

INGLÉS

OPCIÓN 1

Read the text and the instructions to the questions very carefully. Answer all the questions in English.

Most of us who have flown in an aeroplane have experienced the odd moment or two of disquiet. But for some people the prospect of flying is so terrifying that they cannot set foot in a plane. Yet, according to Maurice Yaffé, senior clinical psychologist at Guy's hospital, it is possible to control a **fear of flying** so that air travel becomes not merely possible but, in some cases, positively enjoyable.

Mr. Yaffé organizes special "air anxiety" seminars. When people sign for the course, they are sent a book about flying and two cassette tapes about relaxation and flight stress control. The first morning of the course is spent on group discussion and a lecture about the principles of flight. Then they are shown different ways of **coping with anxiety**. In the afternoon, small groups take it in turns to go on the flight simulator. A TV screen shows a video of a Boeing 757 flight to Paris. The effect is quite realistic, complete with turbulence, engine noise and air-hostess announcements.

The next day the group go to Heathrow airport where the group can watch take-offs and landings and then they go to the air traffic control tower where they can see planes approaching on the radar. Mr Yaffé says that it is very important for the group to see how everything works and how "in control" the staff look. Seeing planes trundling in and out with monotonous regularity and with as much drama as buses going into a bus garage is very important for the success of the seminar.

Questions

1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words whenever possible (maximum 50 words, 1.5 points).
2. Explain in English the meaning of the following expressions as used in the text (1.5 points: 0.75 points each).
 - a) fear of flying
 - b) coping with anxiety
3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one (2 points: 0.5 points each).
 - a) It is possible to control a fear of flying
A fear of flying ...
 - b) Mr. Yaffé said: "When people sign for the course they are sent a book about flying"
Mr. Yaffé said that ...
 - c) For some people the prospect of flying is so terrifying that they can't set a foot on a plane
For some people the prospect of flying is ... terrifying feeling that ...
 - d) Mr. Yaffé organizes special "air anxiety" seminars.
Special...
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. (2 points: 1 point each).
 - a) According to the text, how can people control their fear of flying?
 - b) Why do people sign for a seminar like this?
5. Write a conversation between a person who has a fear of flying and another who is trying to calm her / him. Begin in the following way:
A: What can I do? I have to fly to Berlin next week.
B: Don't worry. I felt the same when I flew for the first time...
(Approximately 120 words; 3 points)

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Opción 2

Read the text and the instructions to the questions very carefully. Answer all the questions in English.

As today's bride and groom celebrate their wedding, they have every excuse for being nervous. They exchange promises of lifelong fidelity and mutual support. However, all around them, they can see that many people do not and cannot keep these promises. Their own marriage has a one in three chance of divorce, if present tendencies continue.

Traditional marriage is facing a crisis, at least in Britain. Not only are there more and more divorces, but **the number of marriages is falling**. Living together is more popular than before. The family is now no longer one man, one woman and their children. Instead, there are more and more families which include parents, half sisters and brothers, or even only one parent on her / his own.

Although Britain is still conservative in its attitudes to marriage compared with other countries such as the USA, Sweden and Denmark, the future will probably see many more people living together before marriage – and more divorce. Interestingly, **it is women rather than men who apply for divorce**. Seven out of ten divorces are given to the wife. Also, one of the main reasons for divorce, chosen by ten times more women than men, is unreasonable or cruel behaviour. Perhaps this means that women will tolerate less than they used to.

Questions

1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words whenever possible (maximum 50 words, 1.5 points).
2. Explain in English the meaning of the following expressions as used in the text. (1.5 points: 0.75 each)
 - a) The number of marriages is falling.
 - b) It is women rather than men who apply for divorce.
3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one: (2 points: 0.5 point each)
 - a) There are a lot of divorces in Britain. Therefore many young people prefer simply to live together.
There are so many ...
 - b) "If you are unhappy with your husband, you should get a divorce" he said to her.
He advised her ...
 - c) Women will tolerate less than they used to.
Women will not ...
 - d) One of the main reasons for divorce is unreasonable or cruel behaviour.
Women often because
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. (2 points: 1 point each)
 - a) In what ways is the traditional family in crisis in Britain?
 - b) Why do more women than men want to get a divorce?
5. A friend of yours wants to get married. Write to her / him giving your opinion. (Approximately 120 words; 3 points)

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LISTENING TEST (1 point)

In this interview with Matt Errey, the inventor of *Word Up*, a game for learning English, you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

Board = táboa / tabla

Board games = xogos de mesa / juegos de mesa

Squares = cadros / cuadros; cadrados / cuadrados

Chess = xadrez / ajedrez

Fun = diversión / divertido

Here is the beginning of the interview.

