

INGLÉS

OPCIÓN A

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

How many plastic bags do you use a week? Every year, millions and millions of them are produced, and they're a danger to the environment. But how can we reduce our dependence on the plastic bag?

The good news is that plastic bag use has dropped. However, the bad news is that we're still using 10 billion bags a year. Many supermarkets are trying to help us cut back. They're now charging for plastic bags and asking shoppers to come with shopping trolleys or re-usable bags. But even so, people are still using too many bags.

The big problem is that plastic bags damage the environment. They can be found everywhere across the planet. In fact, there are so many plastic bags in some parts of Africa that a cottage industry has started with locals using them to make hats. In other countries they are a major nuisance, especially when they block sewage systems.

The main problem is that bags just won't disappear. Some argue that they take up to 1,000 years to decompose. Enormous numbers end up in landfill sites or incinerators; but billions get into the environment, especially the marine environment, where they are a terrible threat to marine life. Sea turtles mistake them for jellyfish and choke on them; albatrosses mistake them for squid and die a similar death; even dolphins have been found dead with plastic bags blocking their blowholes.

So, will the world become plastic-bag-free one day? Maybe, if we start using reusable shopping bags.

Questions

1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words (approximately 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) Decreased
 - b) People who visit stores.
 - c) do harm to
 - d) obstructing
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) They're now charging shoppers for plastic bags.
Shoppers
 - b) Plastic bags damage the environment. They can be found everywhere across the planet.
Plastic bags, which
 - c) Dolphins have been found dead with plastic bags blocking their blowholes.
The text said that
 - d) So, will the world become plastic-bag-free one day?
The author wondered
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. Your answer must be based on the information given in the text. (2 points: 1 point each)
 - a) Why is it bad news that we are still using 10 billion plastic bags a year?
 - b) In general terms, why are plastic bags a danger to marine animals?
5. What can you do, personally, to reduce pollution? (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.

This year America's largest citizens came into conflict with several organisations. The most controversial thing was how airlines treat overweight travellers. Many airlines make them pay for two seats, but according to the National Association to Advance Fat Acceptance (NAAFA) they often do it in an arbitrary manner. It is campaigning against Southwest Airlines, which makes passengers buy two seats if they are too wide for one. Fitness organisations have also offended fat activists. In California the dance instructor Jennifer Portnick became a heroine when she sued Jazzercise, the world's largest dance fitness organisation. Although she weighs 108 kg, Portnick says she is fit enough to teach exercise classes, but she was rejected for the job because she looked fat. After a court case, Jazzercise agreed in May that it would not require its instructors to look, as well as be, fit.

Another conflict was with PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) when it introduced its recent campaign for vegetarianism. Airport posters showing a large stomach with the slogan "Don't buy two seats, go vegetarian" were replaced. But the substitute campaign has caused just as much offence. It shows an overweight Elvis Presley with the line: "Don't be Cruel to Your Heart and Body". "It's not acceptable to represent other groups this way", said a NAAFA spokeswoman. "We wouldn't see Asian or African-Americans, short people or disabled people in a campaign like this. So why fat people? This promotes the idea that it is shameful to be fat". "We are not against fat people. We are against fat", answered PETA spokeswoman. "Obesity is a social problem. And we need to stop being so sensitive about saying that people are overweight".

Questions

1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words (approximately 50 words, 1 point).
2. Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the following (1 point: 0.25 each)
 - a) teacher
 - b) healthy, in good form
 - c) a woman who represents a company or organisation
 - d) fatness
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) Many airlines make overweight passengers pay for two seats.
If passengers are
 - b) "Don't be Cruel to Your Heart and Body", the poster told fat people.
The poster told ...
 - c) The substitute campaign has caused just as much offence.
Just as much offence ...
 - d) She is thin enough to teach exercise classes.
She is not ...
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. Your answer must be based on the information given in the text. (2 points: 1 point each)
 - a) Why do you think Jazzercise didn't want its instructors to be fat?
 - b) Why do you think that PETA campaigns in favour of vegetarianism?
5. Would you like to be a fitness instructor in the future, and do you think you would make a good one? Why/why not? (Approximately 120 words; 3 points).

