

**Aufnahmeprüfung / Eignungstest Englisch, 03. Juli 2010**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Since the discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus in the year 1492 America has been the destination for many immigrants from all over the world. Every immigrant had his or her individual reasons for leaving their home country, however, many of them can be divided into the following categories: some came because they were poor and hoped to get their own land, others fled from political oppression or religious persecution. Others tried to escape war or famine. Yet, as different as their motives might have been, all the immigrants shared a common dream – that their life in the New World would be better than the one they had left behind.

At first mainly people from Western European countries came to what is today the USA. These immigrants left their old lives behind, soon mixed with each other and adopted a new, American way of life. In that way a new people, the Americans were created. The myth of America as a melting pot was born. Later immigrants didn't mix so well, for a variety of reasons. These immigrants wanted to keep their ethnic identities and hold on to their traditions. That is why the USA is today a truly multinational society, you can find people from all over the world there who have kept their cultural and ethnic identities but are still Americans inside. For this reason the term “melting pot” is not used anymore to describe American society, today the metaphor “salad bowl” is preferred, because, as in a salad, each ingredient can still be seen and distinguished from the others.

**I. Questions on the Text**

**20 BE**

*Answer the following questions in your own words as far as appropriate.*

1) Which different reasons for coming to the United States are mentioned?

What do all immigrants have in common?

(10)

2) Explain the difference between the “melting pot” and the “salad bowl”. Which one is better suited to describe American society today?

(10)

**Comment**

**20 BE**

*Write a personal comment of about 80 words on the following topic:*

“Immigration – good or bad for a country?”

## II. Grammar – The American Dream

20 BE

*Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in brackets.*

Britta Müller, an exchange student from Germany and her American friend Judy

\_\_\_\_\_ (to sit) in a café in Boston at the moment.

Britta \_\_\_\_\_ (extreme /to be interested) in the history of immigration to America and wants Judy to tell her all about it.

**Judy:** Well, Britta, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/to know) much but I hope, I \_\_\_\_\_ (can/ to help) you: A religious group from England, the Pilgrims, \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) among the first people to arrive in America. After they \_\_\_\_\_ (to live) in Holland for 12 years, they \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ to want) to stay there any longer. So they \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to America, the land of their dreams on a small ship, the Mayflower.

While they \_\_\_\_\_ (to travel) a terrible storm \_\_\_\_\_ (to begin).

**Britta:** Oh God, did they make it to the land of their dreams?

**Judy:** Yes, but if they \_\_\_\_\_ (not / have) such a brave captain, their ship \_\_\_\_\_ (to sink)!

**Britta:** \_\_\_\_\_ (what / they / to do) after their arrival?

**Judy:** After their arrival they \_\_\_\_\_ (to teach) how to grow corn, hunt and fish by the Indians.

By the way, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to meet) Professor Higgins from Harvard University tomorrow. He is the man in Boston \_\_\_\_\_ (who / which) knows everything about the pilgrims.

**Britta:** Wow, Professor Higgins, he's \_\_\_\_\_ (good) historian I \_\_\_\_\_ (ever / to hear of).

Up to now, I \_\_\_\_\_ (never / to read) a \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting) history book than his!

**Judy:** Well, Britta then you should really come ....

### III. Listening Comprehension - A Classroom Discussion about Globalization

20 BE

Read all the questions and answers carefully. Then listen to the text. It will be played to you twice.

Tick (✓) the correct answers. In some cases more than one answer can be correct. Be careful, not every part of the conversation is necessary to complete the task.

- Girl 1 (Laura) thinks globalisation is good because ...
  - we can go wherever we want.
  - especially in summer there is a lot of food in supermarkets from all over the world
  - people can buy everything.
  
- Girl 2 (Jamila) says that
  - all places around the world are similar to each other.
  - she likes going to another country because there are the same things as at home.
  - it's a pity that there are not enough fast food restaurants and mobile phone shops in other countries.
  
- Boy 2 (Barack) says that
  - countries shouldn't lose their own culture totally.
  - slowly the culture in different parts of the world is becoming more and more similar.
  - differences between the cultures are disappearing very fast.
  
- Girl 3 thinks that
  - the individual culture of countries will get lost if they wear the same jeans or eat the same vegetables.
  - all countries should have the same history and language.
  - if different countries share parts of one culture they are able to understand each other better.
  
- When boy 3 visited Germany
  - his knowledge of German was very low.
  - he didn't like his exchange partner because they didn't like the same music.
  - his English was as bad as his exchange partner's German.
  
- Boy 4 (Mark) His opinion on globalisation is that
  - it is probably of no advantage for poor countries.
  - it's good for the USA because they control the world with their huge army.
  - multinational companies control the rich countries.
  
