

# Anforderungen im Fachbereich Englisch für die Aufnahmeprüfung Vorschulstufe an die PHZH

## Lernziele

- gute Grundkenntnisse der englischen Sprache, sowohl im Bereich der schriftlichen wie der mündlichen Kommunikation
- Auseinandersetzung mit gesprochenen und geschriebenen Texten
- Interesse und Freude an der englischen Sprache und an den englischsprachigen Kulturen
- Sprachniveau in etwa im Bereich zwischen Niveau B1 und Niveau B2 des Europäischen Sprachenportfolios, d.h. zwischen den Cambridge Prüfungen PET und FCE

## Inhalte

Es wird geprüft: der Wortschatz und Themen der Grammatik, nämlich:

- Pronouns, adjectives and adverbs, modal auxiliaries, tenses
- Reported Speech
- Relative Clauses
- Conditionals: types I, II and III
- Passive Voice
- The most important verbs and expressions followed by infinitives and/or followed by gerunds

In den meisten Fällen handelt es sich um Einsetzübungen. Nur da, wo es sich besonders aufdrängt, werden Transformationsaufgaben gestellt (z.B. im Bereich Reported Speech)

## Empfohlene Literatur

### Grund- und Aufbauwortschatz

Lehrmittel: z.B. Langenscheidt: Grund- und Aufbauwortschatz

Michael Vince: First Certificate Language Practice (with key) ISBN 1 405 00766 4

### Grammatik

Michael Vince: First Certificate Language Practice (with key) ISBN 1 405 00766 4

Murphy: English Grammar in Use

New Headway Intermediate

## **Prüfungsmodalitäten**

### **Schriftliche Prüfung: 120 Minuten**

Reading Comprehension mit Vocabulary, Grammar  
(Ohne Hilfsmittel)

### **Mündliche Prüfung: 20 Minuten (15 Minuten Vorbereitungszeit)**

Diskussion anhand eines in der Vorbereitungszeit gelesenen Sachtextes

## **Bewertung**

### **Schriftliche Prüfung:**

Die Bereiche Reading Comprehension und Vokabular und der Bereich Grammatik erhalten je etwa die Hälfte der Gesamtpunktzahl.

In der Beantwortung der Fragen im Rahmen der Reading Comprehension werden Punkte sowohl für den Inhalt wie für die sprachliche Gestaltung gegeben, d.h. von z.B. 48 möglichen Punkten je 24 für den Inhalt und die sprachliche Gestaltung

Die Prüfung gilt als genügend, wenn etwa 60% der Gesamtpunktzahl erreicht worden ist

Beurteilungskriterien für die mündliche Prüfung sind:

- Redefluss
- Umfang des zur Verfügung stehenden Vokabulars und der grammatikalischen Strukturen
- Korrektheit
- Aussprache
- Inhalt

## Musterprüfung

### SECTION A: READING COMPREHENSION

(26 + 20 = 48 points)

Read the following text about “Holy Cow!” carefully. Then read all the questions before you start answering them. The underlined words are explained in the glossary after the text.

*Guardian 28/12/2000*  
*Luke Harding*

#### **Holy cow!**

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*In India, 80% of the population doesn't eat beef and fast food culture is fiercely opposed. But that hasn't stopped McDonald's plans to expand across the nation with its **Maharaja Mac**. Luke Harding reports.*

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India has become the last great battleground. If McDonald's can succeed here, without beef, it can succeed anywhere, so the reasoning goes. To woo customers, McDonald's has devised a unique marketing strategy. India is the only country in the world where McDonald does not offer beef. With 140 m Indian Muslims, pork is off the menu, too. This leaves chicken and mutton – the ingredient of McDonald's flagship “Maharaja Mac”. There are other additions to the menu specifically designed to lure India's middle-class – such as the tantalising McAloo Tikki burger. All foods are strictly segregated into vegetarian and non-vegetarian lines. Even the mayonnaise has no egg in it, so as not to offend India's vegan sensibilities.

