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OPTION A: "Education Mamas"

- 1 The first day at primary school is an important event in every child's life. It can cause the new learner excitement, or
2 it can cause fear. But in education-obsessed Japan, mothers of new pupils also suffer from first-day-nerve. Before the
3 opening of the school year, many read books and magazines to find what to wear to the school's opening ceremony and
4 what to put into their children's school bags.
5 On the first day of school, they accompany their six-year-olds to the opening ceremony in the school hall. Speeches
6 by the headmaster focus on the new pupils' bright futures. They stress the need to start on the right foot by studying hard
7 and being good citizens. From the beginning until they enter university 12 years later, students will go through a series of
8 examinations.
9 These exams are almost as much of a trauma for the mothers as they are for the students. The Education Mama is a
10 well-established stereotype in Japan. It applies to those women who push their children to get better and better academic
11 results. Seventy-two per cent of Japanese mothers do not work outside their homes so that they can look after their children.
12 Their husbands are usually absent during the long work day and the disappearance of extended family units has eliminated
13 the grandmother figure from the home. As a result, many mothers feel isolated and unsure where to turn for advice in raising
14 their children and making them excellent students.
15 The pressure on the Education Mamas doesn't stop at educational achievements. Even lunch boxes may become a
16 problem. A poorly presented packed lunch can be enough to provoke bullying by classmates and ridicule by other mothers.

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. **What advice is given to children the first day at school?**
 2. **Why do many Japanese mothers feel alone in their children's education?**
 3. **Why can the content of lunch boxes be so important?**
- ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.
4. **Japanese students have to pass twelve exams before entering university.**
 5. **Most Japanese mothers devote their full time to taking care of their children.**

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points: questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "A very difficult or unpleasant experience that causes someone to have mental or emotional problems usually for a long time."
7. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE OPPOSITE FOR "leave" (verb).
8. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE SYNONYM FOR "not present" (adjective).
9. GIVE AN ADJECTIVE WITH THE SAME ROOT AS "advise" (verb).
10. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A RELATIVE. MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY: **Please take me to the shopping centre. Your mother works there.**
11. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: **She left because she had an appointment.**
12. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS. "I am used to(go) to school alone."
13. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING (CONDITIONAL) SENTENCE: **If I hadn't helped her,**

III * PRODUCTION (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE PROPOSED TOPIC AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT: **Describe your experience at high school.**

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OPTION B: "The Boyhood of Pablo Picasso"

- 1 Pablo Ruiz Picasso was the favourite child of his family. He was the only boy among a great many girl cousins. That
2 was enough to make him important. Since his very early childhood it was clear he was going to be an artist. Pablo learned
3 the word for "pencil" before he could say "mama" and "papa". When he was small he spent hours alone making delightful
4 drawings of animals and people. If his mother sent him out to play in the square, he went on drawing in the dust under the
5 trees. One of his favourite models was his younger sister, Lola.
- 6 Don José Ruiz, Pablo's father, was director of the museum in Málaga. There was not much work to do there, so he was
7 able to practise his hobby, which was painting pigeons. He painted them dead or alive, in ones and twos and in dozens.
8 Sometimes he painted them on paper, cut them out and stuck them on to canvas; sometimes he stuck real feathers on to his
9 pictures. He knew a great deal about the technique of painting and he taught it all to Pablo.
- 10 Life in Málaga was very pleasant. In summer, father and son would walk down to look at the boats on the shore or
11 wander round the open markets. They made a strange pair. Don José Ruiz was tall and thin, with red hair and beard and sad
12 grey eyes. He was so shy and correct that he was nicknamed "the Englishman". Pablo was quite the opposite. He had his
13 mother's small, strong build; he had straight black hair and bright eyes that noticed everything that was going on around him.

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. **What made Pablo unique in his family?**
2. **How did Pablo's father use to spend his spare time? Explain.**
3. **Why did Pablo and his father make a strange pair?**

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. **As a boy, Picasso enjoyed playing with other children.**
5. **Don José learnt a lot about painting from his son.**

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. FIND IN THE TEXT A SYNONYM FOR "**charming**" (adjective).
7. GIVE AN ADJECTIVE WITH THE SAME ROOT AS "**length**" (noun).
8. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "**To move about a place without any definite purpose or destination.**"
9. FILL THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT OPTION: "**Picasso was brought..... in Málaga**" on / away/ after / up
10. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: "**This new magazine specializes in contemporary art**".
11. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED: "**A painting by Picasso is too expensive for our museum to buy.**" A painting by Picasso isn't
12. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO REPORTED SPEECH: "**Put on your scarf if you are going out,**" Susan told her son.
13. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE: **The gallery owners are offering their clients one of Picasso's first drawings.**

III * PRODUCTION (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE PROPOSED TOPIC AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT: **Would you like to be famous? Give reasons.**



UNIVERSIDADES DE ANDALUCÍA
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OPTION A : “The Connected Classroom”

1 Imagine a classroom where everyone uses a smartphone, laptop, tablet, or other device to search the Web, complete
2 assignments, and help each other solve problems. Students use their devices to record presentations and post the video to a
3 blog. When the students go home, they take their devices with them so they can continue working on projects and contact
4 each other or their teacher. The traditional model of education – one teacher instructing students for a set period of time
5 using a narrow set of resources – is no longer how the real world works. But it is the model that persists today in schools,
6 and it is critical that we transform the current state of education.

7 Unfortunately, mobile devices are perceived as a distraction, and kids are asked to turn them off. But they can
8 dramatically improve student success by providing access to learning resources. In North Carolina, Project K-Nect began as
9 a pilot programme to discover if smartphones could help students who scored poorly in maths. They learned algebra through
10 their smartphones, which were loaded with educational software and had constant Internet activity. Teachers spent less time
11 on direct instruction, and instead encouraged students to talk and learn from each other. Student results exceeded all
12 expectations, and their grades in maths increased 30%. Students in the programme obtained much better results than their
13 classmates who learned algebra via traditional instruction from the same teacher. Student achievement increased in other
14 subjects as well.

15 With over 6.3 billion connections globally, wireless technology is now the dominant way people access the Internet. So it
16 isn't difficult to imagine a day when mobile technologies have a presence in every classroom.

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. According to the writer, why should the current education model change?
2. What was the initial idea of Project K-Nect?
3. How did teachers in Project K-Nect change the way they taught?

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. In North Carolina all high school students are using smartphones to learn maths.
5. Project K-Nect's students' results improved not only in maths.

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE SYNONYM FOR “teaching” (verb)
7. GIVE A NOUN WITH THE SAME ROOT AS “perform” (verb).
8. WHICH WORD DOES NOT HAVE THE SAME MEANING? **achieve / spot / get / obtain.**
9. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: “to stimulate the development of something”.
10. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS. “The traditional model of education persists today in most schools.”
11. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE ACTIVE VOICE: “The kids had been asked to turn off their mobile phones by the teacher.”
12. FILL IN THE GAP WITH A CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS. “We regret (tell) you that you will have to work tonight.”
13. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING (CONDITIONAL) SENTENCE: If I'd had my smartphone with me,.....

III *PRODUCTION (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT: **Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using mobile devices at school.**

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OPTION B: “The Jack the Ripper Case Finally Solved”

- 1 For just over 125 years, the mystery of the Jack the Ripper serial murders has been inspiration for books, movies and
 2 periodic re-openings of the unsolved cases. But after years of investigation, a retired detective is confident he has finally
 3 found the criminal behind some, if not all, of the killings attributed to the infamous "Jack."
 4 Retired homicide detective Trevor Marriott says that, after 11 years of investigation, he believes German merchant sailor
 5 Carl Feigenbaum committed an unknown number of the murders. What does appear to be true is that between Aug. 31,
 6 1888, and Nov. 9, 1888, five women were stabbed to death within one-fourth of a mile from each other in the Whitechapel
 7 neighbourhood of London. Most assume the victims were prostitutes and all killed by the same man.
 8 Marriott had begun to think about Feigenbaum when he found out that his ships often docked near the neighbourhood
 9 where many of the unsolved murders occurred. Sailors were known to seek out prostitutes in the Whitechapel district.
 10 Perhaps most convincing was the fact that Feigenbaum's own lawyer, William Lawton, had once told reporters he
 11 believed his client had confessed to the crimes by claiming that a disease made him kill and mutilate women. Indeed,
 12 Feigenbaum was eventually convicted and executed for an unrelated murder in New York City in 1894.
 13 "Jack is supposed to be responsible for five murders, but there were other similar killings before and after the ones
 14 attributed to him, both in this country and abroad in America and Germany," Marriott says, adding that the widely
 15 appropriated image of Jack as a well-dressed gentleman is probably nothing but an "urban myth."

