

Management

Beratung Training

Name des TN/der TN:

**Abteilung:**

Der Test dient zur Einstufung in Englisch-Trainings, die dem Referenzrahmen des EU-SprachenportfoIios angepasst sind. Es ergeben sich 8 Stufen, nach denen die Ersteinteilung erfolgt:

# Grundstufe 1 und 2

* Mittelstufe 1, 2 und 3
* Oberstufe 1, 2 und 3

Nehmen Sie sich bitte 60 Minuten konzentriert Zeit, um diesen Test auszufüllen. Füllen Sie bitte den Test nur aus, soweit es Ihnen möglich ist.

Um eine optimale Gruppeneinteilung zu gewährleisten, werden die Teilnehmer noch zu einem mündlichen Gespräch eingeladen.

**mbt\_management beratung training**

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| Teil 1:  In jedem Satz ist etwas weggelassen. Darunter finden Sie eine Anzahl von möglichen Antworten, von denen nur eine richtig ist. Kreuzen Sie nur den Buchstaben an, der Ihrer Meinung nach richtig ist. | |
| 1. – Where do you come…?    1. from    2. to    3. at    4. too 2. – There are … people in this room.    1. as    2. a lot    3. much    4. many 3. – Mary will meet … at the shop?   - Yes, she will.   1. we 2. our 3. us 4. their 5. – Would you like … apple?    1. them    2. a    3. as    4. an 6. - Where you born?   - In London.   1. are 2. have been 3. were 4. was 5. – My name … Peter.    1. is    2. am    3. are    4. uses | 1. – I have two ….    1. childs    2. child    3. children    4. son 2. – The soup tastes …    1. wonderfully.    2. good.    3. well.    4. me. 3. - We stayed the Hilton Hotel last summer.    1. at    2. by    3. on    4. to 4. Sorry I’m so late.   - That is …   1. okay. 2. right. 3. great. 4. cool. 5. – Paul … loves working with children.    1. very    2. a lot    3. much    4. really 6. – Can you tell me when …?    1. the train leaves    2. leaves the train    3. does the train leave    4. train leaves |

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| 1. – The weather is the … I have ever experienced.    1. hot    2. hottest    3. hotter    4. most hot 2. – Could you pass me the salt, please?   -Sure, …   1. that sounds great. 2. here you are. 3. I am very sorry. 4. no sorry. | 1. – I get five hours of sleep at night.   -That is not ...   * 1. very.   2. lot.   3. enough.   4. lots.  1. – He did it…    1. a loan.    2. lone.    3. lonely.    4. alone. |

**\_\_ richtige Antworten von 16**

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| Teil 2:  Lesen Sie den Text genau durch. Im Anschluss an den Text finden Sie einige Aussagen über den Text. Entscheiden Sie sich, ob diese Aussagen RICHTIG oder FALSCH sind. Kreuzen Sie dann die richtige Antwort an.  Joe was hungry. He walked to the kitchen. He got out some eggs. He took out some oil. He placed a skillet on the stove. Next, he turned on the heat. He poured the oil into the skillet. He cracked the eggs into a bowl. He stirred the eggs. Then, he poured them into the hot skillet. He waited while the eggs cooked. They cooked for two minutes. He heard them cooking. They popped in the oil.  Next, Joe put the eggs on a plate. He placed the plate on the dining room table. Joe loved looking at his eggs. They looked pretty on the white plate. He sat down in the large wooden chair. He thought about the day ahead. He ate the eggs with a spoon. They were good.  He washed the plate with dishwashing soap. Then, he washed the pan. He got a sponge damp. Finally, he wiped down the table. Next, Jack watched TV.   1. **Joe was cooking fish. true false** 2. **The food cooked for 3 minutes. true false** 3. **Joe ate at the dining room table. true false** 4. **Joe cooked the food in a pan. true false** |

