

INGLÉS

OPCIÓN A

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

For some people, fear can create a business opportunity. Patrick Smith, for example, makes a living out of answering questions about an activity that many people are afraid of, namely getting on an airplane. A pilot himself, Patrick Smith's *Ask the Pilot* column on the online magazine *Salon.com* has become very popular in the United States. When asked, he says that some of the more notorious questions he gets are about airplane toilets, for example: "Do crews empty the contents of the toilet over people's houses?" Another curious question is: "Do pilots shut off the air conditioning to make the passengers go to sleep?"

More seriously, many people are worried about airport security. Patrick Smith says, "I think we have come to a point where we have to admit that there's never going to be a really perfect airport security system, and you have to accept at least a small amount of risk. Meanwhile, confiscating scissors and army knives and small metal objects from people has nothing, basically, to do with security. Yet that is what we're spending most of our time doing, focusing on the perception of security. In other words, the more you're inconvenienced, the safer you must be, which is really ridiculous. In fact, it may be just the opposite, and concentrating on these irrelevant things, you're wasting time and resources, instead of actually trying to solve the problems that are at the root of terrorism".

Other people are worried about particular routes or airports that are supposed to be "more dangerous" than others. Smith says that "dangerous" isn't the right word. It's true that some routes or airports are more complicated, and require more attention than others, but pilots normally like that kind of thing; it's a challenge, and that's what they're paid to do.

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 point).
2. Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the words and definitions given here (1 point; 0.25 each).
 - a) earns a salary
 - b) danger
 - c) taking someone's possessions (by an authority)
 - d) made uncomfortable
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) Patrick Smith is a pilot. He writes for the on-line magazine *Salon.com*.
Patrick Smith,
 - b) "Do crews empty the contents of the toilet over people's houses?"
Some people asked if
 - c) Concentrating on these irrelevant things, you're wasting time and resources.
If you
 - d) Some routes or airports require more attention than others.
More attention
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. (2 points; 1 point each)
 - a) According to Smith, what sorts of things make people afraid of flying?
 - b) Why does Patrick Smith think that it's a waste of time to confiscate things like scissors, army knives and small metal objects from people at airports?
5. What is your favourite means of transport? Why? (Approximately 120 words; 3 points).

INGLÉS

OPCIÓN B

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

Scotland has a history and rich culture of which Scots are famously proud. The stereotypical Scot wearing a kilt, playing bagpipes and eating haggis is not as widespread as visitors might hope, but if you know where to look you won't be disappointed. Several years ago kilts came back into fashion and young men started wearing them again. They're very popular at rugby matches, especially the international matches at Murrayfield. If you're in the centre of town then you'll probably hear the sound of bagpipes. There's usually a bagpipe player outside Waverley Station in Edinburgh. As for the haggis, despite what locals might tell you, haggis do not run around the hills. If you are determined to try the famous dish of Scotland, keep your eyes open in restaurants and pubs, which often serve it with turnips and potatoes. Alternatively, most supermarkets sell it in the fridge section.

A *ceilidh* is a popular social event that involves traditional music and Scottish country dancing. Scots really do love country dancing. In fact, at most weddings it's preferable to a disco! Most language centres provide tours and Scottish entertainment as part of their courses, so you will return home not only with better English but also able to dance Scottish reels. You may acquire a taste for haggis, whisky, shortbread, or Irn Bru, an orange-coloured drink that outsells Pepsi and Coca-Cola and is a very good cure for a hangover. You may even buy a kilt, though a good one will cost as much as a two-week language course. You can use the Internet to find out about Scotland's many festivals. Of course, the Edinburgh International Festival in August is the most famous, but every town and city has its own, and Glasgow says that it smiles better (= Glasgow's miles better).

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 point).
2. Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the words and definitions given here (1 point; 0.25 each).
 - a) Skirt traditionally worn by Scottish men
 - b) Typical Scottish dance
 - c) Is sold more than
 - d) Unpleasant physical condition suffered the day after you have drunk too much
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) Keep your eyes open for haggis in restaurants and pubs
The writer advised us
 - b) At most weddings country dancing is preferable to a disco
At most weddings the Scots
 - c) Most language centres provide tours and Scottish entertainment as part of their courses.
Tours and Scottish entertainment...
 - d) If you had enough money, you might even buy a kilt
Perhaps ...
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. (2 points; 1 point each)
 - a) What sort of people do you think this passage was written for? Why?
 - b) In what ways are Scottish traditions and culture different nowadays from what might be expected?
5. If you have done a language course abroad, tell us about it. If not, where would you like to go and do one, and why would you choose this place? (Approximately 120 words; 3 points).