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Sitting in a first-floor office incongruously decorated with Hindu friezes and the ever-grinning Ronald McDonald, Vikram Bakshi – McDonald's managing director in India – admits that beef had been a “complete no-no” from the start. “We have to be sensitive to the culture here. No beef and no pork. We are absolutely politically correct. The point is to be commercially viable. Using beef would take us away from 80% of our customers.”

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McDonald's had been drawn to India because of its huge potential market of 1,000 million people.

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But Indian critics complain that McDonald's food is “bad”, “expensive” and, well, “unIndian”. They also allege that McDonald's – together with other fast food outlets that arrived in the mid-90s, is losing money. “India has a very ancient food culture. We are not going to change to American patterns of consumption. McDonald's will never become part of mass culture in India because most people can't afford to eat there.,” says Dr. Vandana Shiva.

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India's fledgling fast-food industry has been keeping a low profile because of such opposition. Five years ago, Kentucky Fried Chicken found its restaurant in the eminently westernised city of Bangalore under siege from farmers and anti-globalisation protesters. Customers had been staying away too – put off by what they regarded as high prices and inedible food. The mob ended up vandalising the restaurant. A hundred people were arrested. KFC eventually abandoned India altogether.

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55 Many of the multinationals that came to India following liberalisation in the early 90s made the same mistake as KFC. They overestimated the size of India's middle class. McDonald's and others discovered to their horror that their new restaurants were rarely full..

60 In China, McDonald's has had a happier time of it. There are now 260 restaurants, frequented by the better-off and the urban rich. In China Ronald McDonald has been transmogrified into Uncle McDonald (and Aunt McDonald), as befits a corporation which adapts to local needs. In neighbouring Japan there are more than 3,000 branches of McDonald's.

65 There are few countries in Asia where McDonald has yet to penetrate. To avoid the chain entirely you would have to go somewhere really remote: Afghanistan, perhaps, with its landmines, civil war and Islamic fundamentalism. Or there is Bhutan, a small and esoteric Himalayan kingdom of few tourists and no beefburgers, where there exists a long-standing tradition of  
70 scepticism towards dubious western ideas.

### **Glossary**

to woo (line 8)	to seek somebody's favour, affection, or love
tantalising (line 14)	very pleasant
incongruously (line 18)	not harmoniously, inappropriately
viable (line 23)	developing, expanding
fledgling (line 34)	young, inexperienced
inedible (line 39)	not suitable to be eaten
transmogrified (line 49)	transformed, changed in appearance

## **I Questions**

**(28 points)**

**Answer the following questions.**

**Use your own words and do not write in keywords but make whole sentences.**

- 1) Describe McDonald's marketing strategy in India. (6 points)
- 2) Why does the mayonnaise have no egg in it? (3 points)
- 3) Why does Dr Shiva not believe that McDonald's will be able to expand in India? (6 points)
- 4) Why did Kentucky Fried Chicken abandon India? (4 points)
- 5) Try to explain the word "westernised". (3 points)
- 6) Explain why McDonald's has invented Uncle (and Aunt) McDonald in China. (3 points)
- 7) Try to explain the phrase "so the reasoning goes". (3 points)

## **II Antonyms / Synonyms / Word formation**

**(20 points)**

*a) Find antonyms for the following words (example: good - bad)*

- 1) succeed (line 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) specifically (line 13) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) huge (line 25) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ancient (line 30) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) high (line 39) \_\_\_\_\_

*b) Find synonyms for the following words (example: to oppose - to be against)*

- 1) to stop (line 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) absolutely (line 22) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) to regard (line 39) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) better-off (line 46) \_\_\_\_\_

*c) Give the noun which stems from the given words and adjectives. Do not just add an -ing or -er ending.*

- 1) to oppose (line 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) to expand (line 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) to succeed (line 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) to offend (line 16) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) to decorate (line 18) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) sensitive (line 21) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) to complain (line 27) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) to arrive (line 29) \_\_\_\_\_

9) to discover (line 45) \_\_\_\_\_

10) dubious (line 59) \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION B: GRAMMAR**

**(48 points)**

**I Tenses**

**Put the verb in brackets into the correct form and tense:**

**(15 points)**

1) She paid for her ticket and (leave) \_\_\_\_\_.

