**AUFNAHMEPRÜFUNG FACHMITTELSCHULE,
WIRTSCHAFTSMITTELSCHULE UND INFORMATIKMITTELSCHULE**

Englisch

Lösungen 2024

Aufnahmeprüfung

an die Fachmittelschule, Wirtschaftsmittelschule und Informatikmittelschule des Kantons Aargau 2024

ENGLISCH - LÖSUNGEN

Name: ....

Vorname: ....

Schule: ....

- Alle Aufgaben sind direkt auf die Prüfungsblätter zu schreiben.

- Eintragungen mit Bleistift sind ungültig!

- Zeit: 60 Minuten
  (Empfohlene Zeiteinteilung: 20 Min. für Part A, 20 Min. für Part B und 20 Min. für Part C)

	Maximale Punktzahl	**Erreichte Punktzahl**
Part A: Reading	23	
Part B: Use of English	25	
Part C: Writing	22	
TOTAL	70	

Note: _____

Datum: ....

Visum 1: ....

Visum 2: ....

Part A   READING

How to Spot Fake News

Every time you're online, you are bombarded by pictures, articles, links and videos trying to tell their story. Unfortunately, not all of these stories are true. Sometimes they want you to click on another story or advertisement at their own site, other times they want to upset people for political reasons. These days it's so easy to share information. These stories circulate quickly, and the result is … fake news.

There is a range of fake news: from crazy stories which people easily recognise to more subtle types of misinformation. Experts in media studies and online psychology have been examining the fake news phenomenon. Read these tips, and don't get fooled!

1. Check the source
Look at the website where the story comes from. Does it look real? Is the text well written? Are there a variety of other stories or is it just one story? Fake news websites often use addresses that sound like real newspapers, but don't have many real stories about other topics. If you aren't sure, click on the 'About' page and look for a clear description of the organisation.

2. Watch out for fake photos
Many fake news stories use images that are Photoshopped or taken from an unrelated site. Sometimes, if you just look closely at an image, you can see if it has been changed. Or use a tool like Google Reverse Image search. It will show you if the same image has been used in other contexts.

3. Check if the story is in other places
Look to see if the story you are reading is on other news sites that you know and trust. If you do find it on many other sites, then it probably isn't fake (although there are some exceptions), as many big news organisations try to check their sources before they publish a story.

4. Look for other signs
There are other techniques that fake news uses. These include using ALL CAPS and lots of ads that pop up when you click on a link. Also, think about how the story makes you feel. If the news story makes you angry, it's probably designed to make you angry.

If you know these things about online news, and can apply them in your everyday life, then you have the control over what to read, what to believe and most importantly what to share. If you find a news story that you know is fake, the most important advice is: don't share it!

**1)   Decide on the BEST answer for each of these questions
              according to the information found in the text.   _____ / 9 P.**

1. Which reason is NOT given for an online fake news story?

    a. To convince people of a political view
    b. To make people angry or sad
    c. To spread misinformation
    d. To plant a virus in your computer

2. The text says some fake news …

    a. is always harmless.
    b. is funny.
    c. is easy to recognise as fake.
    d. comes from the political right.

3. What is the best title for the text?

    a. Experts share dangers of fake news
    b. Experts share top tips for resisting fake news
    c. Tips on how to read the news online
    d. How to create fake news: a guide

4. Which of these may mean that a news site should not be trusted?

    a. The text is well written.
    b. The site has a variety of other stories.
    c. The site's 'About' page does not clearly describe the organisation.
    d. You have heard of some of the issues written about.

5. Some images on fake news …

    a. could be real images, but come from a different website.
    b. are images that have been manipulated.
    c. Answers a and b
    d. None of the above

6. Fake news stories …

    a. are usually only on fake news sites or social media.
    b. are not on any websites, only in social media.
    c. are always harmless.
    d. are often hidden on real news sites.