INGLÉS

6. LISTENING TEST (1 point)

In this interview with Sheila Watson, a writer of children's books, you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

Guest = convidado / invitado

Growth = crecemento / crecimiento

Frightened = asustada / o

Rules: normas

Crime: delincuencia

Speed up = aumentar a velocidade / aumentar la velocidad

Slow down = ir máis lento / ir más lento

Here is the beginning of the interview.

Interviewer: Firstly, Sheila, I would like to ask you about your childhood.

Sheila Watson: My father was an American Army officer and I was born in New York, but Pearl Harbor was bombed and my father had to go off to war. And so my mother took us children back to her hometown, a small town in Pennsylvania when I was only two. It was a wonderful place to grow up in and I lived there with my grandparents for thirteen years.

Here is an example of a question.

0. Where did Sheila spend most of her childhood?

In Pearl Harbor

In Pennsylvania

In New York

The correct answer is "In Pennsylvania"

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 just 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.

INGLÉS

Questions

1. The guests at the dinner party...

Included a man named Biddle, who later died.

Memorized a long poem

Wore pyjama suits

2. What did the man named Biddle do?

He left her half of his fortune.

He left her quite a lot of money.

He left her a pale blue Pontiac car.

3. When did she study most?

When she returned to university.

When she went to school.

When she was at university the first time.

4. What did she fictionalise in her book *A Summer to Die*?

The envy that her sister felt.

The death of her sister.

Her aspirations.

5. Why does she especially like writing for children?

She wants to change the way they write.

She would like to affect their growth.

She thinks that what they read may influence them.

6. Why does she write books?

It gives her money and also a lot of satisfaction.

It gives her more satisfaction than having a rich husband.

She doesn't have any other job with which she can support her family.

7. Which of the following statements is true?

The Giver was similar to many other books.

Some people consider that *The Giver* is a science fiction story.

The Giver is her best-known science-fiction book.

8. Which of the following statements about *The Giver* is true?

It describes a boy in a safe, comfortable world in the future.

There's a lot of crime in the world it shows.

Readers will finish the book thinking it would be a good world to live in.

9. The boy in the book ...

is frightened by the world he lives in.

begins to change the complicated rules.

tries to change the world he lives in.

10. What is "pacing"?

It's knowing when to slow down.

It's knowing when to speed up and when to slow down.

It's what happens to a car on a curve.

INGLÉS

OPCIÓN A

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

The Guinness World Records lists some very surprising activities among its records. One of the stranger ones has to be blindfolded waterskiing. This activity involves someone waterskiing while blindfolded. The skier cannot see the route or water over which they are skiing. The record also involves skiing over open sea. Conditions on the open sea are much more challenging than on a lake. This makes blindfolded waterskiing a truly difficult sport that only the bravest and most experienced waterskiers dare to do.

Now a British blind waterskier, Steve Thiele, has set a new world record in an effort to raise money for Cancer Research UK. Thiele is 100% blind and waterskiing is his favourite sport. Mr Thiele has been blind since falling from a tree when he was eight and damaging his optic nerve. In the past, Thiele waterskied without a blindfold and most spectators found it hard to believe he was blind. However, for the world record, Thiele needed to wear a full blindfold to qualify for the event as Guinness World Records do not distinguish between able-bodied persons and disabled persons.

Talking of his record-breaking stunt, Thiele said: "It's great to get a world record and I am very happy to have completed the challenge". But, he adds, "It must have been weird to watch a blind person wear a blindfold." Thiele broke the existing blindfolded waterskiing record by a big margin. He waterskied around the island of Anglesey in North Wales. The total distance was 38.4km and the time one hour. The previous record was for a distance of 32km. However, the currents around Anglesey are very strong and dangerous. So this Guinness record was set in some of the most difficult open sea waterskiing conditions in the world.

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 point).

2. Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the words and definitions given here. (0.25 x 4 = 1 point)

- a) requiring full use of your abilities or resources, difficult.
- b) collect.
- c) peculiar; odd.
- d) a measure, quantity, or degree of difference.

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) Blindfolded waterskiing is a difficult sport and only the bravest and most experienced waterskiers dare to do it.

Blindfolded waterskiing , a difficult sport.

b) The skier cannot see the route or water over which they are skiing.

The skier isn't

c) Steve Thiele has set a new world record in an effort to raise money for Cancer Research UK.