Interviewer: Matt Errey is a games inventor with a difference - he invents board games for teaching English. Matt's game *Word Up* is played by learners of English all over the world. Last month I spoke to him by the poolside in Thailand, to find out more about this extraordinary game and its inventor.

Here is an example of a question:

0. Where do people play *Word Up*?

In Thailand

All over the world

By the poolside

The correct answer is "All over the world"

Ready? Now read the rest of the questions and alternative answers before listening to the interview.

(2-minute pause)

Now listen to the rest of the interview. You will hear it three times. Write the correct answer in your exam notebook (cuadernillo). Write the complete answer, not a letter. You must not write more than one answer for each question.

(Tapescript)

Now you will hear the text again.

(Tapescript)

Now you will hear the text for the last time.

(Tapescript)

That is the end of the Listening test. Write your answers in your examination notebook (cuadernillo) if you have not already done so. Then you can go on with the rest of the examination.

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Questions

1. What has Matt been doing for the last 16 years?

Living and teaching in Melbourne, Australia.

Living and teaching in Thailand.

Teaching English in Australia and Thailand.

2. What games did Matt's family have when he was a boy?

Computer games on their home computer.

Board games like Monopoly and Scrabble.

Computer games, but not chess or Cluedo.

3. Why did Matt start inventing different kinds of games?

Because it was fun to do this while he learnt the Thai language.

Because he needed extra money to supplement his salary.

Because his students wanted to have fun while they were learning.

4. What did Matt still have to do after the company agreed to produce his game?

Design the box for the game.

Grade the questions in different levels.

Write the rest of the questions.

5. Matt...

would like more students to use *Word Up* at home, not only at school.

only sells *Word Up* to schools, on the Internet.

only sells *Word Up* to teachers and schools in Thailand.

6. Matt uses *Word Up* in his classes ...

to learn about his students' personalities.

to correct students' mistakes.

to make his students come to class early.

7. Matt Errey ...

is full of ideas for marketing new games.

wants to develop other games in the future.

has only produced *Word Up* up to now.

8. Matt believes that *Word Up* is ...

a simple board game, and fun.

more interactive than computer games.

less boring than other board games.

9. What does Matt think about the number of people who can play *Word Up*?

It's better when played by twelve people or less.

There shouldn't be more than six people.

There should be about two to six people.

10. The name *Word Up* ...

comes from a particular African song.

is a good name for a popular game.

indicates a nineteen-nineties song.

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OPCIÓN 1

Read the text and the instructions to the questions very carefully. Answer all the questions in English.

It's over twenty years since I started composing Trivial Pursuit questions. I have nightmares about them, but someone has to do it. Sometimes I'm inspired and write dozens a day, but most of the time **it's very laborious work**, and sometimes I wish I hadn't invented it.

There were four of us at the start, all Canadian journalists from Montreal. We were playing Scrabble one evening in 1979, and I asked: "Why don't we invent something as good as this game?" It took us only 45 minutes to invent the rules and the circular board, then each of us invested money in the promotion of the idea. Two of us went to Spain to drink beer and write hundreds of questions. The difficult thing is to invent questions that are unusual enough to make people both laugh and think hard. At first **hardly anybody bought the game**, until a Toronto bank manager played it with his children, who loved it. He offered to invest a lot of money so that we could mass-produce it and promote it. Obviously, he hoped to get rich from his investment. The game was so good that millions of people bought it. Trivial Pursuit has so far sold more than 60 million copies in 33 countries.

I constantly check the questions for interest and difficulty, and make corrections based on comments received via e-mail, given by colleagues, or found in encyclopaedias. For example, I made up this question: "What is the main ingredient of the chocolate you buy in the shops?", but afterwards found that the correct answer is not cocoa or even chocolate, but ... sugar!

Questions

1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words whenever possible (maximum 50 words, 1.5 points).
2. Explain in English the meaning of the following expressions as used in the text (1.5 points: 0.75 points each).
 - a) it's very laborious work.
 - b) hardly anybody bought the game.
3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one (2 points: 0.5 points each).
 - a) I wish I hadn't invented it.
I regret ...
 - b) The game was so good that millions of people bought it.
It was such ...
 - c) It took us 45 minutes to invent the rules.
In 45 minutes ...
 - d) The correct answer is not chocolate or cocoa but ... sugar!
Sugar, not ...
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. (2 points: 1 point each).
 - a) What are the main difficulties of inventing questions for Trivial Pursuit?
 - b) How did the game become a commercial success?
5. Describe a game or sport that you enjoy, and say why you like it more than others. (Approximately 120 words; 3 points)

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Opción 2

Read the text and the instructions to the questions very carefully. Answer all the questions in English.

Roman women, although they were never given legal independence, still had a high status. They were all their lives under the control of their husbands, but the Roman mother was the head of her family. “We Romans,” said Cato, “rule the world, but our wives rule us.” The Romans were the first to celebrate Mother’s Day, and their religion reflected the importance of the family in their culture. Each family conducted its own religious rites, the father acting as the family’s priest. Romans believed in the gods, tradition, the family and the state.