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)
 ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. **Why was “Jack” notorious?**
2. **What made Marriott consider Feigenbaum as the main suspect in the first place?**
3. **Did William Lawton kill and mutilate women? Explain**

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. **Some other murders had followed the same pattern.**
5. **It is a fact that Jack was an elegant gentleman.**

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. FIND IN THE TEXT A SYNONYM FOR “research” (noun).
7. FILL IN THE GAP WITH A CORRECT PREPOSITION: “Marriot did not find any of the information he needed that website.”
8. GIVE A NOUN WITH THE SAME ROOT AS “appear” (verb) (line 5).
9. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: “a person who is responsible for a crime or any other misdeed or illegal action.”
10. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: “Jack is supposed to be responsible for different kinds of murders”.
11. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED: “She moved into the new apartment three years ago and she still lives there.”
 She has.....
12. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS. “Customers are allowed (smoke) in the patio”.
13. USE THE WORDS IN THE BOXES TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL SENTENCE. USE ALL AND ONLY THE WORDS IN THE BOXES WITHOUT CHANGING THEIR FORM.

prostitutes	were	the	who	all	killed	women	were

III * PRODUCTION (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE PROPOSED TOPIC AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:
Do you like mystery stories? Discuss (explain why, or summarise one of these stories).



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OPTION A: "Why do we enjoy mysteries so much?"

- 1 Have you ever thought about that? Detective stories and legal thrillers are among the most popular genres in literature.
2 Murder mysteries are the only genre of literature which offers you the chance to figure out the story for yourself. Readers
3 love to catch the killer before he or she is revealed. Detective stories are really a game, a puzzle to solve. The reader must
4 put together the clues, and if you do this one step ahead of the detective, you feel really proud.
5 In no other genre does a team of people spend so much energy to understand the identity of one person. We usually
6 focus on the murderer, but it is really the dead who is the star. To solve the murder, the team of detectives must know the
7 victim's history. They have to find out who would want to kill them and why. In looking for the killer, they use their brain power
8 to deduce the truth behind the appearances the killer has created. In a mystery, death is explained through reasoning. You
9 can see the dark side of people, but you know that justice prevails. Good will defeat evil.
10 People who like detective stories usually love forensics shows like CSI or Bones. They are a new variation on an old
11 formula: instead of solving crimes with guns and car chases, the 'good guys' use microscopes and DNA, and the
12 investigators, like any detective of the past—Sherlock Holmes or Miss Marple, for example—are intelligent guardians of
13 justice, caught in a battle against an equally intelligent criminal.

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)
ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. **What makes detective stories different from other genres?**
2. **Why is the victim so important in this kind of story?**
3. **What's the difference between the detectives of the past and the new investigators in forensics shows?**

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. **You feel good when you discover the murderer before the detective does.**
5. **In detective stories the criminal isn't brought to justice.**

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE SYNONYM FOR "**opportunity**" (noun).
7. GIVE A NOUN WITH THE SAME ROOT AS "**proud**" (adjective).
8. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT OPTION: "**The police looked the accident**"(up/ after/ out/ into)
9. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "**Something which serves to guide or direct in the solution of a problem or mystery.**"
10. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A RELATIVE. MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY: "**Agatha Christie was the best selling mystery writer of all time. Her husband was an archaeologist.**"
11. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED: "**If your friend doesn't come before ten, he will miss the train.**" Unless.....
12. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: "**Agatha Christie wrote ninety-three books.**"
13. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE: "**People were accusing me of the robbery.**"

III * PRODUCTION (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE PROPOSED TOPIC AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:
Write a review or a summary of a book or film which you have enjoyed.

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OPTION B: Malala

- 1 "Dear brothers and sisters of the United Nations Youth Assembly, I am Malala Yousafzai, I am sixteen and I was shot on
2 the left side of my forehead on October 9, 2012 by the Taliban. I am just one girl out of thousands of people who have been
3 injured or killed by terrorists because they are frightened of the power of education: they are afraid of books and pens, and
4 they fear the power of the voice of female teachers. This is why terrorists kill innocent students. I remember a boy in our
5 school who was asked by a journalist: 'Why are the Taliban against education?' He answered very simply by pointing to his
6 book, and said: 'A Taliban doesn't know what is written inside this book.'
7 So I speak not only for myself, but also for all those without a voice. I want them to be heard. I am here to speak for
8 the right to education for every child, even for the sons and daughters of the Taliban. Dear brothers and sisters, we must not
9 forget that millions of people are suffering from poverty and injustice and ignorance. We must not forget that millions of
10 children are out of their schools. We must not forget that our sisters and brothers are expecting for a bright, peaceful future.
11 Today, we call upon the world leaders and all governments to ensure free, compulsory education all over the world for
12 every child, no matter their caste, creed, sect, colour or religion. Let us fight against illiteracy, poverty and terrorism, let us
13 pick up our books and our pens. Education is the most powerful weapon, and the only solution to change the world."

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. **Why do terrorists murder students?**
2. **What did the boy mean when he said: "A Taliban doesn't know what is written inside this book"?**
3. **What is Malala asking the United Nations leaders to do?**

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. **Malala is the only person who has been shot by terrorists.**
5. **Malala defends the right to education for everyone.**

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 POINTS; QUESTIONS 6-9, 0.25 POINTS EACH; 10-13, 0.5 POINTS EACH)

6. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE SYNONYM FOR "**obligatory**" (adjective).
7. GIVE ONE OPPOSITE FOR "**forget**" (verb) AS IT IS USED IN THE TEXT (line 9).
8. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "**any object used in fighting or war, such as a gun, bomb or a knife**"
9. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT PREPOSITION: "**We must not forget the people who are suffering poverty and injustice and ignorance**". (to / of / about / from)
10. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO REPORTED SPEECH: **A reporter asked the boy: "Why are the Taliban against education?"**
11. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE ACTIVE VOICE: "**Dinner was being cooked when we arrived.**"
12. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: "**Extremists are afraid of books and pens.**"
13. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A RELATIVE. MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY. **There are millions of children in developing countries. They have the same right to education as the rest of us.**

III * PRODUCTION (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. YOU MUST FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:
Would you like to take part in the Erasmus Programme in the future? Give reasons.

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OPTION A: "Eliminating Trans Fats"

- 1 Does your mouth water when you think of potato chips, doughnuts and cakes? Many people prefer "junk food" to healthy
2 food because they develop a taste for it. Processed, baked, and fried foods typically contain a high amount of trans fats.
3 However, trans fat raises the bad cholesterol in your body and lowers the good cholesterol that it needs. Trans fats build up
4 in the body and block blood flow to the heart, so people whose diet contains a high percentage of trans fats are at risk for
5 heart disease and stroke.
- 6 Trans fat is a semi-solid type of oil. It is made by adding hydrogen to liquid oil. Food companies and restaurants like to
7 use trans fat oil because it is inexpensive, makes food last longer and also improves its taste and texture. Today doctors
8 know how dangerous these processed foods are. In countries such as the US and Canada there are new government
9 restrictions on food production. Food and drink makers have to attach a Nutrition Fact label to their products. Even fast food
10 chains are being forced to change their recipes. In Europe, food manufacturers have started using a voluntary labelling
11 system at the consumers' request.
- 12 We all need some fat in our diet. There are three different types of fats: saturated fats, trans fats, and unsaturated fats.
13 Doctors recommend that we get most of our fatty calories from unsaturated fats. Labels are a good way to avoid eating fatty
14 food that is dangerous for your health. Another way is to avoid eating out and, when shopping for groceries, buy mostly fresh
15 food.

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. **In what way are trans fats connected to heart failure?**
2. **Why are North American consumers more aware of the type of fat which is nowadays found in food and drinks?**
3. **What three tips does the article give in order to avoid trans fats?**

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. **Fat is necessary in the human diet.**
5. **In Europe nutrition labels are compulsory, as in the US and Canada.**

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. FIND IN THE TEXT A SYNONYM FOR "**cheap**" (adjective).
7. FILL IN THE GAP WITH A CORRECT PREPOSITION. **They finally agreed me.**
8. WHICH WORD IS NOT AN ADJECTIVE? **saturated / fatty / healthy / amount.**
9. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "**A small piece of material with information attached to an item.**"
10. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT OPTION. **She used (to have / to having / had) many unhealthy habits in the past.**
11. USE THE WORDS IN THE BOXES TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL SENTENCE. USE ALL AND ONLY THE WORDS IN THE BOXES WITHOUT CHANGING THEIR FORM:

it	to	trans fat	dangerous	so much	eat	is
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12. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: **He eats out in restaurants twice a week.**
13. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO REPORTED SPEECH:
"I don't care if doughnuts are unhealthy," Mike said.