2) How many times (he - call) \_\_\_\_\_ since he came to New York?

3) I (know) \_\_\_\_\_ about this for some time now.

4) They (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ television, their favourite programme is on at the moment.

5) Mary will be ready soon. She (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a bath at the moment.

6) Mr Smith (fly) \_\_\_\_\_ to New York twelve times his year.

7) Jennifer (not - see) \_\_\_\_\_ her brother since he (move)  
\_\_\_\_\_ to Montana.

8) When I was six years old I (fall) \_\_\_\_\_ and (break)  
\_\_\_\_\_ my leg.

9) I wish he (come) \_\_\_\_\_ to London with me yesterday.

10) I (send) \_\_\_\_\_ you a postcard when I (be)  
\_\_\_\_\_ in Italy next week.

11) (you - lock) \_\_\_\_\_ the front door when you (leave)  
\_\_\_\_\_ last night?

**II Active / Passive**

**(5 points)**

**Re-write the following sentences in the passive form:**

**Example: People speak English all over the world.  
English is spoken all over the world.**

1) They gave me his address.

2) You must keep dogs on leads in the park.

3) They showed this film on TV last week.

4) The au-pair will look after the children.

5) They are repairing the road at the moment.

**III Put the following sentences into reported speech.**

**(6 points)**

**Example:** "I am sorry."  
**She said (that) she was sorry.**

1) "I went to England in 1998."

John said \_\_\_\_\_

2) "What is the time?"

Harry asked Sally \_\_\_\_\_

3) "I'll always remember your birthday."

Harry said to Sally \_\_\_\_\_

4) "I'm sure we're lost. Run and ask that policeman the way. (2 points)

Sally said to Harry \_\_\_\_\_

5) "Don't be sad, Eric."

Sally asked Eric \_\_\_\_\_

**IV Fill in the correct relative pronoun. If it can be omitted, indicate this by (/): (5 points)**

**Example:** This is the microphone \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't work.  
**This is the microphone that / which doesn't work.**

1) That is the dog \_\_\_\_\_ owner was arrested.

2) There is nothing \_\_\_\_\_ you can do about it.

3) Jeremy did not answer my letter, \_\_\_\_\_ was very rude of him.

4) I am sure that \_\_\_\_\_ you say is true.

5) His wife, \_\_\_\_\_ is French, speaks three languages

**V Adjective or adverb? Use the comparative form if necessary:**

**(5 points)**

1) This test is \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) than the last one.

2) He does not spell these words \_\_\_\_\_ (careful) at all.

3) She sounded very \_\_\_\_\_ (disappointed).

4) He drives \_\_\_\_\_ (slow) than his father.

5) She was \_\_\_\_\_ (deep) hurt by his remark.

**VI Infinitive or gerund (-ing form)**

**(6 points)**

**Fill the blanks with a suitable verb in the correct form.**

- 1) He stopped (smoke) \_\_\_\_\_ because he knew how dangerous it was.
- 2) Did you remember (lock) \_\_\_\_\_ the car?
- 3) I don't want (risk) \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) \_\_\_\_\_ the match.
- 4) I can't stand (have) \_\_\_\_\_ to wait in a queue!
- 5) Please don't leave without (play) \_\_\_\_\_ a tune on the piano

**VII Conditional**

**(6 points)**

**Complete these sentences by putting the verbs in brackets into the correct form. Use conditional I, II, or III.**

**Example: Why didn't you phone? If I (know) had known you were coming, I (meet) would have met you at the airport**

- 1) It's a pity you missed the party. If you (come) \_\_\_\_\_, you (meet) \_\_\_\_\_ my friends from Hungary.
- 2) It's a beautiful house, and I (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ it if I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ the money, but I can't afford it.
- 3) Eric (build) \_\_\_\_\_ a new house next year if the bank (lend) \_\_\_\_\_ him enough money.

