



KANTON AARGAU

**DEPARTEMENT
BILDUNG, KULTUR UND SPORT**
Abteilung Berufsbildung und Mittelschule

Sektion Mittelschule

MITTELSCHULEN AARGAU

**AUFNAHMEPRÜFUNG FACHMITTELSCHULE,
WIRTSCHAFTSMITTELSCHULE UND INFORMATIKMITTELSCHULE**

Englisch

Aufgaben 2024

Aufnahmeprüfung

an die Fachmittelschule, Wirtschaftsmittelschule und Informatikmittelschule
des Kantons Aargau 2024

ENGLISCH

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 Us' 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 from across 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. can be recognised 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 never embedded in 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.			
2. The term "Fake News" was first used about a political story.			
3. It is easy to spot a fake new website because the address is obviously not real.			
4. Some people say that Google Reverse Image search is not trustworthy.			
5. You will always find only true stories on news sites that you know and trust.			
6. Sharing a fake news story spreads more misinformation.			

**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 is something that is designed to look real but isn't.
2. If you someone with messages or information, you give them so much that it is difficult to deal with it all.
3. If something is , it is not obvious and it is difficult to notice.
4. A is a fact or event in nature or society, especially one that is not fully understood.
5. If you are , you are tricked into believing something that is not true.
6. If you are about something, you are confident that it is true or correct.
7. If something is to something else, the two things have nothing to do with each other.
8. A 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 _____ opened for business two months ago.
(AGENT)
- b) There are several _____ species living in the rainforest, which still need to be discovered. (KNOW)
- c) The documents that were stolen were highly _____. (CONFIDENCE)
- d) The submarine had gone down to a _____ of 3,000 metres before communications broke off. (DEEP)
- e) The money that tourists spend is _____ to the economy. (VITALITY)
- f) He answered her questions _____ 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) meat – seat – sit – bean – me
- b) food – rude – wood – nude – student
- c) chapter – achieve – such – ache – chose
- d) steady – wealthy – spear – spell – deaf
- e) dynamic – maybe – play – tray – crayon
- f) mother – blood – up – took – bus

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 at the time. 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 never climb that rock!

3.

- a) When I was five, I hadn'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?

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. → _____
2. Hundreds of fans were dancing on the streets. → _____
3. My uncle insisted to paying for our lunch. → _____
4. Tomorrow, our babysitter will be looking for the children. → _____

9) Choose the correct word to complete the sentence. Write A, B or C in the gap.

_____ / 3 P.

1. _____ people are emotional and easily hurt.
a) sensible b) sensitive c) sentiment
2. He's a liar. He never _____ the truth.
a) says b) tells c) talks
3. You don't like jazz music, _____
a) don't you? b) do you? c) have you?
4. There's _____ sugar in my coffee.
a) a lot b) too many c) too much
5. She _____ stay at home tonight.
a) 'd rather b) 'd like c) 'd better to
6. The man _____ 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?

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

Add a word count.



