and I was asked
 whether I wanted to go, too.

'I wish I **(c. can)** make it, but I **(d. already/book)**
 a holiday in Italy.' Then I told them
 that I **(e. be)** to Scotland before, so they asked me
 if I could give them any tips. I **(f. advise)** them
 to take plenty of warm clothes and raincoats.

'If I **(g. be)** you, I **(h. carry)**
 at least an umbrella with you everywhere you go,' I told them. 'I **(i. doubt)**
 whether you **(j. have)** a single sunny
 day, and it **(k. probably/feel)**
 more like winter than summer!' They only laughed and said they weren't going to take too
 much luggage.

I **(l. not/see)** them again until we had both
 come back from our holidays. They were all very sun-tanned, and they told me that the
 weather had been really fantastic. 'If we had taken your advice, we would have made a
 terrible mistake. Luckily, we **(m. ring)** the weather
 centre before we **(n. leave)**, and we were told that it was
 very hot in Scotland for the period.

3. Use of English (10 minutes)

_____ / 8

3.1 Read the text below and circle **D the answer A, B, C or D which best fits the gaps.**

The combination of music and study has long been a **(a.)** of disagreement between adults and children. Parents and teachers alike maintain that silence is important **(b.)** learning, **(c.)** youngsters insist that their favourite sounds help them concentrate.

Now a study shows that the grown-ups have been **(d.)** all along. Psychologists in Florida tested how fast students wrote essays with and without music in the **(e.)** They found that the sounds **(f.)** progress down by about sixty words per hour. 'This demonstrates clearly that it is difficult to **(g.)** with listening and writing at the same time,' said Dr Sarah Randall. She also **(h.)** to the conclusion that it is a myth that instrumental music is **(i.)** distracting than vocals. 'All types of music **(j.)** the same effect,' she said in her report. 'One's ability to pay attention and write fluently is likely to be **(k.)** by both vocal and instrumental music,' she added.

Dr Randall claimed the research **(l.)** that the idea that music could improve performance was wrong. 'Writing an essay is a complex **(m.)** You are recalling information and putting it in **(n.)** An additional stimulus in the form of music is bound to distract. But music is not the only distractor. What is **(o.)** worrying is that more and more teenagers are studying with one eye constantly **(p.)** social media.

a.	A basis	B foundation	C source	D reason
b.	A through	B by	C about	D when
c.	A whereas	B unlike	C besides	D despite
d.	A precise	B right	C valid	D true
e.	A setting	B background	C surrounding	D circumstances
f.	A slowed	B reduced	C lowered	D decreased
g.	A manage	B support	C cope	D stand
h.	A reached	B drew	C arrived	D came
i.	A as	B less	C more	D equal
j.	A made	B had	C brought	D kept
k.	A disturbed	B interfered	C bothered	D shocked
l.	A pointed	B displayed	C proved	D presented
m.	A project	B concern	C scheme	D task
n.	A order	B arrangement	C line	D pattern
o.	A partly	B largely	C particularly	D mainly
p.	A in	B with	C on	D for