III * PRODUCTION (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE PROPOSED TOPIC AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:
Do you think young people eat too much junk food nowadays? Explain.

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OPTION B: "Titanic"

- 1 A floating palace sailed from Southampton in 1898 on her first voyage. She was declared unsinkable, and was the
2 biggest and most magnificent ship ever built. Rich passengers enjoyed her luxury as they travelled to America. But the ship
3 never reached her destination. It crashed into an iceberg and it sank with a heavy loss of lives. Most of the people drowned.
4 That ship existed only in paper, in the imagination of a novelist called Robertson. The name he gave to his fictional ship
5 was Titan. But the fiction soon turned into terrifying fact. Fourteen years later a real luxury ship set out for America. The ship
6 was the RMS Titanic. She was full of rich and important people. Contrary to popular belief, this ship had not been described
7 as "unsinkable" at the time of its making, but only after events came to a tragic conclusion. On her first voyage she collided
8 with an iceberg, sank, and many lives were lost by drowning, as in the novel. It was the night of April 10, 1912.
9 The similarity between fiction and reality was more than just the name. They were roughly the same size, had the same
10 speed and the same capacity of about 3,000 people. But the strange coincidences do not end there. Both sank in exactly the
11 same point of the North Atlantic.
12 While the Titanic was sinking, a passenger made a drawing of it. She painted the ship breaking in half. However, this fact
13 was never mentioned until the famous film *Titanic*, directed by Cameron, proved that to be true. The Titanic went down in two
14 hours forty minutes, taking 1,513 people with her.

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. **Did Robertson find inspiration in the sinking of the Titanic to write his novel? Explain.**
2. **Was the Titanic announced as incapable of sinking before its first journey? Explain.**
3. **Was Cameron the first one to suggest that the Titanic had divided in two parts? Explain.**

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. **The Titanic was much larger than the Titan.**
5. **The Titanic had made some voyages to America before she sank.**

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE SYNONYM FOR "horrible" (adjective).
7. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "To die by being underwater for too long and unable to breathe."
8. WHICH WORD IS NOT AN ADJECTIVE? **fast / quick / rapid / speed**
9. GIVE AN ADJECTIVE WITH THE SAME ROOT AS "imagination" (noun).
10. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO DIRECT SPEECH: "She said she was going to live in a nice boat the following year."
11. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING AN APPROPRIATE LINKER (DO NOT USE *AND*, *BUT*, OR *BECAUSE*). MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY: **She went to New York by boat. She didn't get seasick.**
12. JOIN THE SENTENCES USING A RELATIVE. MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY: **Last month, I read a novel entitled *Futility*. I enjoyed the novel a lot.**
13. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING (CONDITIONAL) SENTENCE: **If I travelled by boat,**

III * PRODUCTION (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT: **Travelling is always a wonderful experience. Discuss.**

Instrucciones: a) Duración: 1 h.30m. b) No se permite el uso de diccionario. c) La puntuación de las preguntas está indicada en las mismas. d) Los alumnos deberán realizar completa una de las dos opciones A o B, sin poder mezclar las respuestas.

OPTION A: "Teenager designs platform to clean seas"

1 A Dutch teenager has invented a device that could clean up some 20 billion tonnes of plastic waste from the
2 world's oceans. Boyan Slat, a nineteen year old engineering student, was worried about the amount of plastic rubbish
3 that accumulates on the surface of some sea areas, so he came up with the idea of a series of floating barriers and
4 processing platforms designed to collect floating plastic rubbish, while allowing fish and plankton to pass through
5 undamaged. An additional advantage of the system is that the plastic waste collected by these barriers would be
6 stored so that it can be later recycled.

7 Millions of tonnes of plastic waste are littering oceans and tend to accumulate in specific areas due to sea
8 currents. This litter not only kills millions of aquatic animals annually but also introduces and spreads harmful algae
9 and invasive species. Besides, plastic waste also contains pollutants that can enter the human food chain through
10 fish. The existing methods for cleaning sea water are not very useful and they cost governments and organisations
11 millions of dollars every year.

12 Boyan Slat believes that humans must drastically reduce their use of plastic items in the near future, but
13 meanwhile his innovation could make a big difference to the cleanliness of oceans in the shorter-term. He thinks that,
14 once operational, his device could dramatically reduce the amount of rubbish in the oceans in just about five years'
15 time.

16 Boyan Slat has offered his design to environmental companies and agencies and has already received offers to
17 start producing experimental models of his platforms by the end of this year.

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. **What will Boyan Slat's design be useful for?**
2. **Why is plastic rubbish so dangerous?**
3. **Has anyone shown interest so far in Slat's design? Explain.**

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. **Boyan Slat's system doesn't harm marine life.**
5. **Most governments already have effective systems for cleaning sea-water.**

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE OPPOSITE FOR **"sinking"** (adjective).
7. WHICH WORD DOES NOT HAVE THE SAME MEANING? **"litter / stink / waste / rubbish."**
8. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: **"a good or useful quality that something has."**
9. GIVE A NOUN WITH THE SAME ROOT AS: **"efficient"** (adjective).
10. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: **Boyan has invented a very special device.**
11. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A RELATIVE. MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY
The seas are polluted with plastic rubbish. Humans produce that plastic rubbish.
12. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO REPORTED SPEECH: **Boyan Slat said: "I am going to earn a lot of money with this device".**
13. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING (CONDITIONAL) SENTENCE. **"If humans produced less plastic rubbish,**
"."

III * PRODUCTION (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:
How can we contribute to preserve the environment?

Instrucciones: a) Duración: 1 h.30m. b) No se permite el uso de diccionario. c) La puntuación de las preguntas está indicada en las mismas. d) Los alumnos deberán realizar completa una de las dos opciones A o B, sin poder mezclar las respuestas.

OPTION B: "Hollywood's Connections with Nazi Germany"

- 1 A controversial new book by Harvard scholar Ben Urwand claims that Hollywood movie studios agreed to the demands
2 of the Nazis and even collaborated with them. "The studio executives wanted to preserve business in Germany all through
3 the 1930s," says the author. "So they invited the Nazi German consul in Los Angeles to their studios and showed him
4 pictures that could be considered potentially offensive to Germany, and they would allow him to make cuts to their pictures."
5 The Nazis, according to Urwand, could also prevent movies from being made. He claims a Hollywood film about Hitler
6 was never produced because of Nazi pressure. The film's original idea came from the great Hollywood screenwriter, Herman
7 Mankiewicz, who also wrote the script for the legendary Citizen Kane - for some, the greatest movie ever made. Mankiewicz
8 had a script about Hitler's treatment of the Jews. According to Urwand, the Nazi German consul told studio executives that if
9 any studio made this picture, then all of the Hollywood studios would be banned from the German market.
10 Steven Ross, Professor of History at USC, sees the studios' alliance with the Nazis as understandable. He claims that
11 studios were primarily business companies and, therefore, although they were run by Jews, they put their business interests
12 before Judaism. "And it all has to be understood in the context of the times," says historian Thomas Doherty. He observes
13 that in the 1930's, the Nazis had not become the universal symbol for absolute evil they are today, "so, to condemn
14 producers for negotiating with the Nazis, to my mind, lacks historical perspective."

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)
ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. **Were German authorities able to manipulate Hollywood movies? Explain.**
2. **Why does Prof. Ross consider the studios' agreement with the Nazis understandable?**
3. **Nowadays we shouldn't condemn Hollywood producers for dealing with the Nazis. Why?**

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. **The Nazis managed to stop the filming of Citizen Kane.**
5. **The Nazi consul threatened to exclude all Hollywood studios from the German market.**

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE OPPOSITE FOR "allowed" (verb).
7. GIVE A NOUN WITH THE SAME ROOT AS "beautiful" (adjective).
8. WHICH WORD IS NOT AN ADJECTIVE? **larger / thicker / baker / earlier**
9. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "something that is morally wrong, bad or harmful."
10. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: "Paul goes to the movies once a month."
11. REWRITE THE SENTENCE CORRECTLY: "You shouldn't tell the secret anybody."
12. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS. "Don't forget (take) your umbrella!".
13. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE ACTIVE VOICE: "Those medicines should be prescribed only by doctors."