7. Many fake news stories are written …

    a. without capital letters and with terrible spelling.
    b. in a way that makes people upset.
    c. solely for your entertainment.
    d. inside of advertisements that pop up on your screen.

8. What should you do with fake news?

    a. Report it to the police
    b. Re-post it to make others aware
    c. Make a note of it for reference
    d. Not show it to other people online

9. What is the purpose of this article?

    a. To complain
    b. To inform
    c. To persuade
    d. To entertain

2)   Based on the text, decide if the following statements are true (T), false (F), or there is no information (NI).   _____ / 6 P.

		T	F	NI
1.	You shouldn't believe that all stories online are true.	x		
2.	The term "Fake News" was first used about a political story.			x
3.	It is easy to spot a fake new website because the address is obviously not real.		x	
4.	Some people say that Google Reverse Image search is not trustworthy.			x
5.	You will always find only true stories on news sites that you know and trust.		x	
6.	Sharing a fake news story spreads more misinformation.	x		

3) **Complete the sentences with words from the following list.**
Use each word only once. There are 5 words too many. _____ / 8 P.

responsible	bombard	gradual	fooled	bonafide	unrelated
source	fake	influence	subtle	alternative	phenomenon
sure					

1. A **fake** is something that is designed to look real but isn't.

2. If you **bombard** someone with messages or information, you give them so much that it is difficult to deal with it all.

3. If something is **subtle** , it is not obvious and it is difficult to notice.

4. A **phenomenon** is a rare or important fact or event.

5. If you are **fooled** , you are tricked into believing something that is not true.

6. If you are **sure** about something, you are confident that it is true or correct.

7. If something is **unrelated** to something else, the two things have nothing to do with each other.

8. A **source** is a thing, person or place that provides information.

Part A - READING: _____ / 23 P.

Part B   USE OF ENGLISH

1)   **Word formation: Write the correct form of the word in
brackets to fill the gaps (one word only).**   _____ / 3 P.

a) The new travel **agency** opened for business two months ago. (AGENT)

b) There are several **unknown** species living in the rainforest, which still need to be

categorized. (KNOW)

c) The documents that were stolen were highly **confidential**. (CONFIDENCE)

d) The submarine had gone down to a **depth** of 3,000 metres before communications

broke off. (DEEP)

e) The money that tourists spend is **vital** to the economy. (VITALITY)

f) He answered her questions **impatiently** because he had already explained the situation

to her several times. (PATIENCE)

2)   **Odd word out: Choose the word that is different from the
others and circle this word.**   _____ / 2 P.

a) Algeria, **New Zealander**, England, Austria, Switzerland

b) carpenter, butcher, **architecture**, nurse, actress

c) annoying, proud, gentle, anxious, **feather**

d) cabbage, peas, peppers, **pears**, beets

3)   **Phonetics: In each line circle the word in which the
underlined part is pronounced in a different way.**   _____ / 3 P.

a) m<u>ea</u>t – s<u>ea</u>t – **s<u>i</u>t** – b<u>ea</u>n – m<u>e</u>

b) f<u>oo</u>d – r<u>u</u>de – **w<u>oo</u>d** – n<u>u</u>de – st<u>u</u>dent

c) <u>ch</u>apter – a<u>ch</u>ieve – su<u>ch</u> – **a<u>ch</u>e**– <u>ch</u>ose

d) st<u>ea</u>dy – w<u>ea</u>lthy – **sp<u>ea</u>r** – sp<u>e</u>ll – d<u>ea</u>f

e) **d<u>y</u>namic** – ma<u>y</u>be – pla<u>y</u> – tra<u>y</u> – cra<u>y</u>on

f) m<u>o</u>ther – bl<u>oo</u>d – <u>u</u>p – **t<u>oo</u>k** – b<u>u</u>s

4)   Tenses: Read the letter and circle the correct answer.   _____ / 6 P.