- Girl 5 (Laura)
  - doesn't like that workers in poor countries have to work long and stay poor.
  - doesn't like that firms export from poor countries to rich ones.
  - thinks that firms produce in poor countries because they don't have to pay high wages.
  
- Girl 6 says that
  - the situation of developing countries will improve.
  - people in industrialized countries do the work but the developing countries need these jobs.
  - in the future the problems of developing countries will grow.

## Erwartungshorizont zum Fragenteil:

1)

- some came because they were poor and hoped to get their own land
- others fled from political oppression or religious persecution
- others tried to escape war or famine
- all the immigrants shared a common dream – that their life in the New World would be better than the one they had left behind.

2)

melting pot:

- mainly people from Western European countries
- left their old lives behind, soon mixed with each other and adopted a new, American way of life
- In that way a new people, the Americans were created

salad bowl:

- later immigrants didn't mix so well, for a variety of reasons
- these immigrants wanted to keep their ethnic identities and hold on to their traditions
- USA is today a truly multinational society: you can find people from all over the world there who have kept their cultural and ethnic identities but are still Americans inside

today:

- today the metaphor "salad bowl" is preferred
- as in a salad, each ingredient can still be seen and distinguished from the others

## Erwartungshorizont zum Grammatikteil der Aufnahmeprüfung

Britta Müller, an exchange student from Germany and her American friend Judy are sitting (1) in a café in Boston at the moment. Britta is extremely interested (1,5) in the history of immigration to America and wants Judy to tell her all about it.

Judy: Well, Britta, I don't know (1) much but I hope, I can help / I will be able to help (1) you: A religious group from England, the Pilgrims, were (1) among the first people to arrive in America. After they had lived (1) in Holland for 12 years, they didn't want (1) to stay there any longer. So they went (1) to America, the land of their dreams on a small ship, the Mayflower. While they were traveling/were travelling (1) a terrible storm began (1).

Britta: Oh God, did they make it to the land of their dreams?

Judy: Yes, but if they hadn't had (1) such a brave captain, their ship would have sunk! (1)

Britta: What did they do (1) after their arrival?

Judy: After their arrival they were taught (1) how to grow corn, hunt and fish by the Indians.

By the way, I am meeting (1) Professor Higgins from Harvard University tomorrow. He is the man in Boston who (1/2) knows everything about the pilgrims.

Britta: Wow, Professor Higgins, he's the best (1) historian I have ever heard of (1) Up to now, I have never read (1) a more interesting (1) history book than his!

Judy: Well, Britta then you should really come ....

Fehlerbewertung:

Rechtschreibung: -1/2

Grammatik: -1 (Zeiten, Erkennen Adverb/Adjektiv)

Stellung des Adverbs: -1/2

## Erwartungshorizont Listening Comprehension

- 3) Girl 1 (Laura) thinks globalisation is good because ...  
[ ] we can go wherever we want.  
[ ] especially in summer there is a lot of food in supermarkets from all over the world  
[x] people can buy everything.
- 4) Girl 2 (Jamila) says that  
[x] all places around the world are similar to each other.  
[ ] she likes going to another country because there are the same things as at home.  
[ ] it's a pity that there are not enough fast food restaurants and mobile phone shops in other countries.
- 5) Boy 2 (Barack) says that  
[x] countries shouldn't lose their own culture totally.  
[x] slowly the culture in different parts of the world is becoming more and more similar.  
[ ] differences between the cultures are disappearing very fast.
- 6) Girl 3 thinks that  
[ ] the individual culture of countries will get lost if they wear the same jeans or eat the same vegetables.  
[ ] all countries should have the same history and language.  
[x] if different countries share parts of one culture they are able to understand each other better.
- 7) When boy 3 visited Germany  
[x] his knowledge of German was very low.  
[ ] he didn't like his exchange partner because they didn't like the same music.  
[ ] his English was as bad as his exchange partner's German.
- 8) Boy 4 (Mark) His opinion on globalisation is that  
[x] it is probably of no advantage for poor countries.  
[ ] it's good for the USA because they control the world with their huge army.  
[ ] multinational companies control the rich countries.
- 9) Girl 5 (Laura)  
[x] doesn't like that workers in poor countries have to work long and stay poor.  
[ ] doesn't like that firms export from poor countries to rich ones.  
[x] thinks that firms produce in poor countries because they don't have to pay high wages.
- 10) Girl 6 says that  
[x] the situation of developing countries will improve.  
[ ] people in industrialized countries do the work but the developing countries need these jobs.  
[ ] in the future the problems of developing countries will grow.