**\_\_ richtige Antworten von 20**

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| Teil 3:  Fahren Sie jetzt fort wie im 1.Teil. Nur **eine** Antwort ist richtig | |
| 1. – Two men … in the accident.    1. die    2. died    3. dead    4. dies 2. – How do I … to the station?    1. get    2. come    3. arrive    4. do 3. – I would like to change 100 dollars … euros, please. 4. by 5. with 6. into 7. at 8. – Some people want to make … united Europe.    1. them    2. a    3. as    4. an 9. – Have you got … milk left? 10. a 11. something 12. an 13. any 14. – When he got to the bus stop, the bus had just …     1. leave     2. left     3. leaved     4. lefted | 1. – Is this book ….?    1. my    2. me    3. mine    4. you 2. – John … a new car.    1. have    2. is having    3. has    4. me 3. – How … does it take to get to the railway station from your house?    1. often    2. far    3. short    4. long 4. – I do not like whisky.   - … do I!   1. So 2. Either 3. Also 4. Neither 5. – Where … you live when you were a child?    1. do    2. did    3. have    4. had 6. – He does not like …    1. woman    2. women    3. womans    4. wimen |
| 1. – …is that over there? 2. Whom 3. Who 4. Whose 5. Where 6. – The ice cream tastes … 7. well. 8. strangely. 9. good. 10. badly. | 1. – Could you pass me the water, please?   -No sorry, …   * 1. I can’t reach it.   2. I not reach it.   3. am no able.   4. I am.  1. – Take your umbrella – I think … is going to rain.    1. that    2. there    3. is    4. it |

**\_\_ richtige Antworten von 36**

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| Teil 4:  **Verfahren Sie mit den Fragen zum Lesetext wieder wie im 2. Teil.**  While eating at a restaurant is an enjoyable and convenient occasional treat, most individuals and families prepare their meals at home. To make breakfast, lunch, and dinner daily, these persons must have the required foods and ingredients on hand and ready to go; foods and ingredients are typically purchased from a grocery store,or an establishment that distributes foods, drinks, household products, and other items that are used by the typical consumer.  Produce,or the term used to describe fresh fruits and vegetables, is commonly purchased by grocery store shoppers. In terms of fruit, most grocery stores offer bananas, apples, oranges, blackberries, raspberries, grapes, pineapples, cantaloupes, watermelons, and more; other grocery stores with larger produce selections might offer the listed fruits in addition to less common fruits, including mangoes, honeydews, starfruits, coconuts, and more.   1. **A grocery store cooks food. true false** 2. **A list of vegetables is mentioned in the text. true false** 3. **Grocery stores sell fewer coconuts. true false** 4. **Grocery stores sell fewer apples. true false** |

**\_\_richtige Antworten von 40**

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| Teil 5:  Fahren Sie jetzt fort wie im 1.Teil. Nur **eine** Antwort ist richtig | |
| 1. – This meat is beautifully … - what recipe did you use?    1. mild    2. tender    3. mild    4. softly 2. – Are you good … singing?    1. to    2. on    3. at    4. in 3. – Everybody … who Shakespeare is. 4. knows 5. know 6. is knowing 7. knew 8. – Can you give me … information?    1. some    2. a piece    3. as    4. an 9. – … do you do? 10. Where 11. How 12. Why 13. Who 14. – Lena is taller … Lucy.     1. then     2. that     3. than     4. though | 1. – If we work …, we can make it!    1. hard    2. hardly    3. more hard    4. heard 2. – Let us look at it again, … we?    1. will    2. shall    3. don‘t    4. do 3. – Where is Loretta?   -She … home.   * 1. has gone   2. goes   3. is gone   4. left  1. – … the time? 2. Whats 3. What‘s 4. Whats‘ 5. What 6. – Could you show me the way to the … office?    1. doctors    2. doctor    3. doctor‘s    4. doctore 7. – We have … come home from an amazing trip to Mauritius.    1. just    2. already    3. only    4. later |
| 1. – I could not … up with the noise in this city! 2. live 3. set 4. put 5. sit 6. – Are you good in …? 7. swim 8. swimming 9. swimmed 10. swims | 1. – Did you … the rumours about Jessica?  * Yes, I am shocked!   1. hear   2. listen   3. heared   4. heard  1. – We … seen any films this week.    1. didn‘t    2. haven‘t    3. hasn‘t    4. weren‘t |

**\_\_ richtige Antworten von 56**

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| Teil 6:  **Verfahren Sie mit den Fragen zum Lesetext wieder wie im 2. Teil.**  My job is a long distance from my home, almost 50 miles away. I have to wake up early every morning, as I’m always in a rush. There’s never enough time for a relaxed breakfast. At exactly 6:00 AM, I get into my car and start the long drive.  I usually like driving on the highway more than in the city. During the morning rush hour, though, it is not very enjoyable. The heavy traffic is a little bit annoying. So, I always listen to my favourite classical music CD’s in the car – Chopin, Mozart, and Bach. That cheers me up a lot.  The drive to work takes about one hour. Going back home in the evening after work takes even longer, maybe around 70 minutes. Lately I have been thinking about trying to take the train to work instead of driving. That way, I could still listen to my music with headphones, and even read a novel at the same time.   1. **He wakes up at exactly 6:00 AM. true false** 2. **The morning rush hour is not very enjoyable. true false** 3. **He enjoys listening to his disco CD in the morning. true false** 4. **Driving to work in the morning takes more time true false**   **than driving home in the afternoon.** |

