

Hochschule Anhalt

Landesstudienkolleg Sachsen – Anhalt

Standort Köthen

## Feststellungsprüfung Englisch SS 2018

Name:

Seminargruppe:

Datum: 20.06.2018

Arbeitszeit: 180 Minuten

Hilfsmittel: Wörterbuch

Erstkorrektur: Punkte: \_\_\_\_\_ / 119 P.

Note: \_\_\_\_\_

Zweitkorrektur: Punkte: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ P.

Note: \_\_\_\_\_



# 1. Leseverstehen – Reading Comprehension

## Some Adults Call for shorter Summer Break for US Kids

The traditional American school year begins in late August or early September. It ends in May or June, followed by summer vacation. Why such a long break? Because long ago, young people had to help their families harvest the summer crops. At least this is what people today may think. The reason has more to it. A recent report from an education policy center at Indiana University explored the historical roots of the traditional school calendar.

In the early days of the United States, children were not required by law to attend school. School calendars depended on local needs. Students in rural areas went to school for no more than six months of the year- half in the summer, half in the winter. They worked on family farms during the other months. City schools were often open much longer, some for eleven months of the year. Parents were happy to have a place for their children to go while the parents worked.

National leaders took a fresh look at schools after the Civil War, in the 1860s. They saw a free public education as a way to help support a strong democracy and prepare workers for new industries. Immigration was increasing and so was the student population. More and more people saw the need for a system of required education. But they had different ideas for the calendar.

Many city schools wanted a shorter year and a longer summer break. The schools were often crowded. There was no modern air conditioning and air pollution from factories was a problem. Hot days would make it difficult to learn. A long summer break would also give teachers time for other jobs to add to their low pay.

Many rural educators, however, pushed for a longer school year. They thought it would keep children safe from industrial dangers at a time when there were few child-labor laws. They also thought it would lead to a better prepared workforce. So the traditional school calendar was a compromise, with roots that now go back about a century and a half. The average school year used to be one hundred seventy days. Times have not changed much. Today the common average is one hundred eighty days. Some people say the calendar of 180 days no longer meets the needs of American society. They point out that students in most other industrial countries are in school more hours a day and more days a year.

Schools are under pressure to raise test scores. Some have changed their calendars to try to improve student performance. They have lengthened the school day or added days to the year or both.

This can be costly if schools need air conditioning on hot days and school employees need to be paid for the extra time.

**Worksheet**

**1. Complete the sentences. Tick the correct option!**

**5 P.**

- a) There was a long summer break because children helped
  - their families in the household.
  - to organise summer camps.
  - to bring in fruits and vegetables.
- b) In the early days school attendance was
  - not demanded by law.
  - required by law.
  - decided by local authorities.
- c) Rural schools were open for
  - 6 month every two years.
  - more than 6 month a year.
  - a maximum of 6 month a year.
- d) Parents were happy about some city schools because
  - they were equipped very well.
  - children were looked after during parent`s working hours.
  - they had brilliant teachers.
- e) A new look at schools was taken after the Civil War in
  - the 1860s.
  - the 1870s.
  - the 1960s.

**2. Name 3 reasons why city schools in the past demanded longer holidays!**

**6 P.**

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**3. Fill the gap with the correct word from the text!**

**4 P.**

- a) A lot of rural \_\_\_\_\_ however aimed at a longer school year.
- b) They believed it would keep children \_\_\_\_\_ from industrial dangers.
- c) They were also of the opinion it would bring round a better prepared \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) The traditional school year was \_\_\_\_\_ days.

**4. Add the missing information!**

**6 P.**

- a) A new school calendar is necessary because
  - it meets the needs of today`s American society.
  - other industrial countries have longer school years.
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Some schools change calendars by
  - Lengthening the school day.
  - \_\_\_\_\_

- doing both
- c) A new school calendar might be too expensive because of higher costs for
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Employees.

## 2. Wortschatz Vocabulary

1. Vervollständigen Sie die Sätze mit den richtigen Wörtern! Jedes der Wörter darf nur einmal benutzt werden! 7 P.

**lawn, bench, gardener, barbecue, back garden, flower box, gardening**

- a) A person who works in a garden is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) On a balcony you can plant your flowers in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) An area in a garden with a lot of grass is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) The garden behind your house is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ is a nice piece of furniture for your garden.
- f) Why not get some sausages, invite some friends round and have a \_\_\_\_\_ on your terrace?
- g) Another word for working in the garden is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Setzen Sie das richtige Verb ein! 8 P.