25th September

Dear Carrie,

Thank you very much for your letter. It was great to hear from you. I **left** / **was leaving** / **have left** [1] school in July. I **am** / **had been** / **was** [2] fed up with it and I **will want** / **was wanting** / **wanted** [3] to earn some money. I **have now worked** / **am now working** / **am now going to work** [4] for a newspaper in London. It's great.

Laura **have just left** / **has just left** / **just leaves** [5] school, too. She **goes** / **will go** / **is going** [6] to college now. I **didn't see** / **didn't saw** / **haven't seen** [7] her since **she starts** / **started** / **had started** [8] college. I heard that she **was looking** / **looked** / **has looked** [9] very different now. Casey **was wanting** / **had wanted** / **wanted** [10] to visit her last week but she **played** / **had been playing** / **was playing** [11] badminton with Sue. I wonder if Casey **is recognizing** / **didn't recognize** / **will recognize** [12] her when he finally sees her.

Bye for now, Love, Terry

**5)   In each group of three sentences, ONLY ONE IS CORRECT.
          Circle the CORRECT sentence.   _____ / 2 P.**

1.
   a) **You have to wear a helmet on the building site.**
   b) You might to wear a helmet on the building site.
   c) You mustn't have to wear a helmet on the building site.

2.
   a) It's dangerous. Travis not ought to climb that rock!
   b) **It's dangerous. Travis mustn't climb that rock!**
   c) It's dangerous. Travis shouldn't not climb that rock!

3.
   a) When I was five, I won't swim yet.
   b) **When I was five, I couldn't swim yet**
   c) When I was five, I had to swim yet.

4.
   a) Can I lend me one of your pens?
   b) Will you borrow me one of your pens?
   c) **May I borrow one of your pens?**

6) **Which sentence is NOT correct? Circle the INCORRECT sentence.**   _____ / 2 P.

1.
   a) We hardly ever see our grandma.
   b) We rarely see our grandma.
   c) We often ever see our grandma.

2.
   a) She walked very quickly.
   b) She walked very fast.
   c) She walked very fastly.

3.
   a) This is the baddest performance I've ever seen.
   b) This is the worst performance I've ever seen.
   c) This is the weakest performance I've ever seen.

4.
   a) Janet's a well writer.
   b) Janet can write well.
   c) Janet's good at writing.

7) **Which word or phrase completes the sentence? Write A, B or C in the gap.**   _____ / 2 P.

1. ___**C**___the pain in his knees, he finished the race.

   a) In spite   b) Although   c) Despite

2. Helen didn't seem upset ___**B**___ she had failed the exam.

   a) however   b) even though   c) in spite of

3. ___**A**___ the heavy rainfall last night, the road is currently flooded.

   a) Due to   b) Because to   c) Furthermore

4. I wanted to take a train to Paris ___**B**___ they're all fully booked.

   a) also   b) but   c) because

8)   **PREPOSITIONS: Cross out the mistake in each of the following sentences and write the correct word next to the sentence. There is only one mistake per sentence.**   _____ / 2 P.

Example: I had to get dressed ~~with~~ a hurry because I overslept. → _____**in**_____

1.   She's studying history on university. → **at**

2.   Hundreds of fans were dancing on the streets. → **in**

3.   My uncle insisted to paying for our lunch. → **on**

4.   Tomorrow, our babysitter will be looking for the children. → **after**

9)   **Choose the correct word to complete the sentence. Write A, B or C in the gap.**   _____ / 3 P.

1. _____**B**_____ people are emotional and easily hurt.

   a) sensible   b) sensitive   c) sentiment

2. He's a liar. He never _____**B**_____ the truth.

   a) says   b) tells   c) talks

3. You don't like jazz music, _____**B**_____

   a) is it?   b) do you?   c) have you?

4. There's _____**C**_____ sugar in my coffee.

   a) a lot   b) too many   c) too much

5. She _____**A**_____ stay at home tonight.

   a) 'd rather   b) 'd like   c) 'd better to

6. The man _____**A**_____ had called my name was my father.

   a) who   b) which   c) what

Part B - USE OF ENGLISH: _____ / 25 P.