A new world record ...

d) Thiele said: "It's great to get a world record and I am very happy to have completed the challenge"

Thiele said that...

4. Answer the following questions in your own words. (2 points: 1 point each)

- a) Why does he say "It must have been weird to watch a blind person wear a blindfold."?
- b) What factors made this particular waterskiing record especially notable?

5. Some famous athletes earn millions of dollars every year. Do you think these people deserve such high salaries? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. (Approximately 120 words; 3 points).

INGLÉS

OPCIÓN B

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

She was glad of the lake. Its soft, dark water helped to soothe and quiet her mind. It took her away from the noisy, stressful world of the cat-walk and let her lie untroubled at its side, listening only to the gentle lapping of its waves. She felt at peace. Alone. Unhindered and free. Free to do nothing but watch and listen and dream.

London, Paris, New York - names, only names. Names that had once meant excitement, then boredom, then frustration, then slavery. Names that had brought her to the edge of a breakdown and left her doubting her own sanity.

But here everything was at peace. The lake, the trees, the cottage. And she was at one with them. Here she could stay for the rest of her life. Here she would be happy to die.

Across the sun hurried a darkening filter of cloud; the advance guard of a larger and even graver army. The ripples on the water, chased by a freshening wind, pushed their way anxiously from the far side of the lake until they almost bounced at her feet. Way above her a solitary rook cawed its way home - a lonely, troubled sound. And in the East there was thunder.

Quickly she gathered her things together and made for the cottage. But already the rain flecked the water behind her and pattered on the leaves as she raced beneath the trees. Soaked and breathless, she ran for the cottage door, and, as she opened it, the storm burst.

And there in the kitchen, skinny, cadaverous and unwelcome, stood a man.

'Hello!'

It was an odd way to greet a complete stranger who had invaded her home, but it was all she could think of to say.

Cat-walk = pasarela; rook= corvo/ cuervo; unhindered= libre, sen estorbos/ sin estorbos

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 point).
2. Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the words and definitions given here (1 point; 0.25 each).
 - a) to calm, pacify
 - b) small waves
 - c) the noise one hears when there is a storm
 - d) strange
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) Its soft, dark water soothed her mind
Her mind
 - b) She felt at peace. Unhindered and free.
Not only did she
 - c) Quickly she gathered her things together and made for the cottage.
After
 - d) And there in the kitchen, skinny, cadaverous and unwelcome, stood a man.
A man, who stood in the kitchen.
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. (2 points; 1 point each)
 - a) Why does the protagonist need the peace of the lake and the cottage?
 - b) What do you think the author means when s/he talks about "the advance guard of a larger and even graver army"?
5. Continue the story. Who was the mysterious man? What is going to happen? (Approximately 120 words; 3 points).

INGLÉS

6. LISTENING TEST (1 point)

In this interview with Leonard Cohen, Singer and writer, you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

Failure : fracaso

Source : fonte / fuente

Regret: lamentar

Life-long: para toda a vida / para toda la vida

praise: eloxio / elogio

criticism: crítica

Here is the beginning of the interview.

Interviewer: I'm thinking about you and your last year. You've just returned from India, and you played New York, and I know you are in L.A. and you've been on tour almost a year now. Does this house that you've had for 35 years represent something of a haven, a retreat for you?

Leonard Cohen: I think that everybody's house does, but yes, it does. I'm very happy to come back here.

Here is an example of a question:

0. What's the singer's attitude towards his house?

He likes his house very much.

He's only there in winter.

He likes it on special occasions.

The correct answer is: He likes his house very much

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 just 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.

INGLÉS

QUESTIONS

1. **When Leonard Cohen began his musical career,**
He was very young
He was nearly forty
He was in his thirties.
2. **Before he became a musician,**
He worked in a library.
He wrote books
He played the guitar for fun
3. **He became a musician**
Because he wanted to experience something new
To make money
Because he wanted to travel
4. **What has got to do with success and failure?**
Luck
Freedom
Experience
5. **How can you get to all kinds of listeners?**
With money
By working hard and being unpretentious
By having a good band
6. **What are most of his songs about?**
Women
Childhood memories
Books
7. **Does he miss aspects of his past life?**
No, and he prefers not to remember.
Yes, he is always talking about it.
Sometimes, he doesn't care much.
8. **Does he live a pretentious life?**
Yes, he lives in luxury.
No, he likes to live a simple life.
Yes, he tries to hide it.
9. **What does he compare life to?**
A book
A play
A concert
10. **Being so old,**
He's ready for criticism
He's ready for praise
He's ready for both praise and criticism

Criterios de Avaliación / Corrección

CONVOCATORIA DE XUÑO

Primeira pregunta: realización dun resumo dos puntos máis importantes do texto. Máximo 50 palabras (1 punto).