INGLÉS

6. LISTENING TEST (1 point)

In this conversation between Kris, a psychologist, and Pete, a teacher, you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

Yoga = yoga

Tantrum = rabieta

Turtle = tortuga

Wrap up their arms = se abrazan (a sí mismos)

Here is the beginning of the conversation.

Kris: You know, on my last trip to the States, I was talking to some friends who are primary-school teachers, and they were telling me that they were starting to make some changes in the classroom, incorporating some of the theories of emotional intelligence.

Here is an example of a question.

Kris' friends in the States are

University students

Primary-school teachers

University teachers

The correct answer is "Primary-school teachers"

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

(2-minute pause)

Now listen to the rest of the conversation. 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.

(Recording)

Now you will hear the text again.

(Recording)

Now you will hear the text for the last time.

(Recording)

INGLÉS

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.

QUESTIONS

1. Pete studied

Mathematics
Education
German philology

2. Pete has heard about the changes they are starting to make in classrooms

On television and on the radio
In the press and on internet
In the newspapers and in books

3. In these new classes, what happens when a child has a tantrum?

S/he will be invited to go to the “quiet corner”
S/he will be punished
S/he will be sent home

4. The theory of emotional intelligence says that

If you are emotional you are also intelligent
If you are not emotional you cannot be intelligent
Each child has a different and unique kind of intelligence

5. Which types of intelligence are NOT mentioned in this conversation?

Cognitive intelligence and kinaesthetic intelligence
Musical intelligence and interpersonal intelligence
Logical-mathematical intelligence and linguistic intelligence

6. The traditional type of education has always benefited

Musical and artistic students
Students with logical and rational minds
Students who work hard

7. Pete teaches

20-year-old students
60-year-old students
Small children

8. Has Kris ever done yoga and meditation?

Yes, she goes to yoga classes and tries to practice some meditation
No, but she thinks children should
Not yet, but she’s going to start soon

9. Kris says children should learn meditation and similar techniques because

This would help them to breathe properly
This would help them to handle stress when they are adults
This would make a teacher’s class less stressful

10. To perform well in an exam

You have to be totally relaxed
You have to have a high level of stress
You have to have a middle level of stress

INGLÉS

OPCIÓN A

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

Parkour had its origins in a training program for French Special Forces known as “Parcours du combattant”, or “The Path of the Warrior”. It was David Belle, the son of a Parcours Warrior and the “inventor” of Parkour, who, in the 1980s, changed the “c” to a “k” and, along with his comrades, began the worldwide movement popular among many young people today.

Parkour, now also often referred to Freerunning, is the non-competitive physical discipline of training to move freely over and through any terrain from point “a” to point “b” overcoming architectural barriers such as walls, steps or other obstacles, and employing only the abilities of the body, principally through running, jumping, climbing and quadrupedal movement. In practice it focuses on developing the fundamental attributes required for such movement, which include functional strength and fitness, balance, spatial awareness, agility, coordination, precision, control and creative vision.

It is a sport that encourages self-improvement on all levels, revealing one’s physical and mental limits while also offering ways to overcome them. It is a method of training one’s body and mind in order to be as completely functional, effective and liberated as possible in any environment.

The sport aims to build confidence, determination, self-discipline and self-reliance, as well as responsibility for one’s actions. It encourages humility, respect for others and for one’s environment, self-expression, community spirit, and the importance of play, discovery and safety at all times.

But most of all it is a philosophy, and a way a life. It’s a way of looking at any environment and believing in one’s heart that there is no obstacle in life that cannot be overcome. Everyone is a unique individual, so no two people will come up with the exact same solution, but there is a “way through” for us all.