Part C   WRITING

You are going to write a text of 130 – 150 words about the picture below. Your text must include the following:

- Describe where the woman is at, what the woman is wearing and what she is doing.
- Guess where the woman came from and why she is where she is now.
- Guess where she is going and what happens next.
- How does this picture make you feel and how do you relate to the image?

Add a word count.

Aufbau	1	
Inhalt	10	
Verknüpfungen	2	
Wortschatz	3	
Grammatik	3	
Rechtschreibung	3	
Part C - WRITING	**22**	

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Number of words: _____

Should you need more space to write your text, please ask for more paper.

WRITING Serie A - Bewertungsraster

L = Lernender

	0	1	2	3
Aufbau	Der Umfang entspricht nicht der Vorgabe. / Die Anzahl Wörter fehlt.	Der Umfang entspricht der Vorgabe (+/- 20 Wörter).		
Inhalt	Der L hat keine Informationen zum ersten Inhaltspunkt gegeben oder hat grundlegende Fehler gemacht, die die Aufgabe unverständlich machen.	Der L hat nur eine der drei geforderten Informationen korrekt beschrieben.	Der L hat zwei der drei geforderten Informationen korrekt beschrieben.	Der L hat alle drei geforderten Informationen korrekt beschrieben. Dies bedeutet, dass der L klar und präzise angibt, wo sich die Frau befindet, was sie trägt und was sie gerade tut.
	Der L gibt keine Antwort auf die Frage oder ist unverständlich.	Der L gibt eine Antwort, die eine Vermutung über den Ursprung der Frau oder den Grund für ihren aktuellen Standort darstellt. Die Antwort ist jedoch sehr vage und wenig überzeugend.	Der L gibt eine plausible Vermutung über den Ursprung der Frau und den Grund für ihren aktuellen Standort. Die Antwort ist schlüssig und überzeugend.	
	Der L gibt keine Antwort auf die Frage oder ist unverständlich.	Der L gibt eine Antwort, die eine Vermutung darüber enthält, wohin die Frau geht oder was als Nächstes passieren könnte. Die Antwort ist jedoch sehr vage und wenig überzeugend.	Der L gibt eine plausible Vermutung darüber ab, wohin die Frau geht und was als Nächstes passieren könnte. Die Antwort ist schlüssig und überzeugend.	
	Der L gibt keine Antwort auf die Frage oder gibt unverständliche oder nicht zusammenhängende Antworten, die keine Beziehung den eigenen Gefühlen herstellen.	Der L gibt eine sehr vage oder allgemeine Antwort, die keine tiefere Reflexion über die Gefühle oder die persönliche Beziehung zum Bild zeigt. Zum Beispiel könnte der L sagen, dass das Bild "interessant" ist, ohne weitere Details zu geben.	Der L gibt eine teilweise reflektierte Antwort, die auf einige Gefühle und persönliche Beziehungen zum Bild eingeht, aber nicht ausführlich ist oder die Antwort nicht gut begründet. Zum Beispiel könnte der L sagen, dass das Bild "traurig" macht, ohne die Gründe dafür zu erläutern.	Der L gibt eine tiefgründige und gut begründete Antwort auf die Frage. Die Antwort reflektiert, wie das Bild Emotionen auslöst und wie es persönliche Erlebnisse oder Gedanken des Ls anspricht. Der L kann detailliert beschreiben, welche Gefühle das Bild hervorruft und wie er sich persönlich damit verbunden fühlt.
Verknüpfungen	Der L verwendet rudimentäre "linking words" um einzelne Teile miteinander zu verbinden. (and, or, because…)	Der L verwendet einfache, abwechslungsreiche "linking words" um einzelne Teile miteinander zu verbinden. (since, although, however…)	Der L verwendet mehrere, auch komplexe, "linking words" um einzelne Teile miteinander zu verbinden. (nevertheless, in addition, furthermore…)	
Wortschatz	Der L verwendet einen sehr einfachen Wortschatz und benutzt manchmal unpassende Wörter.	Der L verwendet einen einfachen Wortschatz.	Der L verwendet einen alltäglichen Wortschatz. Weniger geläufige Ausdrücke kommen gelegentlich vor.	Der L verwendet einen breiten und passenden Wortschatz.
Grammatik	Der L verwendet die meisten grammatikalischen Strukturen unsicher.	Der L verwendet einfache grammatikalische Strukturen manchmal sicher.	Der L verwendet einfache grammatikalische Strukturen sicher.	Die Sätze sind grammatikalisch korrekt und weisen eine gewisse Komplexität auf.
Rechtschreibung	Rechtschreibfehler kommen oft vor und beeinflussen oft auch das Verständnis.	Rechtschreibfehler kommen oft vor und beeinflussen teilweise auch das Verständnis.	Rechtschreibfehler kommen vor, beeinflussen jedoch das Verständnis nicht.	Die meisten Wörter werden richtig geschrieben.