**\_\_richtige Antworten von 60**

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| Teil 7:  Fahren Sie jetzt fort wie im 1.Teil. Nur **eine** Antwort ist richtig | |
| 1. – Antonia … to work tomorrow.    1. isn’t going    2. isn‘t    3. isn’t going to    4. is not 2. – Can you give me … advice?    1. an    2. a piece    3. some    4. a 3. – They usually go to work … bus. 4. by 5. on 6. with 7. at 8. – … he would be there; I would not have agreed to come.    1. I had known    2. If I would have known    3. Had I known    4. If you knew 9. – He … his knee while skiing yesterday. 10. hurted 11. hurt 12. hurts 13. hurting 14. – When Mom … home from work, she will be very tired.     1. will come     2. came     3. comes     4. had come | 1. – Would you show me the way to the … train station?    1. nearer    2. most near    3. nearest    4. much near 2. – Where is Flo? I have not seen him … a year.    1. for    2. since    3. in    4. at 3. – I am fed up … this stupid exercise!    1. about    2. at    3. with    4. without 4. – It is a bit difficult- not … people can do it. 5. any 6. all 7. every 8. everyone 9. – Julia … outside the cinema when the police arrived.    1. was standing    2. stooded    3. stood    4. is standing 10. – It is raining, and Martin has not got an umbrella with ….     1. his.     2. himself.     3. him.     4. he. |
| 1. – Excuse me Sir, I have got some questions … you. 2. ask 3. asked 4. asking 5. to ask 6. – Did you see … at the party? 7. yourselves 8. each 9. each other 10. yourself | 1. – That is a really nice sweater and the colour really … you!    1. suits    2. wears    3. goes with    4. likes 2. – We are looking forward to … your e-mail.    1. receive    2. receiving    3. have received    4. receives |

**\_\_ richtige Antworten von 76**

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| Teil 8:  **Verfahren Sie mit den Fragen zum Lesetext wieder wie im 2. Teil.**  Jean and her family recently travelled to Boston, Massachusetts, one of America’s oldest colonial cities. Boston is rich in history and local personality. During their visit, Jean and her family appreciated learning about Boston’s role during the American Revolution. In the city, Jean and her family followed the famous Freedom Trail. This is a 2.5-mile route that tourists can explore in order to visit 16 different historical landmarks located throughout the city. Famous sites on this trail include the Paul Revere House, King’s Chapel, and the Bunker Hill Memorial. Jean and her family received a map to navigate the Freedom Trail. The roads were clearly marked by red lines, and there were signs throughout the city to keep Jean’s family and other tourists from getting lost. As part of the Freedom Trail, Jean and her family spent a lot of time in Boston’s North End. This is one of the oldest residential neighbourhoods in the entire country. Here, Jean and her family were able to visit Boston Harbour, which is the site of the historical Boston Tea Party. This event sent a strong message to the British leading up to the American Revolution.   1. **Jean learned about the civil war in Boston. true false** 2. **They followed the Freedom Trail to visit 16 true false**   **historical sites.**   1. **Following a knowledgeable tour guide prevented true false**   **them from getting lost.**   1. **The important historical event that took place true false**   **in Boston Harbour was the Boston Tea Party** |

