

# WSThun: Einstufungstest Englisch E-Profil 2006

Name: ..... Date: .....

## A. LISTENING COMPREHENSION Track 01)

You are going to hear a telephone call between a clerk at British Airways and a caller. Please listen and fill in the information grid below. Use key words.

*Hören Sie zu und füllen Sie die unten stehende Informationstafel aus. Verwenden Sie bitte Stichwörter.* (11points)

Caller wants information about flights:	1) From: <b>London</b> 2) To: <b>Miami</b>
Caller wants to fly:	3) Day of Week: <b>Tuesday</b> 4) Date: <b>July 15</b>
Flight leaves at:	5) <b>1:45 p.m. (13:45)</b>
Change planes in:	6) <b>Boston</b>
Flight arrives at:	7) <b>5.:50</b> p.m.
Caller wants:	8) <b>single</b> ticket
Price:	9) £ <b>230</b>
Caller's last name:	10) <b>F L E T C H E R</b>
Credit Card Number:	11) <b>403 7624 5193</b>

## B. GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

### I. Fill in the missing question word or expressions (what, where, etc.

*Setzen Sie die fehlenden Fragewörter ein.*

(8p)

1. . **What**..... do you do? - I'm a student.
2. . **Who**..... is your teacher? - Mr Brown.
3. . **How much**..... sugar do you take in your tea? - One spoonful.
4. . **Where**..... is Melbourne? - In Australia.
5. . **What time / When**..... do the lessons start? - At 7.30 a.m.
6. . **Why**..... are you learning English? - Because I need it for my job.
7. . **How**..... do you come to school? - On foot. I live just round the corner.
8. . **Whose**..... pen is this? - It's Peter's.

## II. Make the following sentences negative.

(8p)

*Verneinen Sie die folgenden Sätze.*

1. She knows my address. But she **doesn't know** ..... my phone number.
2. They're staying for lunch. But they **aren't staying**..... for dinner.
3. I can speak Spanish. But I **can't speak** ..... Russian.
4. She broke a cup. But she **didn't break**..... the saucer.
5. He's got a brother. But he **hasn't got**..... a sister.
6. We live in Thun. We **don't live** ..... in Berne.
7. They studied for the test. But they **didn't study**..... hard.
8. He's going to work. He **isn't going** ..... to the cinema.

## III. Make questions with the following sentences.

(8p)

*Machen Sie aus den folgenden Sätzen Fragen.*

0. Peter can sing well. **Can Peter sing well?**
1. He did his homework. **Did he do**..... his homework?
2. You were at home. **Were you** ..... at home?
3. Your friend works in Berne. **Do your friends** ..... in Berne?
4. She bought a new car. **Did she buy**..... a new car?
5. They have to go home. **Do they have**..... to go home?
6. He's having dinner. **Is he having** ..... dinner?
7. Cats like milk **Do cats like** ..... milk
8. They've got a son. **Have they got** ..... a son?

## IV. Pronouns (I, me, my, etc.)

(8p)

*Setzen Sie die richtigen Pronomen in die Lücken.*

1. I can't find my keys. Where are **they** ..... ?
2. Who is that woman? Do you know **her**..... ?
3. Where's the bus? - Don't worry, **it** ..... is coming.
4. I don't like dogs. I'm afraid of **them** .....
5. Mr and Mrs Baker live in London. **Their** ..... son lives in Australia.
6. We're going out. You can come with **us**.....
7. Oxford is famous for **its** ..... university.
8. We're going to have a party. We're going to invite all **our** ..... friends.

**V. Present Simple (I work) or Present Continuous (I'm working)**

Setzen Sie die Verben in Klammern in die richtige Form

(9p)

1. How often **do you read** ..... (you/read) the newspaper?
2. It's late. I **am going** (go) home. **Are you coming** ..... (you/come) with me?
3. Sue **doesn't like** (not/like) coffee. She **prefers** ..... (prefer) milk.
4. You can turn off the radio. I **am not listening** ..... (not/listen) to it.
5. I **don't watch** ..... (not/watch) television very often.
6. She **usually drives** (usually/drive) a BMW, but today she **is driving** ..... (drive) her husband's Volvo.