The father’s power over the children did not end when they became adults, and was absolute, including life and death. The system was inflexible and didn’t allow any change, and lasted more than a thousand years. The oppression of children by their fathers was nothing, however, compared with the position of the plebeians, who had practically no rights. A plebeian could be arrested and executed by a patrician without a trial, and, if their masters died, **they were sold into slavery**.

In time, the plebeians gained the right to own land, to marry with higher classes and to pass their own laws. The Twelve Tables (450BC) marked the beginning of a period of “**uniform law for all**”. No plebeian could be executed by the magistrates without an appeal to an assembly of all Roman citizens. Later, rich plebeians formed an alliance with some patricians and a new aristocracy emerged.

Questions

1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words whenever possible (maximum 50 words, 1.5 points).
2. Explain in English the meaning of the following expressions as used in the text. (1.5 points; 0.75 points each)
 - a) they were sold into slavery.
 - b) “uniform law for all”
3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (2 points: 0.5 points each)
 - a) The father’s power over the children did not end when they became adults.
When the
 - b) The system allowed little opportunity for change, and lasted over a thousand years.
The system, which
 - c) A plebeian could be arrested and executed by a patrician without a trial.
A patrician ...
 - d) The system was inflexible and didn’t allow any change.
The system was too ...
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. (2 points: 1 point each)
 - a) In what way were women respected in Rome?
 - b) How did life get better for the plebeians?
5. Do you like learning history? Do you think it is useful? Give reasons. (Approximately 120 words; 3 points)

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LISTENING TEST (1 point)

In this radio conversation between Dave, a radio programme presenter, Anna, a listener, and Mick, a doctor, you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

Give up = deixar (de fumar, por exemplo) / dejar (de fumar, por exemplo)

Left out = marxinado / marginado

Grown-up = maduro

Ban = prohibir

Advertising = publicidade / publicidad

Decrease = disminuir / disminuir

Here is the beginning of the interview.

Dave: You're listening to Style UK and this is Dave Moody. And now we move on to the topic: "Smoking and young people". I have with me Mick, the studio doctor, and on the line is Anna, one of our listeners, who's recently managed to give up the habit. Mick, Anna welcome to the programme.

Here is an example of a question:

0. Anna is on the radio because:

She began to smoke when she was very young.

She has just stopped smoking.

She stopped smoking a long time ago.

The correct answer is: "She has just stopped smoking".

Ready? Now read the rest of the questions and alternative answers before listening to the interview.

(2-minute pause)

Now listen to the rest of the interview. You will hear it three times. Write the correct answer in your exam notebook (cuadernillo). Write the complete answer, not a letter. You must not write more than one answer for each question.

(Tapescript)

Now you will hear the text again.

(Tapescript)

Now you will hear the text for the last time.

(Tapescript)

That is the end of the Listening test. Write your answers in your examination notebook (cuadernillo) if you have not already done so. Then you can go on with the rest of the examination.

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Questions

1. Giving up smoking is difficult because there is no nicotine in cigarettes.
Giving up smoking is not so difficult because of the nicotine.
Giving up smoking is hard because of the presence of nicotine.
2. Anna started smoking because she was left outside her friend's house.
Anna started smoking because her friends invited her to smoke.
Anna started smoking because she didn't want to feel left out by her friends.
3. Anna smoked because she didn't feel shy.
Anna smoked because it made her feel more grown – up and confident.
Anna smoked two packets a day before she even knew it.
4. Tobacco companies have made cigarettes the symbol of maturity.
Tobacco companies have made cigarettes the symbol of shyness.
Tobacco companies know that smoking means uncomfortable feelings.
5. Governments say that smoking is something we have to learn to live with.
Mick says that governments should ban cigarette advertising.
Mick says that governments should allow cigarette advertising only in some sports.
6. If you have smoked for a long time the risks of being ill will decrease.
If you give up smoking the risks of being ill will never decrease.
If you give up smoking the risks of being ill begin to decrease.
7. If you give up smoking the risk of lung cancer disappears after five years.
If you give up smoking the risk of lung cancer is only half after five years.
If you give up smoking the risk of lung cancer is only half after fifteen years.
8. Anna gave up smoking very slowly, little by little.
Anna told her family she was going to give up smoking.
Anna made up her mind and began to smoke again.
9. Dave didn't give up smoking because it is unpleasant for the first couple of weeks
Dave didn't give up smoking because of the problem of addiction to nicotine.
Dave didn't give up smoking because he saves his money
10. People find that when they give up smoking they eat more.
People find that if they don't give up smoking they eat more and more.
People find that if they don't smoke they worry too much.