III * PRODUCTION (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE PROPOSED TOPIC AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:
What are your favourite free time activities?

THE EURO

In recent years, commerce and trade have become increasingly international. Business transactions often involve more than one country, and many companies have branches in several different countries. Heads of banks and big businesses have to be able to transfer funds easily. This situation has led to the decision for a shared currency in Europe.

For political and financial reasons, some countries, such as Britain, preferred to retain independent control of their financial systems. However, on 1st January 2002, twelve countries implemented the use of a single currency.

To achieve this, a spirit of co-operation was needed. For example, every country had to decide on the exact value of the new money, the euro, in relation to its old currency, and the decision had to be accepted by all of the other eleven countries. Countries also had to agree on important details such as bank interest rates and what to do about varying rates of inflation.

The windows and gateways which appear on the front side of the euro banknotes symbolise the openness and cooperation between the countries. The reverse side features bridges through the ages which symbolise communication among the people of Europe and between Europe and the rest of the world.

Hopefully, the same spirit of co-operation which created the euro will continue to lead to greater unity in all aspects of life in these countries.

I. Choose the correct answer. Only one choice is correct.

1. The decision for a single currency in Europe resulted in ...
 - a. many countries which wanted to retain independent control of their financial systems.
 - b. international commerce and trade.
 - c. the transfer of funds more easily.

2. A spirit of cooperation was needed to ...
 - a. build bridges on Europe's major routes.
 - b. lower inflation rates.
 - c. accept other countries decision on the value of the euro.

3. The designs on the banknotes reflect ...
 - a. the distance between Europe and the rest of the world.
 - b. European unity.
 - c. the open borders among European countries.

II. Decide if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to support your answers.

- 1. In Europe, trade among different countries is growing every day.
- 2. Nowadays companies often have offices in various countries.
- 3. Commercial relations between countries are becoming less and less frequent.

BUY NOTHING DAY

Once a year, in countries around the world, people demonstrate their discontent with consumer culture by holding a Buy Nothing Day. Buy Nothing Day began in 1990 in ten countries and has been celebrated every year since then. Each year, more and more people and countries join in the celebration. The intention is to encourage people to say no to consumerism and to remind them that they shouldn't be slaves to material possessions.

On Buy Nothing Day, activists organise various free and creative forms of entertainment to prove to people that it is possible to have fun without spending money. Activists also pass out colourful booklets and stick up posters to encourage people to think twice about the dangers of consumerism. Some activists publicly cut up their credit cards at mass demonstrations, as a protest against the pressure on people to spend more than they can afford.

Buy Nothing Day campaigners in the United States have also produced a special TV commercial called an "uncommercial", which asks people not to buy anything! However, the most imaginative suggestion of the Buy Nothing Day activists is their "Christmas Gift Exemption Vouchers". The idea is to give people you love a voucher which states that they are exempt from buying Christmas presents, on condition that they spend quality time with you instead.

The message of Buy Nothing Day is not supposed to be heard only once a year. Its supporters insist that the spirit of simplicity is timeless, and they want people to fight materialism with imagination and creativity all year round.

I. Choose the correct answer. Only one choice is correct.

1. Each year, ...
 - a. Buy Nothing Day is celebrated in ten countries.
 - b. more and more people celebrate Buy Nothing Day.
 - c. people buy less products.
2. As a protest, Buy Nothing Day activists ...
 - a. spend more than they can afford.
 - b. cut up people's credit cards.
 - c. warn people about consumerism.
3. If you give someone a "Christmas Gift Exemption Voucher", you will receive ...
 - a. money.
 - b. a present.
 - c. quality time.

II. Decide if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to support your answers.

- 1. Some countries show their dissatisfaction with consumerism by supporting Buy Nothing Day
- 2. The first and only Buy Nothing Day was held in 1990.
- 3. People from only ten countries in the world have shown their discontent with consumer culture so far.

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY

There has been growing criticism of the amount of food wasted by supermarket chains. A wide range of fresh fruit, vegetables, sandwiches, meat, fish and ready-made foods are wasted because food cannot be legally sold once its sell-by date has passed. The food is usually disposed of by dumping it in costly and unattractive landfills, which also damage the ozone layer.

Rather than dump food they can no longer sell, many European supermarket chains are trying different ideas. In Britain, for example, Tesco reduces prices when food approaches the sell-by date, and Safeway donates food to zoos and animal sanctuaries. A different solution has been adopted by two of the largest food chains, Sainsbury's and Marks and Spencer. Since there is a safety margin of a few days after a sell-by date when the food is still suitable for human consumption, these food chains have decided to donate large quantities of their surplus food to charity.

While food charity does not provide a long-term solution to poverty, it can certainly help to improve the lives of those who cannot afford fresh food. Charity organisations take responsibility for getting the food to the needy while it is still fresh and for ensuring that it is not resold. The arrangement is satisfactory all round. Not only do poor and homeless people get a good, fresh meal, but the supermarkets also benefit from their own charity. It improves their image and saves them the expense of using landfills. Charity organisations hope supermarkets in other countries will follow this example.

I Choose the correct answer. Only one choice is correct.

1. Usually, supermarkets dispose of food by ...
 - a. giving it to the homeless.
 - b. using landfills.
 - c. reselling it elsewhere.
2. Once food is out of date, it ...
 - a. is not necessarily a health risk.
 - b. should be donated to animals.
 - c. is sold at a reduced price in every British supermarket.
3. According to the text, donating sell-by date food to the hungry
 - a. can satisfy both the homeless and supermarkets.
 - b. is better for the homeless than for supermarkets.
 - c. is better for supermarkets than for the homeless.

II. Decide if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to support your answers.

..... 1. Supermarkets cannot sell food after it has reached its sell-by date.

.....

..... 2. By law, food cannot be offered for sale after a certain date.

.....

..... 3. Sell-by date food cannot be put on the market for legal reasons.

BEHIND THE SCENES OF A SOAP

The atmosphere behind the scenes of a soap opera isn't as relaxed as you might think. Writers and actors come and go at great speed, and at any time there might be up to twenty writers working on a series. Viewers are quick to notice even the smallest inaccuracies in their favourite character's history, so it is essential to maintain continuity. Moreover, each actor is allowed to work only a certain number of hours a month, and the writers have to take this into account when creating storylines. In fact, there are many more restrictions on a soap scriptwriter than you might think.

Actors themselves don't have much influence over their personal storylines. However, once they are on the set, they can replace weak lines with something more suited to their character. Since scenes are shot in quick succession, with little time for rehearsal or retakes, an actor can get away with a certain amount of improvisation. People think that actors in successful soap operas receive huge sums of money for their performances. In reality, they don't earn so much money from acting. But they do have the chance to double or triple their income by appearing in advertisements and photo opportunities. Actually, it is the people who write the music for these shows who make the most money. They are paid every time their theme tune is played at the beginning and end of each episode. Often the actual music only took them a few days to record, but they continue to receive an income from it years later!

I. Choose the *best* option.

1. Everyone working on a soap opera has to work hard.
2. Actors playing a role in a soap opera earn a lot of money.
3. Actors working on a soap opera have to perform every day and they cannot change a word from the storyline.
4. In many soap operas, actors have plenty of time to rehearse before they record each episode.

I. Choose the correct answer. Only one choice is correct.

2. It's essential to maintain continuity in soap operas ...
 - a. because viewers may discover the smallest change in their favourite character.
 - b. in order to increase the number of viewers.
 - c. because make-up artists are often inaccurate.
3. Soap opera actors ...
 - a. are never involved in their roles.
 - b. aren't allowed to change anything.
 - c. sometimes change their lines on the spot.

II. Decide if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to support your answers.

- 1. Soap opera viewers are not usually aware of the mistakes that scriptwriters make in the history of the different characters and the storyline.
- 2. Viewers follow the story very carefully.
- 3. In a soap opera, it is unimportant if a character looks different from week to week.

DRUG AWARENESS ON THE DANCE FLOOR

It is clear to anti-drug campaigners everywhere that young people must be told about the risks of drug-taking. Campaigners in England have formed an organisation called London Dance Safety, which is dedicated to educating teenagers about the risks of drug-taking. Because the majority of drug use takes place in London's dance clubs, this has been the focus for the new campaign.

