

**Bachelor Englische Philologie (Kernfach, 60 LP, 30 LP) /
Grundschulpädagogik mit Wahlpflichtstudienfach Englisch / Angewandte
Nordamerikastudien (Kernfach im Kombi-Bachelor) / Nordamerikastudien
(Mono-Bachelor, 60 LP im Kombi-Bachelor)**

Hinweise für Studienbewerber*innen zum

Sprachtest Englisch

Der Sprachtest Englisch wird **am PC** durchgeführt. Den genauen Ort entnehmen Sie bitte den Informationen zu Testterminen und -anmeldung.

Der Sprachtest bezieht sich allein auf die praktische Sprachbeherrschung und erfordert daher keinerlei inhaltliche Vorbereitung.

Testdauer: 125 Minuten (+ 5-10 Minuten Einführung in den Test) Testteile:

- **Leseverständnistest (ca. 40 Min)**
- **Hörverständnistest (ca. 35 Min)**
- **Grammatiktest (ca. 30 Min)**
- **Schreibtest (ca. 20 Min)**

Die folgenden **Aufgabenbeispiele** können nur bedingt den Schwierigkeitsgrad des gesamten Tests wiedergeben und sollen in erster Linie eine gewisse Vorstellung vom Testformat vermitteln.

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Information regarding the entrance test for English

The language test will be done **on computers**. Please see the information on the website about where and when the test will take place.

The language test is designed to assess language use only. This means no content-based preparation is needed beforehand.

Test length: 125 minutes (+ 5-10 minutes of practice questions).

The test consists of the following parts:

- **Reading comprehension of about 40 minutes**
- **Listening comprehension of about 35 minutes**
- **Grammar and vocabulary of about 30 minutes**
- **Writing of about 20 minutes**

The rest of this document provides examples of some of the exercises that appear in the test. Please bear in mind these do not accurately demonstrate the difficulty of the test and serve only to help familiarise you with how some of the exercises work.

Reading comprehension

Two of these sentences are missing from the text below. One does not fit. Decide which two belong and where each one fits (positions A-D).

1. He painted it between 1503 and 1506 using a special technique called *sfumato*.
2. The Louvre, located in Paris, is one of the world's most famous museums.
3. Leonardo da Vinci was a famous artist, scientist, and inventor of the Renaissance period.

A

Born in 1452 in Vinci, Italy, he was curious about many things, including art, anatomy, and engineering. But it was art that he became most famous for.

B

One of his most famous paintings is the *Mona Lisa*, a portrait of Lisa Gherardini, the wife of a merchant from Florence.

C

This technique makes the colors blend smoothly and gives the face a soft look. Some believe he painted it not just for money but also to study human expression and beauty.

Solutions:

Sentence 1 should go in position C
Sentence 2 does not fit anywhere
Sentence 3 should go in position A

Reading Comprehension

Read the text. Then look at the questions following it and decide which answers are correct. There is always only one correct answer to each question.

By the time I realized what I was doing, I had already been doing it for years. It was the stories that pulled me in. Long, meandering threads about a loving brother who spent his life raising his younger sister, teaching her to obsess over the Knicks, only to lose her to cancer in her 20s. An anonymous postcard from a woman who thanked her former teacher for giving a speech that saved her life when she was in high school. How long a chocolate lava cake might stave off a breakup.

I read them regularly, like teeny tiny true soap operas, meted out in the dribs and drabs of social posts. Even when my own life was busy and overwhelming, I was eager for updates. Comments sections are notorious cesspools, but here, in these uncommonly wholesome online spaces — weight-loss forums, cooking sites, accounts that shared anonymous secrets — they were often joyful and encouraging. Folks openly rooted for one another. They commended the brother who gave his sister a better life. They said it's never too late to tell teachers what they meant to you.

In these corners of the internet, I found genuine encouragement. I came back to these forums over and over, even if I opted to not post anything on them myself. Even when I have something nice to say, I'd rather not say anything at all.

Four years into the practice, I discovered I was lurking: Aside from sharing snapshots with friends on a private Instagram page, I was consuming strangers' social media content without ever posting or commenting myself. You would think a person who relied on and took joy from these conversations would contribute to them — would report that she, too, made the chocolate lava cake in tin cans. But no. Even as I delight in others' connecting over the internet, I remain a confirmed lurker. I'll hit a heart icon and contribute to a like count, but I find the public nature of social media participation to be too performative for me. In the online world, where anyone can put themselves onstage, I'm happy to sit in the audience and clap.

I started lurking at a time when I was working two in-office jobs, writing freelance stories on the side and going back and forth between my apartment in San Francisco and my then-boyfriend's house in Oakland. I never had enough time for anything — including working out or meal prepping. Consequently, it felt as if the walls of my pants were closing in. So, I cracked open the WeightWatchers app.

Alongside tools used to track diet and exercise was something that I didn't expect: a sort of in-app Instagram, open only to members. By that point, the shine of social media had worn off for me. I was over the feelings of comparison, the troublesome echo chambers. But Connect, as the platform was called, was something else.

Unlike my other feeds, it was not a pool of people I knew because they fell into my geographic region, field of work or socioeconomic class. These were people united by a common problem. The coastal elites, farmers in the Midwest, Floridians, doctors, former college athletes. People who loved Trump. People who hated him. People who really wanted to remind you that we were only supposed to be talking about weight loss. It was a community teeming with random people I would probably never meet in real life, telling stories about trying to do their best — and cheerleaders in the comments who were right there with them.

Connect turned out to be a gateway drug. I would find myself digging into the comments on Humans of New York, an Instagram account that chronicles the lives of the city's dwellers, as well as following long threads of comments at the ends of online recipes.

