

Aufnahmeprüfung 2011

Name: Vorname:

Studienrichtung:

Part	A	B	C	D	Total	Mark
Points						

English

Time: 120 minutes

Aids: none

- Information:
- For the Listening Comprehension, Reading Comprehension and Grammar parts, please write your answers in the appropriate spaces or put a circle around the right answer (A, B, C, etc).
 - For the Writing section (part C) please write your answer on page 6. Use page 5 for your plan and any notes.
 - Hand in **all** papers after the test is completed.

Tip: – Try not to spend more than 30 minutes on each part of the test.

Good luck!

A) Listening Comprehension (19 points)

[Each text will be played twice]

1. Lindsey Barone is one of the few women engineers in a high position. Listen to the interview and correct what is underlined. Use between 3 and 6 words.

(David Cotton, *Language Leader*, 2008)

1. She started her career in a car manufacturing company. _____
2. Before her present job she worked on military aircraft. _____
3. At present she spends most of her time doing tests. _____
4. She likes engineering because she loves the salary. _____

2. You will hear part of a radio programme about how some foods and drinks were invented. For questions 1–10, complete the sentences with 1–3 words.

What does James Andrews say about the inventions?

(Simon Haines, *First Certificate Masterclass*, 2004)

1. As well as all being invented in the USA, they were all invented _____.
2. When *Coca Cola* was first invented, it wasn't sold as a drink but as a tonic for the _____.
3. In Spain in the 1950s and 60s, *Coca Cola* cost _____ more than brandy.
4. The inventor of the first ice-cream, Italo Marchiony, was _____.
5. Charles Menches sold _____ for a living.
6. He had a problem one day because he didn't have enough _____.
7. Zalabia is a kind of _____.
8. George Crum worked in a _____.
9. One diner sent the French fries back because they were _____.
10. George Crum is credited with inventing _____.

3. You are going to hear about a famous sportsperson.

First read the statements and the possible options below. Choose the best option: a, b, c, or d, to complete each statement about the recording.

(from Danuta Gryca, *Oxford Exam Excellence*, 2006)

1. Muhammad Ali
 - (a) first became famous as a rapper.
 - (b) organised anti-racist demonstrations.
 - (c) won three Olympic gold medals.
 - (d) was good at composing poems.
2. Ali's first boxing coach was
 - (a) a policeman in his hometown.
 - (b) the Louisville Club owner.
 - (c) a television reporter.
 - (d) a former thief.

3. Ali's career as an amateur boxer
 - (a) lasted nearly 18 years.
 - (b) ended when he was 18.
 - (c) brought him only a few match victories.
 - (d) didn't bring him popularity.
4. In the 60s, Ali
 - (a) served in the American Army.
 - (b) spent five years in prison.
 - (c) lost his champion's title.
 - (d) refused to fight in championships.
5. In retirement, Muhammad Ali
 - (a) stopped taking part in public activities.
 - (b) supported his daughter's boxing career.
 - (c) wrote for sports magazines.
 - (d) was still very popular.

B) Reading Comprehension (16 points)

Simply Save **Gasoline**

(adapted from *Engine*, English für Ingenieure, 2009)

The Japanese automobile manufacturer Toyota has built a car, the "Prius", which is seen as a concept for the future. It uses an electric hybrid engine to save fuel while still offering the usual drivability standards. However, this vehicle has a serious disadvantage. It is expensive and consumers cannot pay for it in up-and-coming countries such as China and India that are rapidly increasing their mobility demands. In addition, the battery needed by the electric hybrid as an energy storage device is heavy and expensive. Last but not least, the technology involved in the joining of the gasoline engine and the electric drive is very complicated. This is why Lino Guzzella, Professor of Thermotronics, does not think the electric hybrid is the only solution. As an experienced engineer, he therefore looked for a way that was simpler than that of an electric hybrid but remained affordable even for people with less purchasing power. Guzzella explains that "The apple must be ripe but still hang just low enough to stay within reach." The fruit currently ripening in his group is the pneumatic hybrid drive. The concept is simpler than that of an electric hybrid: the new hybrid engine has a compressed air tank connected to the engine instead of a battery

unit. When required, e.g. when starting from rest or after changing gear, compressed air flows into the engine through an electronically controlled valve. If fuel is also injected, the engine responds quickly. Although the system used to control the valve is also technologically complex, this challenge can be mastered nowadays thanks to powerful algorithms and computer systems. The compressed air supply also allows engine constructors led by Lino Guzzella to achieve extreme downsizing. Conventional car engines can have peak powers of 150 hp or more, but usually need no more than 30 hp for everyday driving. Downsizing the engine halves the number of cylinders from four to two. This also halves frictional losses and increases the engine's average efficiency. To keep the maximum power and thus satisfy the consumer's drivability demands, the engine is highly supercharged by a turbocharger — which exploits the exhaust gas enthalpy as an energy source, and which boosts the power to the desired levels. Initial tests on the test stand show that Guzzella and his group are on the right track. They were able to increase the engine's average efficiency in the European Test Cycle from 18 to 24 percent. This corresponds to a

fuel saving of one third. Energy savings of up to 50 percent are achievable in purely urban traffic, because the engine can pump air into the compressed air tank during braking thus recovering the kinetic energy.