Questions

1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words (approximately 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) fighter
 - b) territory
 - c) mainly
 - d) surroundings
3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (2 points; 0.5 each)
 - a) David Belle began the worldwide movement popular among many young people today.
The worldwide
 - b) Parkour reveals one’s limits while also offering ways to overcome them.
Parkour not only
 - c) Parkour is a way of looking at any environment and believing that there is no obstacle in life that cannot be overcome.
The writer said that
 - d) No two people will come up with the same solution, but there is a “way through” for us all.
Although
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. Your answer must be based on the information given in the text. (2 points; 1 point each).
 - a) What is the connection between Parkour or Freerunning and the military world?
 - b) What are the advantages for young people of practising Parkour?
5. Practising a sport is important not only for people’s physical development, but also for their development as a person. Do you agree? Why/why not? Give examples. (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 born to a single teenage mother in rural Mississippi. She felt unwanted and was sent around from her grandmother to her mother and then to her father. She lived in poverty and suffered abuse for years. This does not sound like the beginnings of a media star who would go on to become one of America's most influential people, but it is.

In fact, Oprah Winfrey had to overcome many difficulties. She began life on a farm in Mississippi, where her strict grandmother raised her. She was lonely and conditions were poor, but her grandmother taught her to read. At six years old, Oprah went to live with her mother in Wisconsin. Oprah was often cared for by her 19-year-old cousin, who raped her. She suffered sexual abuse from other family members, including her mother's boyfriend, until she was 13 years old. At 14, she became pregnant (the baby died shortly after birth) and she moved in with her father.

Oprah's father made her education a priority. "My father turned my life around. His love of learning showed me the way." She had a few jobs before becoming the host for a morning show, which later became *The Oprah Winfrey Show*. Oprah has continued to build on her success; she created a magazine, and has produced films and a Broadway musical. *Time* and *CNN* have called her "the world's most powerful woman" and she was among the "50 most generous Americans," giving nearly \$400 million to educational causes.

Oprah says that her childhood traumas contributed to her success. She has been a strong proponent of positive thinking and has devoted many of her programs to this topic. "My greatest discovery," she said, "is that people can change their future by merely changing their attitude."

Questions

1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words (approximately 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) unmarried
 - b) celebrity
 - c) most important issue
 - d) subject.
3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (2 points; 0.5 each).
 - a) She was lonely and conditions were poor, but her grandmother taught her to read.
Although...
 - b) At six years old, Oprah went to live with her mother
When Oprah went ...
 - c) Oprah was often cared for by her 19-year-old cousin, who raped her.
Her 19-year-old cousin, ...
 - d) "My greatest discovery," she said, "is that a person can change his future."
She said that...
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. Your answer must be based on the information given in the text. (2 points; 1 point each).
 - a) Which of Oprah's family members treated her best? Give reasons for your opinion.
 - b) What factors made Oprah Winfrey successful?
5. In what ways can a child's future be influenced by his / her family? (Approximately 120 words; 3 points).

INGLÉS

6. LISTENING TEST (1 point)

You're going to hear a conversation between two men, Rob and Neil, about sugar in sweets and soft drinks and what can be done to help us eat less of it.

Here is the beginning of the conversation:

Rob

Hello I'm Rob. I'm joined today by Neil.

Neil

Hello. Neil here. Excuse me! I'm enjoying a bar of chocolate...

Rob

Where did you get that from?

Neil

In the **vending machine** upstairs

Here is an example of a question:

What is Neil eating?

- A chocolate which he got upstairs
- A bar of chocolate from the vending machine
- A sandwich from the vending machine

The correct answer is: "A bar of chocolate from the vending machine".

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

(2-minute pause)

Now listen to the rest of the conversation. 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.

(Recording)

Now you will hear the text again.

(Recording)

Now you will hear the text for the last time.