**\_\_richtige Antworten von 80**

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| Teil 9:  Fahren Sie jetzt fort wie im 1.Teil. Nur **eine** Antwort ist richtig | |
| 1. – I heard the police … dozens of people before they made an arrest.    1. have been interviewing    2. were interviewed    3. had interviewed    4. had interview 2. – Jane cannot come to the phone right now. She …    1. sleeps.    2. sleepy.    3. was sleeping.    4. is sleeping. 3. – You’d better take the papers with you … you need them for the meeting. 4. as far as 5. in case 6. unless 7. that 8. – Johanna likes neither whisky … gin.    1. or    2. as    3. either    4. nor 9. –He likes to eat … 10. salmons 11. salmon 12. salmon‘s 13. salemon 14. – Georg has insisted … paying for the meal for all of us.     1. to     2. in     3. on     4. as | 1. – This area of town is beginning to look very ... and impoverished.    1. put-down    2. run-down    3. broke-down    4. sat-down 2. – Doctor Smith does not have … time today but she will call you tomorrow.    1. much    2. long    3. some    4. ton 3. – I could not … up with the noise in this city!    1. set    2. live    3. bring    4. put 4. – You must drive … because of the storm. 5. careful 6. carefuly 7. carefully 8. carefull 9. – She woke with a bad stomach-ache. It … something she had eaten.    1. must have been    2. should have been    3. would have been    4. shall have been 10. – Chess is quite a difficult game!     1. Well, I think it is more difficult than bridge.     2. Well, I think it is more difficulter than bridge.     3. Well, I think it is more difficult then bridge.     4. Well, I think it is as difficult than bridge. |
| 1. – The car is a great invention. 2. Yes, who was it invented? 3. Yes, it is fantastic, isn’t it? 4. Yes, it is fantastic, is it? 5. Yes, it was fantastic, isn’t it? 6. – By the year 2025 most of the rain forests … disappeared. 7. will have 8. will be 9. be 10. will have been | 1. – It is high time you … a haircut.    1. had    2. have    3. would have    4. has 2. – You are not allowed to drive a car … you have a driving license.    1. if    2. when    3. unless    4. only |

**\_\_richtige Antworten von 96**

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| Teil 10:  **Verfahren Sie mit den Fragen zum Lesetext wieder wie im 2. Teil.**  The legs are the long, muscular body parts that allow humans to move from one spot to another and perform a variety of actions. Each leg contains a thigh (a thick, especially muscular body part used to perform strenuous motions; the upper part of the leg) and a calf (thinner, more flexible body part that absorbs the shock associated with movement; the lower part of the leg). Feet can be found at the bottom of legs, and each foot is comprised of five toes, or small appendages that help balance.  Arms are long, powerful body parts that are located on either side of chest, below the shoulders; arms are comprised of biceps (the thicker, more powerful upper portion), and forearms (the thinner, more flexible lower portion). Hands, or small, gripping body parts used for a tremendous number of actions, are at the end of arms. Each hand contains five fingers, or small appendages used to grip objects. The shoulders are rounded body parts that aid arms' flexibility. One's back is found on the opposite side of the stomach, and is a flat section of the body that contains important muscles that're intended to protect the lungs and other internal organs, in addition to helping humans perform certain motions and actions.   1. **Legs are comprised of only feet and thighs. true false** 2. **There are 10 toes and fingers on true false**   **each foot/hand.**   1. **The stomach is the part of the body that true false**   **contains important organs that aid digestion.**   1. **The quilt is not a body part/organ on the true false**   **human body.** |

**\_\_richtige Antworten von 100**

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| Teil 11:  Fahren Sie jetzt fort wie im 1.Teil. Nur **eine** Antwort ist richtig | |
| 1. – He was … of murdering his father.    1. interviewed    2. accused    3. arrested    4. accuses 2. – Good morning, here … the news.    1. are    2. come    3. is    4. am 3. – That is the man … wife left him for another guy. 4. whose 5. who’s 6. which 7. whom 8. – It is a difficult question – not … pupils can answer it.    1. every    2. all    3. any    4. all of 9. – If … you were coming, I would have baked a cake! 10. I would know 11. I would known 12. I would have known 13. I had known 14. – Difficult? No, it is a piece of …!     1. soap     2. mind     3. pie     4. cake | 1. – Monica smelled the soup …    1. care    2. slow    3. carefully    4. slower 2. – I was rather upset when I heard my daughter’s teacher … her run twenty times around the playground!    1. made    2. allowed    3. let    4. allow 3. – Come in! The more … merrier!    1. how    2. the    3. than    4. if 4. – I arrived … New Zealand last night. 5. to 6. at 7. in 8. by 9. – You look really fit!   -I … at the gym for a year now.   * 1. am working out   2. worked out   3. have been working out   4. am working  1. – There is …body at the door. Please go and see who it is.    1. any-    2. no-    3. some-    4. every- |

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| 1. – Tobi is very good at sports … his brother Martin is not interested in it at all. 2. whenever 3. weather 4. whether 5. while 6. – You fed the cat, … you? 7. did 8. didn’t 9. wouldn’t 10. had | 1. – We thought the concert … wonderful, but in fact, it was boring.    1. will have been    2. has been    3. will be    4. was going to be 2. – The Germans … to be harder working than any in Europe.    1. say    2. said    3. are said    4. are saying |