Although the fuel saving achieved by the pneumatic hybrid is not as large as that of an electric hybrid, it still amounts to 80 percent of the latter. Moreover, the price-performance ratio is distinctly better. So good, in fact, that Guzzella can imagine the pneumatic hybrid also being suitable for use in poorer countries. He estimates the additional costs compared to a conventional gasoline engine to be approximately 20 percent whereas the additional costs for an electric hybrid are at least 200 percent.

The new engine concept has aroused the interest of several major motor companies and

automotive suppliers, who have obtained information on-site. Some of the ideas of the new concept have already been patented. Only the financial crisis and the global recession worry Guzzella slightly. He says that these are difficult times in which to launch a new drive concept. Nevertheless, he is convinced that he will find people interested in adopting this system, since no other technology is on the horizon that could replace the internal combustion engine, even in the next two decades. This is why there is no way around hybrid concepts which remain affordable while retaining the advantages of a gasoline or diesel engine.

A True or False

Read the text and then decide if the following statements are "true" or "false". Tick (✓) the correct box.

1	The electric hybrid engine has a comparable driving performance to a traditional gasoline engine.	<input type="checkbox"/> true	<input type="checkbox"/> false
2	China and India want more cars.	<input type="checkbox"/> true	<input type="checkbox"/> false
3	In the pneumatic hybrid drive, a combination of air and fuel in the engine results in a quick response.	<input type="checkbox"/> true	<input type="checkbox"/> false
4	The pneumatic hybrid drive uses half as much energy when driven on the motorway compared to when driven in towns.	<input type="checkbox"/> true	<input type="checkbox"/> false
5	Due to the expense, the pneumatic hybrid drive will only be attractive to richer areas of the world.	<input type="checkbox"/> true	<input type="checkbox"/> false
6	Guzzella believes his concept will, sooner or later, be accepted despite the poor economic climate.	<input type="checkbox"/> true	<input type="checkbox"/> false

B Find the Opposites

Find words **in the text** which mean **the opposite** of the following words.

One answer has been given as an example (Nr. 10).

- 1. cheap _____
- 2. slowly _____
- 3. light _____
- 4. doubles _____
- 5. simple _____
- 6. decreases _____
- 7. final _____
- 8. rural _____
- 9. accelerating _____
- 10. not appropriate suitable
- 11. economic boom _____

D) Grammar (1/2 point per correct answer)

Circle the one, most appropriate answer: A, B, C, or D.

1. Some people spend over three hours a day ... to and from their place of work.
A to travel B travelling C for travelling D with travelling
2. John: During your six-month stay in Australia last year, ... to Ayers Rock? Susi: No, but I will the next time I go.
A have you ever been B were you ever C did you ever go D have you ever gone
3. John: Susi, what height do you and Tom have? Susi: Well, Tom is 1.82 metres and I am 1.79 metres. John: So we can say that you are ... Tom.
A not so big than B less high than C less long as D not as tall as
4. John: What should I bring you to drink? Susi: I ... a cup of strong black coffee, please.
A would like B like C will D love
5. John: What are you ...? Susi: My homework. John: It's on the shelf beside the printer. Susi: Thanks.
A searching B searching after C looking after D looking for
6. There ... about public transport in this holiday brochure about Los Angeles.
A isn't any information B isn't some information C are no informations D aren't any informations
7. Here are some protective glasses. You have to ... before you go into the laboratory.
A put on them B put them on C take on them D take them on
8. The floods started after it had rained non-stop ... over 24 hours.
A for B during C while D in
9. John: When ...? Susi: 21st May, 1985.
A are you born B did you born C is your birthday D were you born
10. Perhaps you will pass the exam but in my opinion you need to work a lot ...
A more hard B hardlier C harder D more hardly
11. I ... a university Entrance Examination before. This is the first time.
A am never taking B have never taken C had never taken D was never taking
12. It's not urgent so you ... do it today. Tomorrow or the day after is soon enough.
A don't need to B needn't to C haven't to D mustn't

13. John: I don't know the answer. Susi: ...

- A** So doesn't Pat. **B** Pat also not. **C** Neither does Pat. **D** Pat don't, too.