(Recording)

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. What is a vending machine?**
 - A machine that sells food and drink
 - A machine that gives you change for your coins
 - An automatic machine that sells soft drinks and coins
- 2. What does the World Health Organization say about sugar?**
 - That we should eat 5% less sugar every day
 - That our intake of sugar should be 5% of our daily diet
 - That sugar should make up less than 5% of our calories every day.
- 3. What does tooth decay do?**
 - It destroys the sensitive parts of your teeth
 - It exposes the toothache or the pain in your teeth
 - It destroys the surface of your teeth.
- 4. When is it most important you should brush your teeth?**
 - When you first get up in the morning
 - After eating food that contains sugar
 - Before you go to bed at night.
- 5. What does the professor say about vending machines?**
 - They shouldn't be used for selling school meals
 - They shouldn't be in state schools or hospitals
 - They should only be in public places.
- 6. What is confectionary?**
 - Chocolate and sugar
 - Snacks and alcoholic drinks
 - Sweet snacks and chocolate.
- 7. What does the professor say about sugar?**
 - It should be increased in childhood
 - There shouldn't be so much in school meals
 - There shouldn't be confectionary in nurseries.
- 8. What happens when we eat less sugar?**
 - We enjoy the sweet taste with less sugar
 - Things that are very sweet taste better
 - We want more and more.
- 9. What is the money from the "sugar tax" used for in France?**
 - To tax children's dental care
 - To pay for the doctors' taxis
 - To improve the health system.
- 10. Which of these 3 countries consumes less sugar than the others?**
 - The United States
 - China
 - India

Criterios de Avaliación / Corrección

CONVOCATORIA DE XUÑO

Question 1. (1 punto)

Esta pregunta será puntuada segundo os seguintes criterios:

1. O alumno/a identificou as ideas principais do texto e resumíunas sen incluír información secundaria ou anecdótica.
2. O alumno expresou estas ideas en aproximadamente 50 palabras, sen copiar literalmente do texto, con coherencia, claridade, cohesión, razoable corrección gramatical e léxico axeitado ao tema.

Question 2. (1 punto; 0,25 por cada palabra/expresión correcta)

Question 3. (4 x 0,5 = 2 puntos)

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 puntos para cada parte.

Question 4. (2 x 1= 2 puntos)

Esta pregunta avalía a comprensión de detalle do texto e a capacidade do alumnado para expresar as ideas aí contidas coas súas propias palabras. Aínda que na contestación non será necesario que se repita o enunciado da pregunta, en ningún caso se poderá contestar con respostas curtas de tipo “*Yes, he does*” ou “*No, they haven't*”. Esta pregunta formularase con dous apartados. Cada un deles valerá 1 punto e avaliarase segundo os seguintes criterios:

1. O alumnado comprendeu a pregunta que se lle formulou e a súa contestación é axeitada e relevante.
2. O alumnado expresou as súas ideas sen copiar literalmente do texto, con coherencia, claridade, cohesión, razoable corrección gramatical e léxico axeitado ao tema.

Question 5. (3 puntos)

Esta pregunta pretende avaliar a capacidade comunicativa do alumnado no ámbito da produción escrita. A nota final (máximo 3 puntos) outorgarase segundo a medida na que o alumnado cumpra os seguintes parámetros; cada un deles puntuarase de 0 a 0,5 puntos:

a) Alcance. O alumnado aborda adecuadamente o tema proposto. Sabe comunicar as ideas que quere transmitir utilizando unha considerable variedade de recursos. Sabe utilizar o rexistro lingüístico adecuado á situación.

b) Riqueza e control do vocabulario.

c) Corrección gramatical. O alumnado ten un repertorio básico de elementos lingüísticos e de estratexias que lle permiten abordar o tema con comodidade. Non comete erros gramaticais básicos, como, por exemplo, omitir o suxeito diante dun verbo, omitir o -s da 3ª persoa do singular do Presente Habitual (*he writeS*), utilizar adxectivos en plural, usar incorrectamente os adxectivos posesivos e demostrativos, non dominar os tempos verbais e outros.

d) Fluidez. O alumnado posúe un dominio da lingua inglesa adecuado e suficiente para evitar cortes na comunicación ou malentendidos.

e) Cohesión. O alumnado utiliza adecuadamente os conectores e demais medios de cohesión.

f) Coherencia. O alumnado é capaz de organizar as súas ideas para redactar un texto coherente e ben estruturado.

TOTAL = 9 puntos.

