



Kanton Zürich  
Bildungsdirektion



# Aufnahmeprüfung 2018 für die Berufsmaturitätsschulen des Kantons Zürich

**Englisch**

**Serie: A<sub>1</sub>**

**Dauer: 30 Minuten**

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Hilfsmittel: keine

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Vorname: \_\_\_\_\_

Adresse: \_\_\_\_\_

Nummer (ohne KV-Schulen): \_\_\_\_\_

Maximal erreichbare Punktzahl:	50	Punkte	Ergebnis	
- Textverständnis	15	Punkte	.....	Punkte
- Textproduktion	15	Punkte	.....	Punkte
- Sprachbetrachtung	20	Punkte	.....	Punkte

**Erreichte Punktzahl** ..... **Punkte**

**Prüfungsnote (auf halbe Noten gerundet)** .....

Die Expertin / der Experte:

.....

## TASK 1 READING

### Inside the world of China's 'overtime dogs'

Andree Wu has only been a trainee at Shanghai start-up Yitu Technology for a couple of months, but already feels at home. The atmosphere is cozy, she says, with a piano for spontaneous music breaks and a fridge stocked with drinks and snacks. Every day, there's homemade soup prepared by the office cook. And for the employees in the Research & Development department who have to work late, which is most nights, there's a free "night snack" delivery at 10pm, along with a small loft with beds for snoozing.

Wu, who works in the business and sales team, frequently works long hours, from 9.30am to 9.30pm. On the day I visited her office, she was so sleepy after lunch, she went to the loft for a nap. But Wu isn't complaining. "Everyone wants to finish their work before leaving the office," Wu says. "People work hard to create their own value. We have a lot of things to do but we don't have that many employees, so everyone is wearing several hats."

Long working hours are a way of life in China, no matter what the industry. According to one estimate by a researcher at Beijing Normal University, Chinese workers work an average of 2,000-2,200 working hours each year – far higher than their counterparts in the United States (1,790 hours per year), Germany (1,371) and even Japan (1,719). And a 2014 study of Chinese working hours suggested that the country's work culture could even be holding it back as an international powerhouse. Lai Desheng, the head of the business school at Beijing Normal University, said that shorter working hours cannot only improve productivity and the health of employees, but "will also help to accelerate the economic change from 'made in China' to 'made by China'."

Rather than follow this advice, however, Chinese start-ups are getting workers to put in more hours than ever. Late-night meals are one thing, but some firms, like the cloud computing company BaishanCloud, have reportedly even installed bunk beds so workers can nap during the day or stay the night. Many start-ups follow the example of tech giants like Alibaba, where employees put up tents to sleep near the company the nights before the biggest online shopping day of the year; and Huawei, which became known in its early days for its so-called "mattress culture," a term used to describe the thin mattresses that engineers kept under their desks for when they had to work late.

Adapted from: <http://www.bbc.com/capital/story/20160825>

### TASK 1a

- Read the text and then decide if the following statements are **True (T)** or **False (F)**.
- If there is not enough information to answer *True* or *False*, choose **Doesn't say (DS)**.

**Example:**

Text: Sarah is in her twenties.                    T     **(F)**     DS

Statement: Sarah is 18 years old.

- |   |   |   |    |
|---|---|---|----|
| 1. Andree Wu likes her new workplace even if she has to bring her own food.   | T | F | DS |
| 2. There are beds at Yitu Technology in case some employees feel the need to sleep.   | T | F | DS |
| 3. Andree Wu often needs to work about 12 hours a day.  | T | F | DS |
| 4. Andree Wu says that she has to work late because her employer makes her stay until the work is done.                       | T | F | DS |
| 5. Everyone at Yitu Technology has to do several jobs as the employers do not want to hire more people.                       | T | F | DS |
| 6. It is part of Chinese culture to work a lot.   | T | F | DS |
| 7. On average people in Germany work less than people in America.   | T | F | DS |
| 8. Lai Desheng believes that shorter working hours would cut the workers' productivity.                                       | T | F | DS |
| 9. Chinese start-up firms follow the example of Alibaba rather than Mr Desheng because they don't like Mr Desheng.            | T | F | DS |
| 10. Huawei invented the phrase 'mattress culture' because they had a room full of mattresses where the employees could sleep. | T | F | DS |

Points: \_\_\_\_/10

### TASK 1b

- Read the text and find the underlined word matching the synonym.
- If the word you need is a verb write the **infinitive** of the verb, if it is a plural noun, write the **singular** of the noun.

**Example:**

The king arrived at the party.

Synonym: come

Word in text: arrive

Synonym:

Word in text:

- |                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1. to fill                     | to _____ |
| 2. a fellow, an equivalent     | _____    |
| 3. recommendation, information | _____    |
| 4. assessment, evaluation      | _____    |
| 5. to quicken                  | to _____ |

Points: \_\_\_\_/5



## TASK 2 WRITING

**Describe an important event in your life. Why was it so important?  
Write a short text of about 60 words.**

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**Content:** \_\_\_\_/3

**Vocabulary:** \_\_\_\_/6

**Grammar:** \_\_\_\_/6

**Points:** \_\_\_\_/15

### TASK 3

Complete the text with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets or with a suitable word/phrase if no word is given.

**Example:** *I haven't met any (some) of my friends yet.*

1. How \_\_\_\_\_ time is left of this awful train ride?
2. Your shoes are not as nice \_\_\_\_\_ my shoes.
3. You've seen Pavarotti singing, \_\_\_\_\_ you?
4. He will feel sick, if he \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) the whole bag of candies.
5. We have a new student in our class. He is an excellent pupil. He works very \_\_\_\_\_ (good).
6. My grandfather lives in Spain. I haven't seen him \_\_\_\_\_ a long time.
7. Last week while I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) Netflix there was a power failure. Everything went dark. Afterwards I had to read a book.
8. When we lived in Scotland we had a cellar with hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_ (mouse).
9. The love of my life makes me feel really great. I've never \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) like this before.
10. My aunt bought a beautiful new house. She is very proud of it and gives all her friends a detailed \_\_\_\_\_ (describe) of the estate.

**Points: \_\_\_\_\_/10**

## TASK 4

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. The words need not be the same.

**Example:**

0. *She is a vegetarian*

*She doesn't eat any meat.*

1. Why don't we ask John to help us?  
How about \_\_\_\_\_ John to help us?
2. India produces a lot of tea.  
A lot of tea \_\_\_\_\_ in India.
3. These iPads belong to us.  
These are \_\_\_\_\_ iPads.
4. Tom left for work this morning. Now he is still there.  
Tom \_\_\_\_\_ at work since this morning.
5. The person over there worked in the USA in 2017.  
That is the man \_\_\_\_\_ worked in the USA in 2017.
6. He studied for his exams and I cooked dinner for him.  
While he \_\_\_\_\_ for his exams, I was cooking dinner for him.
7. Salvador Dali was an excellent painter.  
Salvador Dali painted \_\_\_\_\_.
8. We always bought books when I was young.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ buy books when I was young.
9. They didn't go to see the musical, only the play.  
They \_\_\_\_\_ to see the play and not the musical.
10. People think that Chinese is more difficult to learn than any other language.  
People think that Chinese is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult language to learn.

**Points: \_\_\_\_\_/10**