The problem with previous anti-drugs campaigns is that they presented such a negative picture of drug-taking that teenagers failed to identify with them. Young people need to be presented with images of drug users that they can relate to if they are to take a campaign seriously. Another disadvantage of using scare tactics to frighten teenagers away from drugs is that they often have the reverse effect. Many teenagers are attracted to the risk and excitement of taking a substance which is portrayed as being so dangerous.

In order to reach their target audience, London Dance Safety came up with a series of bright, stylish posters modelled on dance culture advertising. Instead of trying to frighten teenagers, they try to give them sensible advice about how to avoid drugs and what to do if they or their friends become involved in the drug scene.

The results of this new campaign have been so encouraging that it has been extended throughout the country, and inspired several European anti-drugs campaigns. However, drug use is now so widespread among teenage party-goers that the challenge to raise awareness will be with us for years to come.

I. Choose the *best* options.

1. The London Dance Safety campaign was only carried out in London because it is the city with the most clubs.
2. Teenagers thought that the young people portrayed in traditional anti-drug campaigns had nothing to do with them.
3. The London Dance Safety organisation wants to prevent young people from going to clubs.

I. Choose the correct answer. Only one choice is correct.

1. If drugs are presented as very dangerous, young people ...
 - a. avoid them immediately.
 - b. may want to try them.
 - c. will feel excited by the substance.
2. The purpose of London Dance Safety is ...
 - a. to make bright, stylish posters.
 - b. to put an end to London's dance clubs.
 - c. to advise young people how to avoid drugs.

Decide if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to support your answers.

- 1. Anti-drug campaigners refrain from talking about drug-taking.
- 2. Teenagers don't take drugs in dance clubs.
- 3. The majority of drug use takes place in the city.

SHOULD WE PUT LIMITS ON EXTREME SPORTS?

Nowadays, extreme sports like snowboarding, bungee jumping and sky surfing are becoming increasingly popular. Today's teenagers are clearly bored with traditional team sports, such as basketball and football, and are interested in competing against themselves in more innovative ways. While these sports may be exciting and daring, they are also very dangerous, and many young people should be made more aware of the dangers involved. Doctors warn that people who participate in extreme sports risk being seriously injured, no matter how careful they are. Many people are also questioning the media interest in dangerous sports. They complain that television networks and sports companies shouldn't be spending so much money on promoting extreme sports. Extreme sports enthusiasts claim that the risk factor in these sports is exaggerated. They say that extreme sports are perceived as dangerous because they are new, and that with the right equipment and training they are just as safe as more traditional sports. They warn that limiting these sports will discourage young people who would not normally be involved in sport from trying out new and exciting experiences. They also warn that it will deprive young people of much needed role-models. The craze for extreme sports is clearly not going to disappear overnight, nor is the controversy surrounding them. The best solution would seem to be increased education about the risks involved in extreme sports and the need to take safety precautions seriously.

I Choose the *best* option.

1. Bungee jumping, snowboarding and sky surfing are safer than more traditional sports.
2. Bungee jumping, snowboarding and sky surfing are perceived as new and exciting sports.
3. Bungee jumping, snowboarding and sky surfing are extreme sports because people usually get injured.
4. Bungee jumping, snowboarding and sky surfing are becoming very popular sports among young people.

I. Choose the correct answer. Only one choice is correct.

1. According to enthusiasts, extreme sports ...
 - a. are fun because they are dangerous.
 - b. are dangerous because they are new.
 - c. are not so dangerous if you are properly equipped.
 - d. are not perceived as dangerous by young people.
2. Television and sports companies ...
 - a. encourage the practise of these sports.
 - b. inform about the dangers of these sports.
 - c. should play a role in educating people.
 - d. have created a controversy.

Decide if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to support your answers.

- 1. Snowboarding and bungee jumping are examples of traditional sports.
- 2. Extreme sports are less popular today than they were in the past.
- 3. Nowadays young people prefer exciting new sports as opposed to football or basketball.

TEENS AND THEIR MUSIC

British surveys reveal that music is the single most important thing in the lives of 25% of teenagers. Around 50% of these teenagers also said that pop stars influenced what they wore. These well-known pop stars are emulated for everything from their tattoos and piercings to their attitudes and lifestyles. Some stars are worthy of this kind of admiration, others are not.

The advent of cable TV has brought the whole pop industry into the foreground. With more than 406 million viewers, MTV is the most popular cable channel in the world. MTV not only reflects teenage lifestyles, it also helps create them. Indeed, MTV's expansion into 164 countries and territories has led to the complaint that it is promoting an American lifestyle that encourages wasteful consumerism.

However, it isn't all negative. Many of today's pop stars are also very concerned with moral and environmental issues. They are often at the forefront of campaigns that raise huge amounts of money for poverty and disaster-stricken parts of the world. MTV itself deserves credit for what it has done to increase awareness of social and political issues such as AIDS, drug abuse, drink driving and civil responsibility.

Good and bad images are everywhere, not just on MTV. Despite its popularity, research has shown that teens don't spend all their free time watching cable TV. It is only one of the many influences in their lives. The home environment, school and sport are just as important as they have always been.

I. Choose the *best* option.

1. MTV is the only influence on the lives of teenagers.
2. MTV influences the lives of teenagers.
3. Teenagers decide their lifestyles by watching MTV.
4. Teenagers only listen to and watch pop stars on MTV.

I. Choose the correct answer. Only one choice is correct..

2. MTV today has ...
 - a. a slight influence on its audience.
 - b. an influence on the musical taste of its viewers.
 - c. an astonishing influence, not only in terms of music.
3. According to the text, pop stars and their music ...
 - a. are not the only and most important influence among teenagers.
 - b. always deserve the admiration they evoke among teenagers.
 - c. are the most important influence teenagers have.

II. Decide if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to support your answers.

- 1. For all teenagers in Britain, music is the most important thing.
- 2. All teenagers think that music is the most important thing in their lives.
- 3. Pop stars usually have a negative influence on teenagers.

TEENAGE CURFEWS

In an attempt to fight the growing problem of teenage crime in America, 70% of US cities and towns have introduced curfew laws. The curfew laws forbid teenagers to be out on the streets after 10 pm unless they are accompanied by an adult. There are a number of exceptions, such as going to or from workplaces, schools and religious or civic functions. Young people caught violating the curfew get a warning, but after a second violation they may get a fine or have to spend time in a correction centre. Parents who allow their children to violate the curfew also risk prosecution.

The results of the curfew have been promising. In Dallas, Texas, violent crime by young people has decreased by about 30%, and in New Orleans, the number of teenagers arrested for robbery has fallen by more than 25%. The concept of curfew has reached other countries. In some areas of England, for example, police officers take unsupervised teenagers under the age of 16 back to their homes if they are caught out in public after 9 pm.

Despite the success of curfew laws not everyone is happy with them. Some teenagers consider them unfair, and others claim that the curfew actually encourages law-abiding teenagers to break the law. Opponents of the curfew claim that the laws are a violation of the rights of citizens under 18.

In spite of these objections, the US Supreme Court has ruled that well-designed teenage curfews are legal, since public security is more important than the protection of teenage rights. Curfews do seem to be a step in the right direction towards dealing with the problem of teenage crime.

I. Choose the *best* option.

1. All curfews in the US forbid teenagers to be out in the streets after 10 pm during the week, unless they are accompanied by an adult.
2. The authorities claim that the curfew has greatly reduced teenage crime rates.
3. New York City has managed to reduce youth crime by 30% after enforcing teenage curfew.

I. Choose the correct answer. Only one choice is correct.

1. If a teenager were caught breaking the curfew twice, ...
 - a. he would be sent to prison for 48 hours.
 - b. he would either pay a fine for being out after the curfew or stay for a while in a reformatory.
 - c. he would only get a notice.
2. "Law-abiding teenagers" are ...
 - a. teenagers who always obey the law.
 - b. young people.
 - c. children in their teens who were arrested for crimes.

II. Decide if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to support your answers.

- 1. Most cities in America have curfew laws.
- 2. This experiment is being carried out in all American cities.
- 3. All teenagers, without exception, must be indoors after 10 pm.

THE SMART CARD

Smart cards are plastic cards which contain a tiny electronic chip that can be used to store information. With a smart card you can access the Internet, buy fast food or pay your fare on the bus. Smart cards may be used for many other daily transactions, such as travelling on the underground, buying chewing gum or paying for a film ticket.