Segunda parte: LISTENING TEST (1 punto)

Criterios de Avaliación / Corrección

CONVOCATORIA DE SETEMBRO

Question 1. (1 punto)

Esta pregunta será puntuada segundo os seguintes criterios:

1. O alumno/a identificou as ideas principais do texto e resumíunas sen incluír información secundaria ou anecdótica.
2. O alumno/a expresou estas ideas en aproximadamente 50 palabras, sen copiar literalmente do texto, con coherencia, claridade, cohesión, razoable corrección gramatical e léxico axeitado ao tema.

Question 2. (1 punto; 0,25 por cada palabra/ expresión correcta)

Question 3. (4 x 0,5 = 2 puntos).

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.

Question 4. (2 x 1= 2 puntos)

Esta pregunta avalía a comprensión de detalle do texto e a capacidade do alumnado para expresar as ideas aí contidas coas súas propias palabras. Aínda que na contestación non será necesario que se repita o enunciado da pregunta, en ningún caso se poderá contestar con respostas curtas de tipo *Yes, he does* ou *No, they haven't*. Esta pregunta formularase con dous apartados. Cada un deles valerá 1 punto e avaliarase segundo os seguintes criterios:

1. O alumnado comprendeu a pregunta que se lle formulou e a súa contestación é axeitada e relevante.
2. O alumnado expresou as súas ideas sen copiar literalmente do texto, con coherencia, claridade, cohesión, razoable corrección gramatical e léxico axeitado ao tema.

Question 5. (3 puntos)

Esta pregunta pretende avaliar a capacidade comunicativa do alumnado no ámbito da produción escrita. A nota final (máximo 3 puntos) outorgarase segundo a medida na que o alumnado cumpra os seguintes parámetros; cada un deles puntuarase de 0 a 0,5 puntos:

a) Alcance: o alumnado aborda adecuadamente o tema proposto. Sabe comunicar as ideas que quere transmitir utilizando unha considerable variedade de recursos. Sabe utilizar o rexistro lingüístico adecuado á situación.

b) Riqueza e control do vocabulario.

c) Corrección gramatical: o alumnado ten un repertorio básico de elementos lingüísticos e de estratexias que lle permiten abordar o tema con comodidade. Non comete erros gramaticais básicos, como, por exemplo, omitir o suxeito diante dun verbo, omitir o -s da 3ª persoa do singular do Presente Habitual (*he writeS*), utilizar adxectivos en plural, usar incorrectamente os adxectivos posesivos e demostrativos, non dominar os tempos verbais e outros.

d) Fluidez: o alumnado posúe un dominio da lingua inglesa adecuado e suficiente para evitar cortes na comunicación ou malentendidos.

e) Cohesión: o alumnado utiliza adecuadamente os conectores e demais medios de cohesión.

f) Coherencia: o alumnado é capaz de organizar as súas ideas para redactar un texto coherente e ben estruturado.

TOTAL = 9 puntos.

Segunda parte: LISTENING TEST (1 punto)

Exemplos de resposta / Soluções

CONVOCATORIA DE XUÑO

Answers

OPCIÓN A

1. The text is about plastic bags and how they harm the environment. Because they don't decompose, they accumulate on land, often in third-world countries, causing many problems. However, they are especially dangerous when they get into the sea, because they are often eaten by sea-creatures who take them for food and die.
2. a) dropped b) shoppers c) damage c) blocking
3. a) Shoppers are now being charged for plastic bags.
b) Plastic bags, which can be found everywhere across the planet, damage the environment.
OR: Plastic bags, which damage the environment, can be found everywhere across the planet.
c) The text said that dolphins had been found dead with plastic bags blocking their blowholes.
d) The author wondered if/whether the world would become plastic-bag-free one day.
4. a) Because they are not biodegradable/they don't decompose and therefore they are very damaging to the environment, both on land and in the sea.
b) Because sea animals mistake them for food, and eating them causes their death.