**\_\_richtige Antworten von 116**

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| Teil 12:  **Verfahren Sie mit den Fragen zum Lesetext wieder wie im 2. Teil.**  Much of today's business is conducted across international borders, and while the majority of the global business community might share the use of English as a common language, the nuances and expectations of business communication might differ greatly from culture to culture. A lack of understanding of the cultural norms and practices of our business acquaintances can result in unfair judgements, misunderstandings, and breakdowns in communication.  Addressing someone - When discussing this topic in a training course, a German trainee and a British trainee got into a hot debate about whether it was appropriate for someone with a doctorate to use the corresponding title on their business card. The British trainee maintained that anyone who was not a medical doctor expecting to be addressed as 'Dr' was disgustingly pompous and full of themselves. The German trainee, however, argued that the hard work and years of education put into earning that PhD should give them full rights to expect to be addressed as 'Dr'.   1. **The lack of understanding someone’s cultural true false**   **norms can bring no harm or difficulties.**   1. **Two trainees came into a hot debate about true false**   **the topic smiling.**   1. **The British trainee only wants medical true false**   **professionals addressed as “Doctor”.**   1. **The German trainee thinks everyone who true false**   **earned their Doctor, no matter of their profession,**  **should be addressed as Doctor.** |

**\_\_richtige Antworen von 120**

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| Teil 13:  Fahren Sie jetzt fort wie im 1.Teil. Nur **eine** Antwort ist richtig | |
| 1. – I don’t know if I can do it but I’ll … a go.    1. have    2. make    3. give    4. do 2. – I think you should clean your room.    1. Don’t say me what I should do!    2. Don’t speak me like that!    3. Don’t tell me what to do!    4. Don’t tell me like that! 3. – Do you know Jessica Smith? 4. Yes, she’s a colleague of ours. 5. Yes, she’s a colleague of us. 6. Yes, she’s a colleague of ourselves. 7. Yes, she’s a colleague of my. 8. – He wouldn’t be so successful now if he … so hard when he was at school.    1. would have studied    2. hadn’t studied    3. didn’t study    4. wouldn’t study 9. – Austria, … is well known for its mountains, is very popular with ski tourists. 10. that 11. who 12. which 13. what 14. – The boys hurt … playing football in the park.     1. their self     2. themselves     3. theirself     4. them | 1. – I always go to my parents’ house …    1. by walking    2. by foot    3. on foot    4. by feets 2. – I was rather upset when I heard my daughter’s teacher … her run twenty times around the playground!    1. made    2. allowed    3. let    4. allow 3. – What’s your opinion of the strategy?    1. I hardly disapprove!    2. I heavily disapprove!    3. I hard disapprove!    4. I strongly disapprove! 4. – Did you see the car crash on the highway? 5. Yes, it looked awfully. 6. Yes, it looked awfull. 7. Yes, it looked awful. 8. Yes, it looks awfully. 9. – Why didn’t you get along with Sarah?   -She ... I always order her what to do.   * 1. means   2. says   3. considers   4. tells  1. – You are never late are you?    1. No, but if I were late, I would ring and apologise!    2. No, but if I would be late, I always ring and apologise!    3. No, but if I were late, I always ring and apologise!    4. No, but if I were late, I would have ring and apologised! |

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| 1. – It’s about time we ... – it is getting dark. 2. left 3. leave 4. to leave 5. leav 6. – I’d rather you … to me like that in front of the children. 7. didn’t speak 8. not speak 9. weren’t speaking 10. weren’t speak | 1. – I can’t find my keys …    1. everywhere    2. somewhere    3. anywhere    4. where they are 2. – Although the hotel was well off the … track, it was easy to get to it.    1. beat    2. beating    3. beaten    4. beated |