Segunda pregunta: require que o alumnado busque palabras ou grupos de palabras no texto que corresponden no seu significado a unha palabra ou definición dada no exame: "Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the words and definitions given here" (0,25 x 4 = 1 punto)

Terceira pregunta: transformación dunha parte ou o total dunha frase tirada do texto noutras palabras para que signifique o mesmo. Constará de catro partes, cunha puntuación de 0,5 punto para cada parte (4 x 0.5 = 2 puntos).

Cuarta pregunta: dúas preguntas baseadas no tema do texto. As respostas deben demostrar que o alumno o entendeu correctamente. Constará de dúas partes, cunha puntuación de 1 punto para cada parte (2 x 1 = 2 puntos).

Quinta pregunta: unha pregunta acerca dun tema relacionado co tema do texto. A resposta, en forma de redacción, narrativa, carta ou doutro tipo, debe conter, aproximadamente, 120 palabras (3 puntos).

Sexta pregunta: proba de audición. Dez preguntas de tipo "test" (multiple choice) acerca dun texto auditivo, cunha puntuación de 0,1 para cada resposta, facendo un total de 1 punto. (1 punto)

- Terase en conta a comprensión, a expresión e a corrección escritas. Por unha parte, o corrector valorará se existe unha comprensión total ou parcial do texto por parte do alumnado. Por outra parte, o corrector terá en conta a capacidade do alumnado para se comunicar de forma efectiva (avaliación da súa competencia comunicativa), a coherencia e a ordenación lóxica na exposición das ideas, a riqueza do léxico, sen esquecer a expresión gramatical correcta (competencia lingüística) das respostas.
- Se existise unha comprensión total do texto e unha expresión gramatical correcta, a puntuación será máxima, sempre que o alumnado introduza elementos expresivos persoais dunha certa complexidade léxico-sintáctica.
- Se existise unha comprensión total do texto, mais a expresión non fose gramaticalmente correcta, faranse as deducións oportunas que dependerán da gravidade da incorrección ou do erro. As deducións faranse, entón, axustándose á importancia cualitativa do erro e do número de erros que se cometan na mesma pregunta. A modo orientador, os erros de expresión básicos (faltas de concordancia, indebida ou inexacta orde de palabras, erros na formación de interrogativas ou negativas etc.) serán penalizados de forma considerable.
- Se a comprensión for parcial, a puntuación máxima asignada á pregunta verase reducida de acordo coa gravidade da falta de comprensión.
- Se non houber ningunha comprensión, a pregunta non pode ter ningún tipo de cualificación positiva.
- Os erros ortográficos puntuaranse negativamente de acordo co seu número e importancia (serán máis graves en palabras básicas da lingua inglesa). Un erro repetido na mesma palabra só se penalizará unha vez.

Se se transcribise literalmente un fragmento do texto como resposta a todas ou a unha das preguntas, aínda que este fragmento estivese relacionado co contido da pregunta, valorarase cunha puntuación máxima do 50% do total atribuíble á puntuación correspondente a cada pregunta ou cuestión, así que debe interpretarse que non necesariamente a puntuación debe ser un 0,5.

Exemplos de resposta / Soluções

Opción A

1. The text is about Patrick Smith, who has a column in an on-line magazine in which he answers people's questions about air-travel. Some of these questions are about things like airplane toilets or air-conditioning. But most people ask about airport security or the danger of different routes and airports.
2. a) makes a living b) risk c) confiscating d) inconvenienced
3. a) Patrick Smith, who is a pilot, writes for the on-line magazine Salon.com. / Patrick Smith, who writes for the on-line magazine Salon.com., is a pilot.
b) Some people asked if crews emptied/empty the contents of the toilet over people's houses.
c) If you concentrate on these irrelevant things, you are wasting/ you waste time and resources.
d) More attention is required for/ in some routes and airports than for /in others.
4. a) The things that make people afraid of flying are/ whether the airport is safe or not/ airport security and the danger of some routes and airports.
b) Because this gives people false sense of security/ makes people think that airports are safe, but really it is irrelevant and does not contribute to solving the problem of terrorist attacks.
5. My favourite means of transport is the airplane, because it can take you to far-away places in a very short time. You would probably never go to America or to places like Singapore or Australia if you had to travel by ship and spend weeks on the journey. Travelling by plane has certain disadvantages, of course, like having to wait for long periods of time in airports, especially when there are strikes, and also having very little room in the airplane, which is very uncomfortable on long journeys. But I really love it when the airplane takes off and lands.