Police and security experts are delighted with the smart card because criminals cannot duplicate a computer chip as easily as they can the magnetic strip on a conventional credit card. In fact, a great deal of theft and vandalism can be prevented with smart technology. Think of all the pay phones, vending machines and parking meters full of coins. Without cash inside, they will no longer be a target for thieves and vandals!

Since smart cards can store huge amounts of information, they can be used for identification in many different settings. A citizen's identity smart card, for instance, may hold personal information, a driving licence and insurance details. It can also incorporate his or her fingerprints as an identity check. In recent years, trials have been carried out testing other means of personal identification, such as retina scans, which can be stored in the chip of a smart card. A scratch on the finger can make identification difficult so retina screening may prove to be even more reliable than fingerprints. This is why retina scanning is being tested at many airports all over the world. One day smart cards may even replace the use of passports!

I Choose the *best* option.

1. Smart cards can only be used to pay for your purchases.
2. Smart cards can be used for many everyday transactions as well as to prevent acts of vandalism.
3. Smart cards can only be used to pass through international borders because they can store personal information.
4. Police and security experts do not like smart cards.

I. Choose the correct answer. Only one choice is correct.

1. According to the text, in the future, consumers will be able to ...
 - a. use public transport with the smart card.
 - b. only pay for small expenses with the smart card.
 - c. own many smart cards.
2. Smart cards may ...
 - a. encourage thieves from duplicating them.
 - b. help reduce theft and vandalism.
 - c. be a target for theft and vandalism.

Decide if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to support your answers.

- 1. With a smart card, you don't need to carry money with you to travel by bus or on the metro.
- 2. With a smart card, you will not have to pay for a film ticket.
- 3. It will be easier for a thief to make a copy of a computer chip.

TEEN STRESS

Teenagers today live in a very competitive world. It is more important than ever to succeed at school if you hope to have a chance in the job market afterwards. It's no wonder that many young people worry about letting down their parents, their peers and themselves. In trying to please everyone, they take on too many tasks until it becomes harder and harder to balance homework assignments, parties and sports activities and friends. The result is that young people suffer from stress.

There are different ways of dealing with stress. Everyone knows that caffeine, whether it is in the form of coffee or soft drinks, keeps you awake and alert. But caffeine is a drug which can become addictive. In the end, like other drugs, caffeine only leads to more stress. A better way to deal with stress is to exercise. Research has proved that physical exercise is a good release for stress, because it increases certain chemicals in the brain which calm you down. Making sure you get enough sleep is also an important way of avoiding stress and of staying healthy and full of energy.

Another way to avoid stress is by managing your time effectively. It is better to do a few tasks really well than lots of tasks badly. Know your limits and try not to take on too much. Finally, if it all gets beyond your control, don't panic or get hysterical. Find the time to sit down quietly and breathe deeply for ten to twenty minutes. Do this regularly and it will help you calm down and put things into perspective.

I. Choose the *best* option.

1. Sports increase the feeling of stress.
2. Addictions and eating disorders are the main causes of stress.
3. Many young people feel stressed because they do not wish to disappoint their parents or their friends.

I. Choose the correct answer. Only one choice is correct.

1. According to the text, teenagers today live in a ...
 - a. violent and dangerous world.
 - b. very demanding society where they must struggle a lot.
 - c. world where spiritual things are valued too much.
2. Exercise is a good release for stress because ...
 - a. it tires you out.
 - b. it increases certain chemicals in the brain which have a calming effect.
 - c. it's sociable and you can spend time with friends.

II. Decide if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to support your answers.

..... 1. Today, succeeding at school is no longer the most important thing.

.....

..... 2. Nowadays a teenager must have a solid and good education if he wants to find a good job.

.....

..... 3. Many teenagers are afraid of disappointing someone if they fail.

A NEW LOOK AT ANIMALS

1 If you've always thought of kangaroos as being adorable and koala bears as cute, you may be in for a shock. New fossil discoveries are changing the way some of the world's animals are being perceived today.

5 Fifty million years ago, some familiar animals existed, but in almost unrecognisable forms. For example, whales, which today live in the water, had legs and lived on land, and probably looked like large dogs. During a period of fifteen million years, they gradually moved to living in the sea full-time. Their bodies became sleeker, enabling them to swim more efficiently, and their front legs evolved into flippers. The back legs finally disappeared completely, although this probably did not occur until well after they had moved into the sea. Scientists are uncertain why this transition occurred; maybe whales were trying to escape from predators, or perhaps they needed more food or more space than was available on land.

10 More recently, it appears, some whales were ferocious killers. Twenty-five million years ago, ancestors of today's peaceful blue whale had razor-sharp teeth, earning it the nickname "T-rex of the ocean". Some even more unusual animals also lived in Australia: for example, 20 million years ago, there were killer kangaroos, and 12 million years ago, there were flesh-eating ducks, nicknamed "The Demon Duck of Doom". And a "mere" 50,000 years ago, Australia was home to giant versions of koala bears and kangaroos, in addition to some animals that have since disappeared, such as crocodiles that climbed trees.

15 So the next time you cuddle up to a fluffy stuffed animal, you may want to reconsider. Who knows what we will discover next about bears, or mice like Mickey?

(A) COMPREHENSION (3points)

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0,5 points each)

1. The writer suggests that
 - a) many animals that exist in the world today are changing.
 - b) we are altering our ideas about animals that lived in the past.
 - c) new fossil discoveries may show that ducks were like Donald.
 - d) it is shocking to think that kangaroos and koala bears are cute.
 2. Fifty million years ago
 - a) no forms existed of animals that are alive today.
 - b) whales and dolphins had not yet become mammals.
 - c) whales and dolphins looked like deer and camels.
 - d) some of today's sea-dwelling creatures lived on land.
 3. Whales
 - a) lost their front legs completely when they moved to the sea.
 - b) developed flippers in place of their back legs.
 - c) gradually adapted into creatures suited to live in the sea.
 - d) suddenly and surprisingly began to live in the sea full-time.
- b) ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT. (0.5 points per answer)
- 3) Fifty million years ago, some of today's animals existed in different forms.
 - 4) In the past, large dogs may have resembled modern whales.
 - 5) Whales immediately lost their back legs when they began to live in the sea.

(B) USE OF ENGLISH (4 points) LACK OF QUESTIONS

- 7) Give one synonym for ADORABLE (adjective, line 1) (0.25 points)
- 8) Give one opposite for GRADUALLY (adverb, line 6) (0.25 points)
- 9) Find in the text the word which has the following definition:
"don't know for sure" (adjective) (0.25 points)
- 10) Complete the series with another word of the same semantic group:
RIVER, SEA, LAKE, ... (0.25 points)
- 11) Join the following sentences using an appropriate linker (do not use AND or BUT). Make changes if necessary.
Their bodies became sleeker. They were able to swim more efficiently. (0.5 points)
- 12) Fill in the gap with the correct form of the verb in brackets.
Fifty million years ago, whales may ... (look) like dogs. (0.5 points)
- 13) Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning. Begin as indicated.
Who knows what we will discover next about bears?
Who knows what will ... (0.5 points)
- 14) Give a question for the underlined words.
Some very unusual animals lived in Australia. (0.5 points)

(C) PRODUCTION (3 points)

- 15) WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:
- a) Endangered animals should be protected in zoos.

ANIMAL EMOTIONS

- 1 You may love your pet, but does your pet love you? Most animal lovers claim that animals definitely experience emotions. Many stories are told of older dogs who become jealous when a new dog (or a baby) arrives home. For many years, however, scientists did not agree that animals experienced emotions; these behaviours, they said, were simply physiological reactions to external stimuli. But now new research is beginning to confirm that
- 5 animals may have feelings much like ours. Recent studies have shown that many animals, including chimpanzees, dogs, horses, rats and birds, experience emotions similar to human jealousy, grief and love. Fear has also been widely observed by scientists, perhaps unsurprisingly, since this emotion helps in survival. Biologist Samuel Gosling claims that dogs exhibit four dimensions of personality: affection, sociability, emotional stability and "competence", a
- 10 combination of intelligence and obedience. These are similar to the categories of human personality generally found in basic psychological tests. Other studies have shown that when a recording of dogs' "laughter" is played to other dogs, they start to play with each other, and rats who "laugh" frequently seem to be popular among other rats, offering further proof of emotions among animals. In addition, animals respond to anti-depressant drugs and this proves that their brain
- 15 chemistry, which is affected by the drug, must be similar to ours. Experts believe that their emotions must therefore be similar, too. However, if animals really do have human-like emotions, there are some serious issues to consider: how fair is it, for example, for humans to keep animals in cages, or use them for pharmaceutical testing?