In the real world, lurking is a sinister thing, a behavior associated with creeps and stalkers. But online, amid the "sound on" Instagram story stickers, invitations to "sound off" in the comments and loud self-promotional posts, lurking feels a lot more like listening. Social media platforms encourage us to make "friends," and reward us for posting regularly and creating as much content as we can spew out. They make a commodity out of human interaction, and can amplify controversial topics that encourage bad behavior. When strangers share real stories about their lives, maybe one of the least intrusive things to do is not offer advice or platitudes, but to quietly lurk and listen. Even when I have something nice to say, I'd rather not say anything at all.

Craig, Elise. *The New York Times Magazine*, 9 May 2023.

1. Which one of these would be the most appropriate title for the text?

- a) Digital Voyeurism: Unveiling Online Lurking
- b) The Secret Pleasures of Lurking Online
- c) An Exploration of Passive Engagement: Observing and Learning Through Online Lurking

2. A lurker in this context is...

- a) someone who enjoys reading about people's problems.
- b) a person who enjoys engaging with others by commenting.
- c) an interested and encouraging observer.

3. The author realized she was a lurker...

- a) when she became more interested in other people's lives than giving details about her own.
- b) when she noticed she had been reading a lot without posting.
- c) when her busy lifestyle meant she no longer had time to write comments online.

4. The author likes reading the comments sections in weight-loss forums and on cooking sites because...

- a) they are written by people with similar interests to her.
- b) she enjoys reading the advice people give each other.
- c) they are not full of hate comments.

Solutions:

- b) The Secret Pleasures of Lurking Online
- c) an interested and encouraging observer.
- b) when she noticed she had been reading a lot without posting.
- c) they are not full of hate comments.

Listening Comprehension

1.

An anthropologist is talking about people's preferences for using the left or right hand. They talk about these three things, but which one is the main point of the talk?

- a) As humans developed, right-handedness became dominant.
- b) Tool design and cave art reveal hand dominance in ancient people.
- c) Global data suggests that right hand dominance developed early.

2.

Three of the following things are explicitly mentioned by the speaker. Two are not. Mark the three that are mentioned.

- a) Early humans left written records.
- b) Chipping on stones tell us people were both left and right-handed.
- c) Right-handed painters found it easier to draw people facing right.
- d) Prehistoric people were equally left and right-handed.
- e) Right-handedness became dominant before humans spread across the globe.

Text of the audio:

Anthropologists have put together the little they know about the history of left-handedness and right-handedness from indirect evidence. Early humans didn't leave written records, but they did leave artefacts and pictures. For example, Stone Age axes were made from stones that were carefully chipped away to form sharp cutting edges, and on some of them, the chipping shows that these tools were made by right-handed people designed to fit into a right hand. With other ones, we can see they were made by or for left-handers.

Further clues exist in prehistoric cave paintings. A right-hander finds it easier to draw people facing toward the left whereas a left-hander finds it easier to draw them facing right. As both have been found in ancient painting, prehistoric people were probably either ambidextrous or equally likely to be left or right-handed.

But, in the Bronze Age, the picture changed. The tools we've found are mostly made for right-handed people, meaning that the predominance of right-handedness had already been established. We know from cross-cultural studies that a majority of people today use their right hand for manual activities such as writing. This indicates that dominant use of the right hand developed in humans before we spread across the planet.

Solutions:

1 – a

2 – b, d, e

Grammar and vocabulary

For each gap, choose the correct answer.

Our final biology exam is nearly here, and I (1) _____ for this exam for the past two weeks. The stress is building, so we (2) _____ exam preparation in class last week. Some students (3) _____ an answer as to what topics would be on it, but the teacher refused (4) _____. Everyone seems to be having difficulties (5) _____ all the material from the course to prepare properly. Our teacher suggested (6) _____ practice tests and reviewing our notes daily to stay on track, but I haven't completed (7) _____ of the practice ones yet, not a single one. Thankfully, there's still time left to catch up.

1.
studied
have been studying
study
am studying

2.
discussed
discussed about
discussed over
discussed of

3.
demanded
demand
are demanding
will demand

4.
telling us
to telling us
to tell us
us to tell

5.
to go over
to going over
go over
going over

6.
us to do
us doing
doing
to do

7.
any
some
much
few

Solutions:

1 – have been studying, 2 – discussed, 3 – demanded, 4 – to tell us, 5 – going over, 6 – doing, 7 - any

Fill in the gaps in the text with the correct word from the box. Not all words in the box are needed.

current	receive	participate
consume	essential	employ
comparing	substantial	environments
societies	contrasting	actual

Although many people get their news from social media, news from traditional outlets is still popular. This is because many outlets are based on delivering accurate information on _____ events to the public. Thereby, news plays an _____ role in shaping public opinion. However, different news outlets often present _____ opinions on the same event, which is reason to _____ media and the news critically. This diversity of perspectives, though, is a key feature of democratic _____ where informed citizens can _____ in active debate.

Solutions:

Although many people get their news from social media, news from traditional outlets is still popular. This is because many outlets are based on delivering accurate information on current events to the public. Thereby, news plays an essential role in shaping public opinion. However, different news outlets often present contrasting opinions on the same event, which is reason to consume media and the news critically. This diversity of perspectives, though, is a key feature of democratic societies where informed citizens can participate in active debate.

Writing

You will be asked to write (by typing) two short texts, each of approximately 100 words, based on a topic you have just read about or heard.

Here are examples based on the reading and listening examples from earlier in this document.

1. You have just read about “lurking online”. Do you comment on forum or social media posts online? If so, why? If not, why not? Write approximately 100 words in full sentences.

2. You have just heard about how right-handedness became dominant over time. A friend has not heard the short lecture and wants to know what was said. Explain some reasons for how we know right-handedness became dominant. Write approximately 100 words in full sentences.