Opción B

1. Some aspects of old Scottish culture which are still present today are kilts, which are worn by young men, especially at rugby matches, bagpipes, often heard in town centres and haggis, which you can find in most supermarkets. Furthermore, the Scots still hold ceilidhs and love to dance Scottish reels.
2. a) Kilts b) Scottish reel c) outsells d) hangover
3. a) The writer advised us to keep our eyes open for haggis in restaurants and pubs.
b) At most weddings the Scots prefer country dancing to a disco.
c) Tours and Scottish entertainment are provided by language centres as part of their courses.
d) Perhaps if you had enough money you would/could/ might even buy a kilt.
4. a) This passage is written for young people who are interested in improving their English, because it talks about the entertainment provided by language centres, about returning home with better English and about two-week language courses.
b) There are many things a visitor may not expect, for example, that a haggis is not an animal but a food, and that nowadays you can buy it in supermarkets. These days, not every Scottish person plays the bagpipes and wears a kilt (which may be very expensive). There are also some other traditional things that foreigners don't know, such as the ceilidh, Irn Bru and shortbread.
5. I have never done a language course abroad, but I did once spend a month in Avignon, in the South of France, working in a hostel making beds and clearing tables and so on. It was quite hard work, but I enjoyed myself a lot because I met a lot of young people from all over the world. However, I didn't improve my French very much because everyone spoke English, so I practiced this language instead.
6. Listening: 1) a, 2) b, 3) a, 4) b, 5) c, 6) a, 7) b, 8) a, 9) c, 10) b

Exemplos de resposta / Soluções

Opción A

1. The text is about Steve Thiele, who established a Guinness World Record in blindfolded waterskiing. This record was particularly notable because Thiele was actually blind, and because he achieved the record in very difficult conditions on the open sea.
2. a) challenging b) raise c) weird d) margin
3. a) Blindfolded waterskiing, which only the bravest and most experienced waterskiers dare to do, is a difficult sport.
b) The skier isn't able to see the route or water over which they are skiing.
c) A new world record has been set by Steve Thiele in an effort to raise money for Cancer Research UK.
d) Thiele said that it was great to get a world record and that he was very happy to have completed the challenge.
4. a) Because a blind person can't see, so s/he doesn't need a blindfold.
b) That the person who set it was blind, and that the conditions in which it was set were very difficult, as it was open sea with very strong currents.
5. A really successful athlete, like a really successful musician, has to work very hard for long hours a day and is also exposed to the stress of competition, so from this point of view maybe they do deserve to earn a lot of money. Also, in many cases, like that of Rafa Nadal and the players in the Spanish football team or Cristiano Ronaldo, it must be admitted that they provide a lot of entertainment and escapism for a lot of people. But in spite of this, I really think that the enormous amounts of money which some of them get are almost indecent, especially today, when many normal people are losing their jobs or having their salaries reduced.

Opción B

1. The passage is about a woman who, very stressed by her life as a model, is relaxing in the country, by a lake. Suddenly a storm begins, and she has to hurry home to a cottage. When she arrives there, she finds an unknown and unpleasant-looking man standing in her kitchen.
2. a) soothe/ quiet b) ripples c) thunder d) odd
3. a) Her mind was soothed by its soft, dark water.
b) Not only did she feel at peace, but she also felt/ but also unhindered and free.
c) After she had gathered/ gathering her things together, she made for the cottage.
d) A man, who was skinny, cadaverous and unwelcome, stood in the kitchen.
4. a) Because she feels very stressed by her job as a model.
b) S/he is referring to the thin clouds which came before the thicker clouds of the storm.
5. "Hello!" the stranger replied, looking at her nervously. "I need your help. I've just escaped from Pentonville prison, and the police are looking for me. I have to find a place to hide! I saw that your door was open, and, as this is a very lonely place, I came in. Please, please help me, or they will catch me and torture me, and take me back to prison!" "Oh, no!" she thought, "I really can't face a thing like this". But the man before her was wearing only a t-shirt and thin jeans, and it was beginning to pour with rain outside. Also, there was an expression in his eyes that made her feel sorry for him. "O.K." she said, "but you can't stay here for long. As soon as the rain stops, you must go. I don't want problems with the police".
6. c; b; b; a; b; a; a; b; c; c