## **Schlüssel zur Musterprüfung Aufnahmeprüfung Vorschulstufe**

*Reading comprehension: answers should include the following aspects, expressed in candidates' own language:*

- 1) *Describe McDonald's marketing strategy:*
  - no beef because of the Hindu population
  - no pork because of the Muslim population
  - Indian names (Maharaja Mac, McAloo Tikki burger)
  - vegetarian and non- vegetarian food
- 2) *Why does the mayonnaise have no egg in it?*
  - no egg in mayonnaise so as not to offend vegans
- 3) *Why does Dr Shiva not believe that McDonald's will be able to expand in India?*
  - spicy traditional Indian food
  - McDonald is too expensive
  - different eating habits
- 4) *Why did Kentucky Fried Chicken abandon India?*
  - protests
  - KFC food regarded as inedible
  - vandalism in their Indian restaurants
  - they overestimated the spending power of the Indian middle class
- 5) *Try to explain the word "westernised".*
  - adapting to western standards, eating habits, customs
  - losing one's own traditions
- 6) *Explain why McDonald's has invented Uncle (and Aunt) McDonald in China.*
  - names like these (uncle and aunt) are popular in China
- 7) *Try to explain the phrase "so the reasoning goes".*
  - this is the argumentation (of representatives of McDonald's)

### **II Antonyms / Synonyms / Word formation**

- |    |  |  |   |
|----|--|--|---|
| a) | 1 fail<br>4 modern, new etc.                         | 2 generally<br>5 low                     | 3 tiny (accept: small)                                |
| b) | 1 prevent, hinder<br>4 seldom                        | 2 totally etc.<br>5 wealthy, rich etc.   | 3 look upon as, consider etc.                         |
| c) | 1 opposition<br>4 offence<br>7 complaint<br>10 doubt | 2 expansion<br>5 decoration<br>8 arrival | 3 succession/ success<br>6 sensitivity<br>9 discovery |

### **Section B**

#### **I Tenses**

- |              |                      |                            |                    |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) left      | 2) has he called     | 3) have known              | 4) are watching    |
| 5) is having | 6) has flown         | 7) has not seen..... moved | 8) fell .... Broke |
| 9) had come  | 10) will send ... am | 11) Did you lock ... left  |                    |

## *II Active / Passive*

- 1) I was given his address. Or: His address was given to me.
- 2) Dogs must be kept on leads in the park.
- 3) This film was shown on TV last week.
- 4) The children will be looked after by the au-pair.
- 5) The road is being repaired at the moment.

## *III Reported speech*

- 1) John said (that) he had gone to England in 1998.
- 2) Harry asked Sally what her name was.
- 3) Harry said to Sally (that) he would always remember her birthday.
- 4) Sally said to Harry (that) she was sure they were lost. She asked him to run and ask (a/the/that) policeman the way.
- 5) Sally asked Eric not to be sad.

## *IV Relative pronouns*

- 1) whose
- 2) -that
- 3) which
- 4) what
- 5) who

## *V Adjective or adverb*

- 1) easier
- 2) carefully
- 3) disappointed
- 4) more slowly
- 5) deeply

## *VI Infinitive or gerund*

- 1) smoking
- 2) to lock
- 3) to risk ... losing
- 4) having
- 5) playing

## *VII Conditional*

- 1) had come ... would have met
- 2) would buy .... had Or: would have bought ..... had Or: would have bought ... had had
- 3) will build ... lends