14. As a rule, knives, forks and spoons for use in restaurants ... of stainless steel.

- A** will be made **B** are made **C** are making **D** make

15. I will be allowed to study at the FHNW ... I fail these entrance exams.

- A** when **B** on condition that **C** if **D** unless

16. John: Are you waiting ... a bus? Susi: Yes. John: It's a public holiday today so they only run every hour.

- A** on **B** off **C** for **D** — (no word)

17. She's spending a week in London. She ... there since Wednesday.

- A** will be **B** is **C** was **D** has been

18. Your report's good but much too long. I want ... it to half the length.

- A** you to reduce **B** that you reduce **C** you reducing **D** you reduce

19. John: My car broke down again yesterday. Susi: Well, you don't look ... it properly.

- A** to **B** after **C** out for **D** for

20. That bottle is nearly empty. There ... water in it.

- A** isn't much **B** aren't much **C** are little **D** isn't many

21. John: Any plans for this evening? Susi: Not really. I guess I ... a quiet evening at home.

- A** am just going to have **B** am just having **C** just have **D** will just have

22. We're looking forward ... you both when you visit Switzerland in September.

- A** seeing **B** to seeing **C** see **D** to see

23. This is a question about the German word "Herbst": John: ... in English? Susi: Autumn or fall.

- A** What is it called **B** How is it called **C** What say you for it **D** How say you it

24. I went straight through the customs check point: I ... anybody my passport.

- A** needn't have shown **B** didn't have to show **C** mustn't show **D** didn't need show

25. John: I can't find my keys anywhere. Susi: ... some on the desk beside the photocopier.
Perhaps they're yours.
- A** There are **B** It gives **C** It has **D** They are
26. Feeling exhausted, I ... down and immediately ... asleep. I woke up ten hours later.
- A** laid + felt **B** lain + fallen **C** lay + fell **D** lied + felled
27. We set off early and so, ... the heavy traffic, were able to arrive on time.
- A** although **B** despite **C** even though **D** in spite
28. John: Generally speaking, what ... when the temperature is below zero for some time?
Susi: Well, water freezes, for example.
- A** does happen **B** is happening **C** happens **D** is happened
29. We're pleased with the new employee: she works ... yet ...
- A** fast + precise. **B** fast + precisely. **C** fastly + precise. **D** fastly + precisely.
30. I'm always punctual: ...
- A** I arrive never late. **B** I never arrive late. **C** Never arrive I late. **D** I arrive late never.
31. I'll give you a key for the front door in case you ... here before I come back from work.
- A** get **B** got **C** would get **D** will get
32. Our holiday in Berlin gave us the ... to speak with Angela Merkel.
- A** ability **B** occasion **C** opportunity **D** possibility
33. I've given ... applying for jobs because of the financial situation. I'll try to get a place at a university instead.
- A** up **B** away **C** out **D** in
34. Oh dear, suddenly I don't feel very well. I think I ...
- A** am going to faint. **B** am fainting. **C** will faint. **D** faint.
35. Would you ... closing the door on your way out?
- A** please **B** care **C** kindly **D** mind
36. The Football World Cup took ... in South Africa last year.
- A** place **B** part **C** round **D** point
37. Unfortunately, when I finally got to the station, the train ...
- A** already left. **B** had already left. **C** was already left. **D** has already left.

38. I don't know if I'll be able to help you but I'll ... my best.

- A give B make C do D work

39. Of all the people in our group, Toni lives the ... from here.

- A farthest B widest C longest D greatest

40. It was ... heavy wardrobe that it took three of us to move it to the other side of the room.

- A a so B a very C such a D so a

41. "I ... the road when my cell phone rang" means that I was half way across the road at the time.

- A was going to cross B crossed C was crossing D had crossed

42. I'm taking these entrance exams ... I want to study at this university.

- A why B then C while D because

43. I enjoy living alone although I do get lonely ... times.

- A at B for C by D on

44. (Hans-Peter has one daughter.) He showed me a photo of his daughter, ..., he says, is studying for a Master's Degree at our university.

- A who B that C she D whose

45. I wanted to go to the concert but couldn't ... a ticket.

- A spend B pay C afford D spare

46. John: What would you do if you ... a lot of money? Susi: Take a year off and travel round the world.

- A would win B won C win D will win

47. They used ... near the centre of town but moved out to the country last year.

- A to live B to living C for living D to have lived

48. After arriving at the school, we ... a form, which we had to fill in before the exam could start.

- A had gotten B became C handed out D were given

49. (Tom is absent. Pat is also absent.) John: Where are Tom and Pat? Susi: ... of them is here today.

- A Either B Neither C None D Both

50. He's not good at English so for him this is the ... these entrance exams.

- A most difficult of B hardest from C heaviest of D most complicated from