**VI. Irregular Verbs**

Schreiben Sie die drei Stammformen der folgenden unregelmässigen Verben. Beispiel:

(9p)

- |                       |                    |                      |                         |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 0. gehen              | <b>go</b> .....    | <b>went</b> .....    | <b>gone</b> .....       |
| 1. bezahlen           | <b>pay</b> .....   | <b>paid</b> .....    | <b>paid</b> .....       |
| 2. schreiben          | <b>write</b> ..... | <b>wrote</b> .....   | <b>written</b> .....    |
| 3. rennen             | <b>run</b> .....   | <b>ran</b> .....     | <b>run</b> .....        |
| 4. denken             | <b>think</b> ..... | <b>thought</b> ..... | <b>thought</b> .....    |
| 5. lesen              | <b>read</b> .....  | <b>read</b> .....    | <b>read</b> .....       |
| 6. wissen, kennen     | <b>know</b> .....  | <b>knew</b> .....    | <b>known</b> .....      |
| 7. essen              | <b>eat</b> .....   | <b>ate</b> .....     | <b>eaten</b> .....      |
| 8. sprechen           | <b>speak</b> ..... | <b>spoke</b> .....   | <b>spoken</b> .....     |
| 9. erhalten, bekommen | <b>get</b> .....   | <b>got</b> .....     | <b>got/gotten</b> ..... |

**VII. PAST SIMPLE (I went) or PAST CONTINUOUS (I was going)?**

Setzen Sie die Verben in Klammern in die richtige Form.

(8p)

1. When the bell **rang** (ring), we **were writing** ..... (write) a test.
2. While Sue **was shopping** .. (shop), she **met** ..... (meet) an old friend.
3. Alberto **broke** (break) a leg when he **was skiing** ..... (ski).
4. **Were you waiting** ..... (you/wait) at the airport when he **arrived** (arrive)?

### VIII. Prepositions. Put in the right preposition or "-" where no preposition is needed.

Setzen Sie die richtige Präposition ein oder machen Sie einen Strich, wo keine benötigt wird. (10p)

0. There is a vase on the table. The garden is full of flowers - this spring.
1. We're having a party ... **on** Saturday. Can you come?
2. I've got an interview ... - next week. It's ... **at** 9.30 ... **in** the morning.
3. Is there a bank near here? - Yes, there's one ... **at** the end of this road.
4. Tim is away ... **at** the moment. He's ... **on** holiday.
5. We went home ... **by** bus.
6. I was born ..... **on** 23rd April.
7. Is there anything ..... **on** television this evening?

### C. Reading Comprehension

Look at the information grid below the article "Henry Ford". Scan the text for the information you need to complete the grid. Use key words.

Schauen Sie die Informationstabelle nach dem Text "Henry Ford" an. Suchen Sie dann im Text die notwendigen Informationen und vervollständigen Sie damit die Tabelle. (Schreiben Sie nicht ganze Passagen ab - verwenden Sie nur Stichwörter.) (11p)

#### Henry Ford

Henry Ford made having a motor car possible for everybody. He was born on July 30, 1863 near Detroit in the United States of America. He was the first of six children born to William and Mary Ford and the grandson of Irish immigrants. The family were farmers and his father hoped that young Henry would take over the family farm when he grew up.

However, he was always more interested in machines and tools. His mother called him "a born mechanic". He wanted to work in Detroit in the machine shops but he stayed on the farm helping the family until he was seventeen. Then he moved to work at the Michigan Car Company but he was fired soon afterwards because the older workers were angry that he made repairs in half an hour instead of the usual five hours.

After this, he moved from job to job. In 1888, he married Clara Jane Bryant, who he had met at a party, and their only child Edsel was born in 1893. In 1891, he began working for the Detroit Edison Illuminating Company but had a dream of a "horseless carriage". In 1896, he made a gas car that he called a Quadricycle. Then he met Thomas Alva Edison, the inventor of the electric light. He gave Henry Ford inspiration to carry on.

In 1903, Henry Ford started the Ford Motor Company. He had a dream to make a reliable, efficient and cheap car. His dream came true with the ninth model he produced, the Model T. This car was very successful and, by 1918, half of all the cars in America were Model Ts. He built the world's largest industrial complex in Rouge River to produce them.

Henry Ford and Thomas Edison became the best of friends and, in 1916, Ford bought the house next door to Edison in Fort Myers, Florida and the two families enjoyed their time away from it all. Henry Ford died on April 7, 1947.

Now complete the grid. Key words (not more than five words)!  
 Vervollständigen Sie jetzt die Tabelle in Stichwörtern (max. 5 Wörter pro Antwort)!

0. What did Henry Ford make?	0. <i>Cars for everybody</i>
1. Where was Henry Ford born?	1. <b>near Detroit (, USA)</b>
2. How many brothers and sisters did he have?	2. <b>five</b>
3. What job did his father want him to have?	3. <b>farmer</b>
4. How old was he when he started at the Michigan Car Company?	4. <b>seventeen</b>
5. How long did he take to do a repair at the Michigan Car Company?	5. <b>half an hour</b>
6. How many children did Henry Ford have?	6. <b>one</b>
7. Who encouraged Henry Ford to carry on with his car?	7. <b>Thomas (Alva) Edison</b>
8. What was the name of Henry Ford's most popular car?	8. <b>Model T</b>
9. Where did he build the big factory to make his cars?	9. <b>Rouge River</b>
10. a) Where exactly did Henry Ford buy a house in 1916 and b) who was his neighbour?	10 a. <b>Fort Myers, Florida</b> b. <b>(Thomas) Edison</b>