(A) COMPREHENSION (3 points)

1. Scientists used to
 - a) think that animals experienced human-like emotions.
 - b) believe that animals only reacted to external stimuli.
 - c) prefer to call animals "our furry friends".
 - d) know about animals instinctively.
 2. Pet owners
 - a) have been studied by animal behaviourists.
 - b) have always displayed emotion.
 - c) believe that dogs may be jealous of babies.
 - d) think that cats are generally happier than dogs.
 3. The research into animal feelings
 - a) actually started as early as the 1960s.
 - b) was unheard of until the 21st century.
 - c) is mostly carried out in fields or jungles.
 - d) has only been conducted by formally-trained scientists.
- b) ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT. (0.5 points per answer)
- 3) Animal lovers believe that dogs can be jealous.
 - 4) Scientists are beginning to believe that animals have got feelings.
 - 5) Only humans experience both positive and negative emotions.

(B) USE OF ENGLISH (4 points) LACK OF QUESTIONS

- 7) Find in the text a synonym for SADNESS (noun). (0.25 points)
- 8) Give one opposite for FREQUENTLY (adjective, line 14). (0.25 points)
- 9) Find in the text the word which has the following definition:
"being able to live or exist in spite of great danger or difficulty" (noun) (0.25 points)
- 10) Give a noun with the same root as OBSERVED (verb, line 9). (0.25 points)
- 11) Turn the following sentence into the passive voice.
In the tests that Gosling performed, dogs exhibited four dimensions of personality. (0.5 points)
- 12) Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning. Begin as indicated.
It seems that many animals can experience human-like emotions.
It seems that many animals are ... (0.5 points)
- 13) Fill in the gap with a correct preposition.
We are the owners ... three dogs. (0.5 points)
- 14) Use the words in boxes to make a meaningful sentence. Use all the words and only the words in the boxes without changing their form. (0.5 points)

TO	HUMANS	DRUGS	REACT	DO	JUST	ANIMALS	ANTI-DEPRESSANT	AS
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(C) PRODUCTION (3 points)

- 15) WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT: Using animals in testing pharmaceutical products is entirely justified.

Book Treatment

- 1 Many people like to lose themselves in a good book if they feel depressed, or turn to great literature for inspiration and insight. But a new technique called bibliotherapy consciously tries to use literature as a way of helping individuals deal with emotional problems.
- 5 Usually, the therapist starts by recommending reading material, usually fiction, which is thought to be relevant to the client's situation. At the most passive level, the book can provide an escape from a difficult reality. Readers may also identify with a novel's protagonist, and learn that they are not alone in having a specific problem. A book's plot may also suggest ways of approaching a situation that may not have occurred to the reader.
- 10 However, the novel is also often used as a springboard for more active communication between clients and bibliotherapists, who may be mental health professionals, teachers or librarians. Clients are able to discuss the characters' situations if revealing their own problems is too painful. They may also produce a drawing or painting in response to the book, or write something themselves. Although used on its own, bibliotherapy has been rated most successful when used in conjunction with other forms of therapy.
- 15 The technique may be used to enhance self-awareness in people with no specific problems, but it is commonly used in a therapeutic setting. In one government-funded project in England, doctors direct depressed or anxious patients to the library for a course of bibliotherapy. Some practitioners use this therapy to help rape victims and drug addicts, among others.
- So if you feel a bit low, why not try a spoonful of Shakespeare with a drop of Dickens? It may help, and certainly can't hurt.

(A) COMPREHENSION (3 points)

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0,5 points each)

1. The term "bibliotherapy"
 - a) originated in ancient Greece.
 - b) refers to a way of treating emotional problems.
 - c) refers only to therapy sessions in libraries.
 - d) became popular in the decades before 1916.
2. Some theorists believe that
 - a) bibliotherapy has increased the number of family problems.
 - b) the number of teenagers who were divorced has risen recently.
 - c) more teenagers are affected by social problems now than in the past.
 - d) bibliotherapy should be the primary therapy for children and teenagers.
3. In bibliotherapy, readers
 - a) often discover that their situation is unique.
 - b) usually recommend books to other people.
 - c) learn to be passive in a difficult situation.
 - d) find new ways to deal with a problem.

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT. (0.5 points per answer)

- 3) Readers usually recommend books to other readers as part of bibliotherapy.
- 4) Bibliotherapy helps people forget about their problems.
- 5) Through bibliotherapy, people may learn that their situation is not unique.

(B) USE OF ENGLISH (4 points) LACK OF QUESTIONS

- 7) Give one synonym for RELEVANT (adjective, line 5) (0.25 points)
- 8) Find in the text an opposite for GENERAL (adjective) (0.25 points)
- 9) Find in the text the word which has the following definition:
"talk about" (verb) (0.25 points)
- 10) Give a noun with the same root as ANXIOUS (adjective, line 17) (0.25 points)
- 11) Turn the following sentence into the passive voice.
Doctors direct depressed or anxious patients to the library. (0.5 points)
- 12) Turn the following sentence into reported speech.
"In this session, we will discuss a Shakespeare play,"
announced the bibliotherapist. (0.5 points)
- 13) Give a question for the underlined words.
Clients often discuss the book with the therapist. (0.5 points)
- 14) Use the words in boxes to make a meaningful sentence. Use all the words
and only the words in the boxes without changing their form. (0.5 points)

A	SOMETIMES	BOOK	A	CLIENTS	PICTURE	DRAW	ABOUT
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(C) PRODUCTION (3 points)

- 15) WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:
Can watching TV provide the same benefits as reading a book?

POINTING AT FINGERPRINTS

1 For many years, criminals have been identified and brought to justice because of a fingerprint that they left behind. Details of the technique of fingerprinting were published by British scientist Sir Francis Galton in 1892, and it became widely used as a reliable method of identification. In fact, a fingerprint was first used as evidence to convict a criminal that same year.

5 However, the use of fingerprints as evidence is not entirely foolproof. Many fingerprints are "latent"; that is, they must be treated with powdered chemicals before they can be seen, which may be inconvenient at the scene of a crime. Other fingerprints are incomplete, difficult to make a positive identification from, and so not very helpful to police. Because of these problems, DNA identification, or "genetic fingerprinting", became popular in the 1980s. But now new methods of recovering and analysing fingerprints are causing a revival in the use of traditional fingerprinting.

10 Fingerprints are formed when fingertips, coated with fatty acids produced by the glands, make contact with most surfaces. Researchers are now examining these fat deposits to learn more than just the identity of the person leaving the prints. Scientists are already able to determine approximate age, as well as the use of certain drugs like tobacco. These new insights may have consequences in areas beyond crime detection. Analysing a fingerprint may eventually yield as much information about an individual's health as a blood sample and it will certainly be less painful to produce!

15 So, with both traditional and DNA fingerprinting seemingly here to stay, will there be anything new for 21st-century detectives? Police may soon be able to make positive identifications using earprints. It seems that many burglars press their ear to a door or window before attempting a break-in, leaving a clear and unique print for police to trace.

(A) COMPREHENSION (3 points)

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0,5 points each)

1. Juan Vucetich
 - a) left a bloody fingerprint on a door.
 - b) was convicted of murder in Argentina.
 - c) used fingerprints to identify a criminal.
 - d) developed the method of fingerprinting.
2. "Galton's details"
 - a) were later given the name "points of similarity".
 - b) may be different on prints from the same source.
 - c) have never been part of the identification process.
 - d) may be matched from one fingerprint to another.
3. Fingerprints found at a crime scene
 - a) are today considered to be infallible.
 - b) sometimes only become visible when a powder is used.
 - c) must be treated with chemicals if they are incomplete.
 - d) will always be complete if they are "latent".

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT. (0.5 points per answer)

- 3) The fingerprint was first used as evidence in 1892.
- 4) The deposits left by fingertips are produced by fatty acids in the glands.
- 5) The fatty acids in fingerprints can reveal the exact age of the depositor.
- 6) Police may one day use earprints to trace and identify criminals.