Part C – WRITING: _____ / 22 P.

Beispieltexte als Hilfe zur Bewertung

Hier sind drei Beispieltexte. Der Inhalt ist bei allen drei sehr ähnlich, aber Verknüpfungen und Wortschatz variieren stark (von Anfänger bis Fortgeschritten). Dabei steigt auch der Informationsgehalt der Texte und die Antworten werden somit überzeugender.

Text A:
There is a woman on a beach. She has a backpack and a yellow jacket. She has no shoes. She is looking at the sand.
I think she likes to travel. Maybe she was not happy in the city. So, she went to the beach. She likes the sea and the nature. She is calm and happy.
She wants to walk on the beach. She may see new things or people. She is not scared. She is having fun.
This picture makes me happy too. It makes me think of my dreams. I like to travel too. I am like the woman. She is strong and free. She does what she wants. (112 words)

Verknüpfungen: 0 Punkte, Wortschatz: 1 Punkt, Inhalt: überall 1 - 2 Punkte

Text B:
The picture shows a woman on a beach. She has a backpack, a yellow jacket and shorts. She is not wearing any shoes and she is looking at the sand dunes.
I think she is a traveller who likes to explore new places. Maybe she came from a big city and wanted to escape the noise and the stress. She decided to go to the beach because she loves the sea and the nature. She is enjoying the calm and the beauty of the scenery.
She is probably going to walk along the beach and see what she can find. Maybe she will meet some other travellers or some local people. Maybe she will discover something interesting or surprising.
This picture makes me feel happy and inspired. It reminds me of my own dreams and goals. I like to travel and see different things. I can relate to the woman because she is brave and independent. She is not afraid to try new things and have fun. (167 words)

Verknüpfungen: 1 Punkt, Wortschatz: 3 Punkte, Inhalt: überall die höchste Punktzahl

Text C:
In the picture, there is a woman who is standing on a beach. She is carrying a backpack and wearing a yellow jacket and shorts. She has no shoes on and she is gazing at the sand dunes.
I suppose she is a traveller who enjoys exploring new places. Perhaps she came from a big city where she felt bored and stressed. Therefore, she chose to go to the beach because she is fond of the sea and the nature. She is appreciating the quiet and the beauty of the landscape.
She is likely to walk along the beach and see what she can discover. For instance, she might meet some other travellers or some local people. Alternatively, she might find something interesting or surprising.
This picture makes me feel happy and inspired. It reminds me of my own dreams and goals. I like to travel and see different things. I can relate to the woman because she is brave and independent. She is not afraid to try new things and have fun. (173 words)

Verknüpfungen: 2 Punkte, Wortschatz: 3 Punkte, Inhalt: überall die höchste Punktzahl