

## Eignungsprüfung Englisch

Sommersemester 2016

### II. Einführungsphase / Additum

Arbeitszeit. 45 Min.

#### A. Reading Comprehension

Read the following text and do the given tasks.

#### Big Brother in your school?

Have you ever wondered how teachers know so much about what you are doing in school?

Well, perhaps they are getting a lot of help from CCTV<sup>1</sup> cameras. More and more schools are using CCTV in playgrounds, corridors, cafeterias and classrooms – and some schools even use them in the toilets!

Teachers think they are a good idea as they can help to solve problems like violence, bullying, graffiti, or pupils stealing or breaking things. And teachers say the children behave better when they know the CCTV cameras are watching them. Some pupils say they feel safer. This is a good point because there have been some terrible shootings in schools in different parts of the world.

But both teachers and pupils think the cameras should not be hidden and there should be rules on how and where the cameras are used. Most people think it is a good idea to have cameras on the outside of the schools – or only at the entrance – but not on the inside. And most people are against cameras in the toilets. Some children say they feel like they are in prison when cameras are watching them all the time. Others say cameras are a good thing because the pupils who behave badly get caught, and if you don't do anything wrong, you have nothing to worry about. Not many teachers like the idea of CCTV in the classroom because the cameras would watch them all the time while they were working.

In Britain, where over 80% of schools have CCTV, over 76% of the cameras are at the entrance to the school, 7% are in the classrooms, and 10% in the toilets. CCTV cameras are very expensive, so do they really help to solve the problems we have in our schools? The answer is: CCTV in schools is still quite a new idea, so nobody knows if it really makes a difference.

(326 words)

Quelle: Carida, Chris: Lernstandserhebungen, Cornelsen Verlag, Berlin 2009.

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<sup>1</sup> CCTV = Videoüberwachung

**1. What is the text about? Tick (v) the correct statements only.**

1. The text tells us that most pupils and teachers are not against CCTV cameras...

- in the toilets.
- in the classroom.
- outside the school.
- in the playground.

2. Some children think CCTV in schools is a good idea because...

- they can't miss lessons.
- they feel safer.
- they behave better.
- bullies will go to prison.

3. Some children think CCTV in schools is a bad idea because...

- they worry about it.
- the teachers don't like it.
- the toilets are locked.
- they feel like they are in prison.

4. Some teachers think CCTV in classrooms is a bad idea because...

- they don't want to be watched while they are working
- the cameras are not hidden.
- the pupils will want to miss lessons.
- the pupils don't want to work.

5. Does CCTV in schools help to solve the problems?

- Yes.
- No.
- Nobody knows.
- Only in Britain.

\_\_\_\_ / 5

**2. Answer the following questions in your own words. Write complete sentences.**

a. Where are most of the cameras in schools with CCTV?

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b. Why do some children feel safer with CCTV?

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c. What do both teachers and pupils agree on when it comes to CCTV?

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\_\_\_\_ / 6

## **B. Text Production**

**Choose one of the following tasks and write about 120 words.**

### **1. CCTV cameras at school**

Your friend Amy from England has written you an e-mail about CCTV cameras in her school. Read her e-mail and write a reply, giving your opinion.

**These aspects may help you:**

- advantages/disadvantages of CCTV
- dangers
- Can CCTV cameras really stop violence, bullying, etc.?
- Would you like to have CCTV cameras at your school? Why (not)?

**or**

### **2. The future**

In an internet chatroom, people are writing about what life will be like in about thirty years. You want to post a comment.

**You can think of the following points:**

- life will be better / worse / more difficult / easier / ...
- technologies / medicine / jobs / ...

- environment<sup>2</sup> / global problems / wars / ...
- computers / Internet / virtual life / ...

content: \_\_\_\_\_ / 8 language: \_\_\_\_\_ / 6 expression: \_\_\_\_\_ / 6 total: \_\_\_\_\_ 20

### C. Grammar

#### 1. Fill in the missing prepositions (for example *in, at, on, between, etc.*).

Jack is standing \_\_\_\_\_ his room. He needs his watch, but he can't find it anywhere because his room is a mess. Just look \_\_\_\_\_ it! His things are lying \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere. There is an old cup of tea standing \_\_\_\_\_ his table. \_\_\_\_\_ his table and the wardrobe is a wastepaper basket full of paper. There is a lot of paper \_\_\_\_\_ the floor. \_\_\_\_\_ the wall there is a bookshelf with a few books and a rotten apple \_\_\_\_\_ top of it. But where is Jack's watch? Well, Jack hasn't even started looking \_\_\_\_\_ it because he is staring \_\_\_\_\_ the window.

\_\_\_\_\_ / 10

#### 2. Add much or many and write the plural form (example: *mouse – many mice*).

	much / many + plural form
man	
milk	
foot	
child	
water	

\_\_\_\_\_ / 10

#### 3. If-clauses. Put the verb into the correct form.

- If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to kick) me, I will scream!
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) more, I will pass the test.

<sup>2</sup> environment: Umwelt

- c. If Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (to want) it, Kate will visit her.
- d. If you ask me I \_\_\_\_\_ (to help) you.
- e. The party \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) great if they all give their best.

\_\_\_\_\_ / 5

**4. Fill in the gaps with the correct word in brackets.**

- a) Peter has \_\_\_\_\_ plans for today. (a lot of, much, lots of, any)
- b) First Peter has to \_\_\_\_\_ his homework for tomorrow. (make, write, do, take)
- c) Then he wants to \_\_\_\_\_ some music on the radio. (listen to, play, hear, make)
- d) Later he wants to \_\_\_\_\_ TV. (see, watch, look, hear)
- e) But first he must learn some French \_\_\_\_\_. (vocabulary, word, vocabularies, text)
- f) Tomorrow he \_\_\_\_\_ a test in school. (makes, has, writes, takes)

\_\_\_\_\_ / 6

**5. Fill in the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Look out for signal words.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to the cinema yesterday.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to write) a test now.
3. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ (to listen) to music every evening.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to clean) their car. It looks new again.
5. Listen! Mr Miller \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) the piano.
6. She borrowed my car and I \_\_\_\_\_ (to see / not) it since then.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to lose) his money. So he can't buy this hamburger.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / to visit / ever) New York?

\_\_\_\_\_ / 8

**Part II (Einführungsphase) TOTAL: \_\_\_\_\_ / 70 points**