**cut down, go down, get up, switch off, lay, lie down, look after, live**

- a) You can \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
- b) You can \_\_\_\_\_ the TV.
- c) You can \_\_\_\_\_ for a moment.
- d) You can \_\_\_\_\_ early.
- e) You can \_\_\_\_\_ the children.
- f) You can \_\_\_\_\_ the stairs.
- g) You can \_\_\_\_\_ upstairs.
- h) You can \_\_\_\_\_ the bushes.

3. Wählen Sie ein Wort für jeden Satz! Achtung!!! Ein Wort bleibt übrig! 8 P.

**musical, voice, song, sound, rhythm, notes, loud, musician, concert**

- a) Richard plays in a brass band. He's a \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) There are two \_\_\_\_\_ in the Music Hall next week.
- c) Please turn down the music. It's too \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) I love the \_\_\_\_\_ of a piano.
- e) Listen to Maria. She has such a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) Justin's latest \_\_\_\_\_ is the best I've ever heard.
- g) Drummers can feel the \_\_\_\_\_.
- h) Lara didn't reach the higher \_\_\_\_\_.

### 3. Grammar

#### 1. Which form is correct? Present simple or Present Progressive?

24 P.

- a) Mr. Parker always \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a coffee from the coffeeshop to his office in the morning. Today he \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to the coffeeshop because he is late.
- b) I never \_\_\_\_\_ (go) into town by car during the rush hour.
- c) We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a lot of barbecues this summer.
- d) It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a fact that the moon \_\_\_\_\_ (cause) high and low tides.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (know) if it is true that lots of people in Switzerland \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) several languages fluently?
- f) In his book "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" Mark Twain \_\_\_\_\_ (describe) how the two runaways Huck and Jim \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) and \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to go off together. They \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) down the river on a raft and \_\_\_\_\_ have lots of exciting adventures.
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ our basketball team \_\_\_\_\_ (not play) terribly this season?
- h) Dad \_\_\_\_\_ (mow) the lawn at the moment. My little sister \_\_\_\_\_ (help) him. She \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) the wire of Dad's electric lawnmower. Why \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (do) that? So that the blades \_\_\_\_\_ (not cut) the wire.
- i) The buses \_\_\_\_\_ (run) every half hour. I needn't take the bus. I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) home with Jenny and Paul.

#### 2. Präpositions – Fill in the correct präpositions!

9 P.

\_\_\_\_\_ last year, Peter lived \_\_\_\_\_ his parents. He had always wanted to live and study \_\_\_\_\_ Berlin. When he first came there, he stayed \_\_\_\_\_ his grandparents. He stayed there \_\_\_\_\_ a short time. Now he is living \_\_\_\_\_ his girlfriend. They have been sharing a flat \_\_\_\_\_ March. The tube station is just \_\_\_\_\_ the corner and the line stops \_\_\_\_\_ the campus.

#### 3. Satzbau – Put the words in the correct order!

14 P.

- a) always/wash/do/hair/your/you/in the shower/?
- 

- b) getting up/usually/like/I/ in the morning/.
-

d) home/gets/never/he/before/7 p.m./.

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e) seldom/my/keys/find/I/can/.

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f) not/ always/have/a/bath/do/I/.

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g) don't / I/ to/ normally/walk/ work/.

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h) her/bored/she/sometimes/with/is/job.

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**4. Relativsätze - Find the correct Relative Pronoun!**

**4**

**P.**

1. Look, there is the beautiful garden \_\_\_\_\_ I told you about.
2. They visited Jackys cousin \_\_\_\_\_ lives in New Zealand.
3. I was confused by the questions \_\_\_\_\_ were very direct.
4. The man \_\_\_\_\_ I met seemed to be nice.

**5. If- Sätze wie lauten die korrekten Verbformen?**

**8 P.**

1. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (earn) more money next year, we \_\_\_\_\_ (travel,can) to Africa.
2. If Mary and Mike \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) before 6 p.m., we \_\_\_\_\_ (go)to the cinema.
3. If the film \_\_\_\_\_ (be) boring,we \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a DVD inste ad.
4. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to eat something,we \_\_\_\_\_ ( order) a pizza.

**6. much or many?**

**7 P.**

1. Did you buy \_\_\_\_\_ food?
2. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ hotels in this town.
3. We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ petrol.
4. Where there \_\_\_\_\_ people on the train?
5. Did \_\_\_\_\_ students fail the examination?
6. Peter hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_ money.

7. I wasn't very hungry. I didn't eat\_\_\_\_\_.