



Kanton Zürich
Bildungsdirektion



Aufnahmeprüfung 2019 für die Berufsmaturitätsschulen des Kantons Zürich

Englisch

Serie: B₂

Dauer: 30 Minuten

Hilfsmittel: keine

Name: _____

Vorname: _____

Strasse und Nummer: _____

Postleitzahl und Wohnort: _____

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

Get smart! How a 90s bus pass transformed London travel

An orderly queue formed at Harrow station in north-west London, with staff wearing bright yellow sweatshirts reading “Get Smart” handing out flyers to commuters eager to get their hands on the innovation: the revolutionary contactless smartcard.

When the Harrow bus experiment got under way in February 1994, it proposed a radical new means of getting around the city. Paper tickets with a magnetic stripe had been in use across London’s transport network since the 1960s – and are still used on the national rail network today. The Harrow bus experiment lasted nearly two years and was the largest of its kind in the world, with nearly 18,000 smartcards issued at a cost of £2 million – equivalent to roughly £3.3 million today.

“Smartcard is at the forefront of electronic ticketing, and transport operators all over the world are taking a keen interest in the benefits it can bring,” the London transport minister, Steven Norris, announced at the launch. That same technology went on to inform the city’s iconic Oyster card, which celebrates its 15th anniversary this year. The new smartcard could be used on 235 buses running on 21 routes across north-west London. Harrow was chosen as the ideal location in which to test the new technology because it had an independent and widely-used bus network. Harrow’s many routes were serviced by only six bus garages, which streamlined the installation of new smartcard readers in the busses.

Speed was a key advantage of the smartcard technology because bus drivers no longer had to check tickets – a beep and a green light from the card reader confirmed validity. Passengers could renew their smartcards at one of 75 participating newsagents or the 19 Underground stations in the Harrow area. Altogether, this had the effect of reducing boarding times and operating costs for the agency, meaning fewer, more efficient buses could offer the same frequency of service. Since those first experiments in the 90s, smart ticketing has become the norm, with hundreds of schemes around the world.

Although London was at the forefront of testing the technology, it was overtaken by Seoul and Hong Kong in rolling it out, with UPass introduced in 1996 and Octopus in 1997 respectively. Chicago also beat London to launch a smartcard that could hold both pay-as-you-go value and season passes in 2002. The Oyster card was eventually launched in 2003, but uptake was slow until 2005. The innovations have continued, with contactless bank cards accepted on buses since 2012 and the rest of the system since 2014. Mobile payment was introduced in 2016.

<https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2018/aug/28/harrow-bus-trial-contactless-passes-london-travel-smartcard>

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. The people who were queuing for smartcards at Harrow Station were wearing yellow pullovers. | T | F | DS |
| 2. When taking a train in England you are still using the same type of ticket that was used in the 1960s. | T | F | DS |
| 3. As the trial cost £2 million it was too expensive and not considered successful. | T | F | DS |
| 4. London's Oyster card is based on the same technology as first used in Harrow. | T | F | DS |
| 5. The new smartcard could be used on any buses travelling across London. | T | F | DS |
| 6. All the buses that had to have a smartcard reader installed were located in one central depot. | T | F | DS |
| 7. Buses were now quicker because it took the driver less time to know if the passenger's ticket was valid. | T | F | DS |
| 8. Now that boarding times were reduced, they also reduced the frequency of service. | T | F | DS |
| 9. Seoul only launched the UPass after testing it first. | T | F | DS |
| 10. Since London's introduction of the Oyster card in 2003, they have introduced even newer technology. | T | F | DS |

Points: ____/10

TASK 1b

- Read the text and match each synonym listed below with one of the underlined words from the text.
- 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:

Text: The king was very popular.
 Definition: liked or enjoyed by a large number of people popular

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| 1. simplify | to _____ |
| 2. to introduce | to _____ |
| 3. impatient, excited | _____ |
| 4. standard | _____ |
| 5. company | _____ |

Points: ____/5

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. She started her job last week and I have to admit that she works extremely _____ (good).
2. I'm going to turn 16 in a month so I will give a big party and all my friends will get an _____ (invite).
3. Two weeks ago while I _____ (visit) my grandmother she told me about her first love.
4. I go to England every year. Last time I _____ (go) there three months ago.
5. How _____ money do you earn in your job?
6. My friend has a very big family. He has a wife and 12 _____ (child).
7. You haven't been to London, _____ you?
8. My mother has been working in Berlin since last spring so I haven't seen her _____ a long time.
9. She will marry Justin Bieber next year, if he _____ (have) time.
10. Your dress is as nice _____ my dress.

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 vegetarian*

She doesn't eat any meat.

1. Without building permission, you are not allowed to add rooms to your house.
You _____ add rooms to your house without a building permission.
2. Our dog slept so the cat stole his bone.
The cat stole our dog's bone while he _____.
3. The future of Ireland after Brexit is not clear yet.
In Ireland, they do not know what _____ happen in future after Brexit.
4. I cannot wait to get my first car.
I am really looking forward _____ my first car.
5. Jenny informed her brother about her news when she bumped into him.
On bumping into her brother, Jenny informed _____ about her news.
6. Jolina and Janosch both have blue eyes.
Jolina has blue eyes and _____ does Janosch.
7. My dad asked me about dinner.
My dad asked: " _____ had dinner yet?"
8. We have the smallest number of trees in our garden.
Everybody else has _____ trees in their garden than we do.
9. They built many skyscrapers in Dubai in a very short time.
In Dubai many skyscrapers _____ in a very short time.
10. Ireland has a large number of lakes.
Ireland has _____ lakes.

Points: _____/10