**\_\_richtige Antworten von 136**

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| Teil 14:  **Verfahren Sie mit den Fragen zum Lesetext wieder wie im 2. Teil.**  In the last two centuries, improvements in technology and health meant fewer children died young, fuelling rapid population growth. These large families produced even more children who survived into adulthood and had their own children. But with the wider availability of contraception in the 1960s, the global average number of babies per woman has declined from six babies per woman to as low as two. The biggest factor in child mortality is poverty. And while it's still true that only 20 percent of the world takes about 74 per cent of the world's income, 60 percent of the world now falls into a middle-income group, with 11.6 percent – the smallest amount of people in history – still living in conditions of extreme poverty. If the majority of the world's people have money, international aid could realistically achieve the UN target of eradicating poverty by 2030. As poverty goes down, life expectancy goes up, birth rates go down because parents can expect their existing children to survive, and the global population stabilises. As for news stories that make us think the world is an increasingly violent place, there is cause for some optimism too. Between the end of World War II and 1990, there were 30 wars that killed more than 100,000 people. Today there are still civil wars, but countries are mostly co-existing more peacefully than in the past. However, terrorism has shot up in the last few years and, since World War II, wars have killed many more civilians than soldiers   1. **In the last 20 years infant mortality declined. true false** 2. **Twenty percent of the world’s population true false**   **take one third of the world’s income.**   1. **When life expectancy goes up, birth-rates true false**   **go down.**   1. **In every war they killed more soldiers than true false**   **civilians** |

**\_\_richtige Antworen von 140**

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| Teil 15:  Fahren Sie jetzt fort wie im 1.Teil. Nur **eine** Antwort ist richtig | |
| 1. – The employment crisis is … that it is affecting one in four people.    1. such    2. some    3. what    4. it 2. – That car nearly drove into us; it was a really close …    1. accident    2. take    3. call    4. make out 3. – You would be … off if you put some money aside every month. 4. good 5. a lot 6. made 7. best 8. – Alex decided to … out the drawers of her desk.    1. make    2. act    3. clear    4. head 9. – The president promised to take no … measures in order to improve the company’s productivity. 10. half 11. some 12. lot 13. bunch 14. – Todays crossword puzzle will definitely exercise your … matter!     1. blue     2. self     3. own     4. grey | 1. – The teacher would not … for the pupil’s unruly behaviour.    1. stand    2. list    3. hold    4. see 2. – Hunger and … will become growing problems.    1. denutrition    2. disnutrition    3. malnutrition    4. nutrition 3. – Men and women are often considered to be completely at … with each other.    1. odds    2. wrong    3. error    4. oddly 4. – In such complex situations as these mistakes … happen occasionally. 5. are bound to 6. bound to 7. bound 8. bount to 9. – … your house repainted every year?    1. Have you got    2. Do you have    3. Have you been    4. Have you 10. – Try as I …, I couldn’t turn the key.     1. might     2. should     3. could     4. would |

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| 1. – I can’t imagine any reason … he should have behaved in such an extraordinary way. 2. for 3. that 4. how 5. why 6. – I’m sure he only said those things … 7. to my annoyance. 8. for annoying me. 9. to annoy me. 10. for annoy me. | 1. – James is staying with … while he is in London.    1. the Greens    2. the Green    3. Green    4. Greens 2. – Fred will do well in the job … he stays on the right side of the boss.    1. as far as    2. as long as    3. as soon as    4. as well as |

**\_\_richtige Antworten von 156**

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| Teil 16:  **Verfahren Sie mit den Fragen zum Lesetext wieder wie im 2. Teil.**  For many centuries, the question of how our minds work was left to theologians and philosophers. But at the beginning of the twentieth century, a new science, experimental psychology emerged, in which the speculative theories of the past were confirmed or disproved by the scientific method. At the forefront of this research was J B Watson. His area of interest was the origin of human emotions. Do we learn them, or do we have them when we are born? In particular, Watson wanted to study fear, and was prepared to go to whatever lengths to study his theory. Watson’s subject was a 9-month-old infant, Albert. During the experiment, Watson presented the child with things which are often considered frightening – a rat, fire, a clown mask. At first, Albert was unafraid of these things. But then Watson tormented the child with loud, unexpected noises as he was playing with them. Sure enough, Albert learnt to associate these things with the unpleasant experience. Even when the noises were stopped, Albert withdrew his body and puckered his face when presented once more with the rat and mask. Such abusive and disturbing experiments would never be permitted nowadays. The film which Watson made of the experiment makes discomforting viewing, as the child is interminably and cold-heartedly tortured by the items which he has been taught to fear. Nonetheless, this was a landmark work with profound influence. Through it, Watson confirmed that humans learn fear by association, and as a result they can ‘un-learn’ it, a discovery that still impact as the work of behavioural therapists today.   1. **Watson set out to prove Humans can true false**   **be conditioned to fear anything.**   1. **The writer believes that Watson’s work true false**   **was ultimately significant.**   1. **The article is clearly written for an audience true false**   **of students.**   1. **The article is written to advise marketers** **true false**   **on new strategies.** |

**\_\_richtige Antworen von 160**