



Kanton Zürich  
Bildungsdirektion



# Aufnahmeprüfung 2018 für die Berufsmaturitätsschulen des Kantons Zürich

**Englisch**

**Serie: B<sub>2</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

### What's the least stressful way to commute?

According to recent research, cycling to work can reduce your risk of early death by 40%. But if avoiding an early end isn't enough to get you on a bike, there's also a more immediate benefit – if you travel to work by bike, you will feel less stressed and be more productive at work. A study last week in the *International Journal of Workplace Health Management* found that, for the first 45 minutes of work, employees who cycled in had less stress than those who travelled by car. And how stressed you feel early in the morning is apparently a strong indicator for how you will feel throughout the day. The authors say it “can shape how the following events are experienced, interpreted and acted upon”.

It may seem absurd that a reduction in stress levels can be reached by biking to work if you think about how this enjoyable activity can be ruined by air pollution and heavy traffic. But think about it: it could be that other ways of travelling to work are even worse. The study was small and was done in Montreal with 123 employees of an IT-company, 25 of the test persons were cyclists. This is actually more than the country's national average – only 6% of Canadians cycle to work. In Britain about 4% of commutes are on bikes. In contrast, in Copenhagen, which has prioritised cycling so that no car or bus can travel faster through the city than a bike, about 40% of commuter trips are by bike.

Regardless of injuries and pollution, the result of the risk-benefit-analysis for cycling clearly shows the advantage of pedalling as much as possible. A study from the *UK Biobank* asked 264,377 people to record how they travelled to work. During the five years of the study, those people who travelled to work by bike were less likely than any other commuters to die of anything. Walking to work reduced heart disease but not dying from cancer, and benefits were only seen at more than six miles a week.

Studies show that, although cars are the favourite way to travel to work because they provide freedom and control, driving in heavy traffic and having to concentrate is stressful. Research shows that cycling wins out because commutes by bike are experienced as more interesting and exciting. Cycling isn't always practicable – but some research suggests a third of people who use their car to work live within a comfortable cycling distance. And the benefits of a cycling commute can also be felt after the journey home.

adapted from an article on <https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle> published on 17 July 2017





### 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. The spectators of the football match were mostly \_\_\_\_\_ (man).
2. I apologize, my mother and I are very sick so \_\_\_\_\_ of us can come to your party.
3. Wow, what a bargain! These are the \_\_\_\_\_ expensive shoes I have ever bought.
4. Two years ago I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Canada to learn English at a university there.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ (construct) of a suspension bridge like the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco is quite amazing.
6. Supergirl has a proud smile. She is smiling \_\_\_\_\_ (proud).
7. You went to the party last Friday, \_\_\_\_\_ you?
8. He will be very happy when he \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) this test.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (text) on the cell phone when my mother called.
10. Usually I don't have to take as \_\_\_\_\_ tests as today!

**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. The students listened and the teacher instructed.  
While the students \_\_\_\_\_, the teacher was instructing.
2. My mother is unhappy whenever I get home late.  
If I get home late, my mother \_\_\_\_\_ be unhappy.
3. There wasn't much traffic in the Gotthard tunnel this summer.  
There weren't \_\_\_\_\_ cars in the Gotthard tunnel this summer.
4. Holland produces the famous Gouda Cheese.  
The famous Gouda Cheese \_\_\_\_\_ in Holland.
5. This year Gatlin ran faster than all the others in the men's 100m.  
This year Gatlin was \_\_\_\_\_ runner in the men's 100m.
6. He didn't catch the virus until the next day.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ the virus the next day.
7. Peter hated reading when he was young but now he loves it.  
Peter \_\_\_\_\_ hate reading when he was young but now he loves it.
8. Our sportspeople had lots of success in this year's competitions.  
Our sportspeople were very \_\_\_\_\_ in this year's competitions.
9. Athletes mustn't take any drugs.  
Athletes \_\_\_\_\_ to take any drugs.
10. He has plans to travel to Australia next year.  
He is \_\_\_\_\_ travel to Australia next year.

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