OPCIÓN B

1. The text is about how fat activists, represented by an organization called the National Association to Advance Fat Acceptance, are fighting against discrimination by certain airline companies, fitness organisations and anti-fat publicity campaigns. Although the latter argue that obesity is a social problem, the NAAFA says that there is nothing shameful about being fat.
2. a) instructor b) fit c) spokeswoman d) obesity
3. a) If passengers are overweight, many airlines make them pay for two seats.
b) The poster told fat people not to be cruel to their heart and body.
c) Just as much offense has been caused by the substitute campaign.
d) She is not too fat to teach exercise classes.
4. a) Because they thought that fat people don't/didn't look fit.
b) Because PETA stands for People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, and if you are interested in not ill-treating animals, then you probably won't want to kill them to eat if you can eat other things instead.

Listening

- 1. b; 2. b; 3. a; 4. c; 5. c; 6. b; 7. a; 8. a; 9. b; 10. c**

CONVOCATORIA DE SETEMBRO

SUGGESTED ANSWERS

OPCIÓN A

1. Parkour, or Freerunning, which originally prepared French soldiers for war, is an activity where people have to run, jump and climb in different territories. People can only use their brains and physical skills, and need to coordinate them. It is good because makes people more agile, determined, confident and responsible. (50 words)

2. a) warrior b) terrain c) principally d) environment

3. a) The worldwide movement popular among many young people today was begun by David Belle.

b) Parkour not only reveals one's limits but (also) offers ways to overcome them.

c) The writer said that Parkour was a way of looking at any environment and believing that there was no obstacle in life that could not be overcome.

d) Although no two people will come up with the same solution, there is a "way through" for us all.

4. a) The connection is that the activity was originally used to prepare French special forces for war. (It develops similar skills as military training, such as discipline and cooperation, and it improves physical abilities.)

b) The physical advantages are that Parkour helps young people to be strong and fit, and improves your balance and coordination. Mentally, it makes them more confident, determined, humble, cooperative, respectful and responsible.

5. I agree with this sentence. Practising a sport makes you healthy, attractive and physically strong. You can control and coordinate your body better, which helps you in your life every day. For example, you can carry heavy things and run to catch the bus or the train. Besides, if you play sport in a team, it helps you in other ways: you cooperate better with other people and respect them more. However, I do not believe that it is a good idea to be obsessed with practising sport. Some people only live for sport in competitions; they are depressed if they lose, and they can be aggressive with their opponents. This often happens in football. Also, sometimes it can be dangerous and frustrating. (123 words)

OPCIÓN B

1. Oprah Winfrey became successful, a producer of magazines, films and musicals, a person with great power and generosity. She says she was helped by her difficult childhood, when she suffered abuse and was lonely. Also, when she was a teenager she had a baby who died soon after it was born. (51 words)

2. a) single b) media star c) priority d) topic

3. a) Although she was lonely and conditions were poor, her grandmother taught her to read.

b) When Oprah went to live with her mother she was six (years old).

c) Her 19-year-old cousin, who raped her, often cared for her.

d) She said that her greatest discovery was that a person could change his future.

4. a) I think that her father treated her best, because he made her education the most important thing. Her grandmother had taught her to read, so she was not too bad either. Her mother and especially her mother's boyfriend and her cousin, who raped and abused her sexually, were definitely the worst.

b) Oprah says that her hard life when she was a child helped to make her successful. She also thought positively, showing that people can change their lives if they change their attitudes. She was educated by her grandmother and her father, who had a positive influence, and she was very talented and creative.

5. Children are influenced by their grandparents, parents, aunts and uncles because they are with them every day, and children are very vulnerable. They listen to them, talk to them, and often follow their

Exemplos de resposta / Soluciones

example. This example can be positive, so that in the future they enjoy nature, study hard or develop an interesting hobby. Or their example can be negative, so that they are always alone, they become addicted to something, or they treat other people badly. They can be influenced by their siblings and cousins, because they can become more communicative, and they can learn how to share toys and other things. If they are friends with their brothers and sisters, this can be a friendship for the rest of their lives. (123 words)

LISTENING TEST (letters are given here for reasons of space, but are unacceptable as an exam answer)

1.a; 2.c ; 3.c; 4.b; 5.b; 6.c; 7.b; 8.a; 9.c; 10.a.