

## Informationen zur Aufnahmeprüfung in Englisch

Für die schriftliche Aufnahmeprüfung in Englisch haben Sie 90 Minuten Zeit.

Sie setzt sich aus folgenden Teilen zusammen:

- Sie bekommen einen Text, zu dem Ihnen einige Verständnisfragen gestellt werden.
- Sie müssen einen kürzeren Essay zu einer vorgegebenen Fragestellung, die sich auf den Text bezieht, schreiben.
- Sie erhalten eine Reihe von Aufgaben zu verschiedenen grammatikalischen Problemen.
  - In dem Bereich Grammatik sollten Sie über die folgenden Kenntnisse verfügen:
    - die Stammformen der schwachen und starken Verben
    - die Fragekonstruktion
    - die Frageföhrwörter
    - die Verneinung
    - die Bildung der Adjektive / Adverbien
    - die Relativpronomina
    - die Possessivpronomina
    - die Demonstrativpronomina
    - das Passiv
    - die Bildung und Anwendung der Zeiten
    - der Satzbau
- Sie erhalten verschiedene Aufgaben, die Ihren Wortschatz prüfen.

**Zu Ihrer Orientierung lesen Sie bitte den folgenden **Ausschnitt** aus einer Aufnahmeprüfung des Jahres 2007.**

### Teil 1 Textverständnis

Lesen Sie zunächst den folgenden Text:

#### **The stay-at-home 'kids'**

Alfred Hennemann, Germany, is one of the hundreds of thousands of Europeans over the age of 20 who still live in their parents' homes. Some do so out of necessity when they have lost a job or are unable to find one. Some seek a warm and understanding parent-child relationship. Some find it just easier and cheaper to stay in the nest. Whatever their reasons, more and more young Europeans, especially well-educated, middle-class young adults, are simply not leaving home.

Some parents, however, have begun to protest against what they see as exploitation by their own children. A French authoress complains that "children aren't even ashamed at being completely dependent. They use the house like a hotel, with all services. They treat their parents as moneybags and then ignore them or just insult them." A French working mother with a 21-year-old daughter and a 22-year-old son at home, says: They take it for granted that the fridge will always be full and the closet full of clean clothes. To get them to do anything round the house, you have to shout." A group of parents in Bremen, Germany, has formed a self-help group called "Toughlove", where they tell stories about their pampered children.

Professional observers see some even deeper dangers. "Today," says a sociologist, "we have grown men with the behaviour patterns of teenagers. They do not become mature, losing their masculinity." An editor for a French students' magazine says today's youngsters are "suffering from too much security and are becoming soft. One day we may long for the old fighting spirit of the 1968 rebels. At least they knew how to tell the world what was wrong."

The trend towards later and later separation between European parents and children looks as if it will last for some time to come. Youth unemployment on the Continent is not expected to fall for a number of years.

(Scott Sullivan, Meggan Dissly, in: Newsweek, July 28, 1986, pp. 42f. Text abridged and slightly modified)

### Vocabulary

relationship	Beziehung; Verhältnis
adult	Erwachsener
exploitation	Ausbeutung
insult	beleidigen; verletzen
take it for granted	etwas als gegeben annehmen
closet	Kleiderschrank
tough	hart; kompromisslos
pamper	verwöhnen; verhätscheln
behaviour	Verhalten
mature	reif
long for	sich sehnen nach
unemployment	Arbeitslosigkeit

### TRUE or FALSE?

Indicate with an "X" whether the statement is "true" or "false". (1 point each = 10 points)

- |   | TRUE                     | FALSE                    |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Alfred Hennemann's parents live in his home.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Especially well-educated, middle-class young adults are simple.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Some parents use the house like a hotel, with all services.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Staying in the nest is easier and cheaper.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. A French working mother says that she has to shout to get her children to do anything round the house.     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. A group of parents in Bremen has formed a self-help group where they tell their pampered children stories. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

7. A sociologist says that grown men behave like teenagers.
8. The 1968 rebels knew how to tell the world what was wrong.
9. Today's youngsters need much security and softness.
10. In a few years youth unemployment will fall in Europe.

## Teil 2 Essay

The article **The stay-at-home 'kids'** was written in 1986.

What do you think of the situation of young adults today? Should they leave home as early as possible?

Give a reasonable statement and back your opinion!

Your essay should have about 200 words.

(10 points)

## Teil 3 Grammatik

1. Setzen Sie die folgenden Sätze in die Frageform, ohne ein Fragepronomen zu benutzen.
- Laura got up at 6.00
  - Mary always sings at night.
  - The Berlin Wall was knocked down in 1989. (3 points)
2. Setzen Sie die folgenden Sätze in die verneinte Form.
- He read the newspaper on the train.
  - We visit his wife.
  - They will meet him again. (3 points)
3. Bilden Sie Fragesätze, in denen Sie nach den unterstrichenen Ausdrücken fragen.
- I speak English well.
  - Paula watched a film last night.
  - He has written ten books. (3 points)
4. Bringen Sie jeweils die Wörter in eine richtige Satzstellung
- buy / you / the / did / at / what / shops ?
  - successful / speak / job applicants / foreign / language / a / are / who
  - job interview / a / express / in / yourself / clearly / you / should
  - industries / is / tourism / one / biggest / world`s / the / of / (4 points)

**Teil 4 Wortschatz**

An out – patient is	1) a person who prepares and sells medicine
A casualty is	2) someone who looks after sick people in hospital
A midwife is	3) an ordinary doctor
A receptionist is	4) someone who operates on sick people
A surgeon is	5) a person badly injured in an accident
A specialist is	6) someone who helps at the birth of a baby
A general practitioner is	7) a sick person who has to visit hospital regularly
A nurse is	8) a person who receives patients at a doctor's surgery
A psychiatrist is	9) a person who is an expert in a branch of medicine
A chemist is	10) a person who helps people with mental problems

(10 points)

**Lösungen der obigen Aufgaben****Teil 1: Textverständnis**

1. false      2. false      3. false      4. true      5. true  
 6. false      7. true      8. true      9. false      10. false

**Teil 3 Grammatik**

1. Frageform: Did Laura get up at 6.00?  
 Does Mary always sing at night?  
 Was the Berlin Wall knocked down in 1989?
2. Verneinungsform: He did not read the newspaper on the train.  
 We do not visit his wife.  
 They will not meet him again.
3. Fragesätze: Who speaks English well?  
 When did Paula watch a film?  
 How many books has he written?
4. Satzstellung: What did you buy at the shops?  
 Job applicants who speak a foreign language are successful.  
 In a job interview you should express yourself clearly.  
 Tourism is one of the world`s biggest industries.

**Teil 4 Wortschatz**

Richtige Reihenfolge der Zuordnungen: 7), 5), 6), 8), 4), 9), 3), 2), 10), 1)