(B) USE OF ENGLISH (4 points) LACK OF QUESTIONS

- 7) Give one synonym for FOOLPROOF (adjective, line 5) (0.25 points)
- 8) Give one opposite for PAINFUL (adjective, line 16) (0.25 points)
- 9) Find in the text the word which has the following definition:
"look for and find" (verb) (0.25 points)
- 10) Give a verb with the same root as RELIABLE (adjective, line 3) (0.25 points)
- 11) Turn the following sentence into the passive voice.
Researchers are now examining these deposits. (0.5 points)
- 12) Fill in the gap with the correct form of the verb in brackets.
The burglar didn't realise that he ... (leave) his earprint
on the door of the museum. (0.5 points)
- 13) Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning. Begin as indicated.
New discoveries may help in crime detection.
New discoveries may help to ... (0.5 points)
- 14) Give a question for the underlined words.
Fingerprints were first used to convict a criminal in 1892. (0.5 points)

(C) PRODUCTION (3 points)

15) WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT: Should more money be spent on crime prevention or on crime detection? Explain your reasons.

Video Game Treatment

1	<p>You have just killed the monster and rescued the princess, and now you are ready for the next level of your video game. Many people play video games (also called "gaming") for fun, but an increasing number are now using these games as part of their treatment for physical or emotional disorders.</p>
5	<p>Sometimes the content of the games is the important therapeutic factor. Gradual exposure through video games is being used by psychiatric workers to help treat patients suffering from phobias ranging from fear of flying to claustrophobia. Even the United States Military is now trying gaming as treatment for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. Special programs allow war veterans to control simulated combat situations similar to those that had caused distress.</p>
10	<p>In other cases, game content is less important than the physical manipulation of the keyboard and mouse. Patients requiring physical rehabilitation find small, repetitive movements of the hands less boring when these are part of a game. And the concentration of children suffering from Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) can be improved by gaming. Special helmets containing sensors measure brain waves, which are relayed to a system that controls the game. If there is a lapse in concentration, cars may crash or characters disappear.</p>
15	<p>As the cost of hardware such as sensors decreases, and the availability of suitable software increases, the use of gaming as therapy will expand. Some professionals are sceptical, claiming that there is insufficient research into the beneficial aspects of gaming, and that ignoring traditional therapies could be harmful. Others, however, are enthusiastic about such a fun treatment, but caution that therapy gaming sessions must be supervised by qualified professionals.</p>
20	<p>Wouldn't it be nice if, one day soon, a visit to the local doctor could produce a prescription for a "dose" of computer games?</p>

I COMPREHENSION (3 points)

1. CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D) (0.5 points each)

1. Playing video games is
 - a) always called gaming when it is a form of therapy.
 - b) a form of relaxation for an increasing number of people.
 - c) used as therapy for some physical conditions.
 - d) recommended as therapy by emotional people.
2. The content of video games
 - a) caused a man to have an accident in London traffic.
 - b) can help patients who have irrational fears.
 - c) may involve teams of doctors and patients.
 - d) is harmful when played in small, enclosed spaces.
3. The United States Military
 - a) uses video games only for treatment of disorders.
 - b) has modified programs for training war veterans.
 - c) uses gaming to help soldiers who experienced distress.
 - d) controls soldiers in combat through simulated programs.

2. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT. (0.5 points each)

4. The content of the game is important when helping patients who need physical therapy.
5. Gaming will be used more when the hardware is less expensive.
6. All health professionals believe that gaming is a useful therapy.

II USE OF ENGLISH

- 7) Find in the text a synonym for SAVED (verb). (0.25 points)
- 8) Give one opposite for BORING (adjective, line 12). (0.25 points)
- 9) Find in the text the word which has the following definition: "enable" (verb). (0.25 points)
- 10) Give a verb with the same root as HARMFUL (adjective, line 19). (0.25 points)
- 11) Complete the sentence with the correct form of the verb in brackets.
... (play) video games is a lot of fun for many people. (0.5 points)
- 12) Turn the following sentence into reported speech.
The psychiatrist asked, "Has the treatment helped her claustrophobia?" (0.5 points)
- 13) Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning. Begin as indicated.
Gradual exposure through video games is being used by psychiatric workers.
Psychiatric workers ... (0.5 points)
- 14) Use the words in boxes to make a meaningful sentence. Use all the words and only the words in the boxes without changing their form. (0.5 points)

CAN	CHILDREN	CONCENTRATE	GAMES	HELP	BETTER	VIDEO	TO
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(C) PRODUCTION (3 points)

15) WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. YOU MUST FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT.

Doctors should try to find interesting ways of treating emotional disorders.

PAU Practice Examination (Andalucía)

Instrucciones: a) Duración: 1 h. 30 m. b) No se permite el uso de diccionario.
c) La puntuación de las preguntas está indicada en las mismas.
d) Los alumnos deberán realizar completa una de las dos opciones A o B, sin poder mezclar las respuestas.

The Joke's on You

- 1 If you have ever been fooled by a practical joke or a hoax, your first feeling was probably anger – at
2 yourself for being misled and at others for misleading you. But don't feel bad. Hoaxes have been around for a
3 long time, and very clever and educated people have been deceived.
4 The word "hoax" derives from "hocus", part of the Latin phrase "hocus-pocus", meaning "something
5 that fools your eyes". It was first used around 1800, but pranks and hoaxes have existed at least since the time
6 of the Ancient Greeks. The god Hermes was supposedly "full of tricks", and his first prank was directed against
7 his brother, the god Apollo. By the Middle Ages, court jesters were actually expected to play tricks on the king
8 and courtiers to amuse them.
9 However, most hoaxes are perpetrated on unknowing subjects, many of them educated and
10 rational. For example, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, creator of Sherlock Holmes, was a physician, yet he was tricked
11 into believing in the existence of fairies after being shown photographs of them. Decades later, the girls who
12 had taken the pictures, who were by then old women, admitted that the "fairies" were paper cut-outs.
13 In 1971, many anthropologists were led to believe that a peaceful Stone Age tribe, the Tasaday, had
14 been discovered in the Philippines. However, in 1986, "tribe members" confessed that they were really farmers;
15 in fact they had been paid by a government official to impersonate cave-dwellers.
16 The best practical jokes are those where no one is hurt. As long as we stick to this guideline,
17 perhaps a little embarrassment is worth the fun – especially when you know you are in good company.

I* COMPREHENSION (This section consists of six items combining 'True/False' and/or 'Multiple Choice' questions) (3 points)

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0.5 points each)

1. Why does the writer mention Sir Arthur Conan Doyle?

- (a) He was an educated, rational person that was tricked. (c) He perpetrated a hoax on an unknowing subject.
(b) He's an example of someone that believed in the existence of fairies. (d) He was the creator of Sherlock Holmes.

2. Why was the story of the Tasaday a hoax?

- (a) The Tasaday really lived in caves. (c) The Tasaday were really farmers discovered in the Philippines.
(b) The Tasaday pretended to be members of a Stone Age tribe. (d) Anthropologists were excited about the discovery.

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT. (0.5 points each)

3. The word "hoax" was coined by the Ancient Greeks.
4. Practical jokes were first invented during the Middle Ages.
5. Apollo was deceived by a god called Hermes.
6. According to the writer, practical jokes are never a good idea.

II* USE OF ENGLISH (4 points; questions 7-12, 0.25 points each; 13-17, 0.5 points each)

7. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE SYNONYM FOR "enjoyment" (noun).
8. GIVE ONE OPPOSITE FOR "clever" (adjective) AS IT IS USED IN THE TEXT (line 3).
9. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "agricultural workers".
10. GIVE AN ADJECTIVE WITH THE SAME ROOT AS "fools" (verb).
11. WHICH WORD DOES NOT HAVE THE SAME MEANING? **deceived / tricked / perpetrated / cheated**
12. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT OPTION: **He tried to pass the test three times, but in the end, he gave out / on / up / for**
13. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONAL SENTENCE: **If I play a joke on my friends,**
14. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO REPORTED SPEECH: **"We found a primitive tribe," announced the anthropologists.**
15. REWRITE THE SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED: **Your first feeling was probably anger. You probably**
16. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: **The tribe members exposed the hoax in 1986.**
17. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE: **Everyone believes he is a great singer.**

III* PRODUCTION (3 points)

18. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. YOU MUST FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT.

Photographic evidence cannot be trusted, especially in today's electronic age.

PAU Practice Examination (Andalucía)

Instrucciones: a) Duración: 1 h. 30 m. b) No se permite el uso de diccionario.
c) La puntuación de las preguntas está indicada en las mismas.
d) Los alumnos deberán realizar completa una de las dos opciones A o B, sin poder mezclar las respuestas.

Like on Mars

1 Would you agree to be locked into a small, confined space for 520 days, with virtually no access to
2 the outside world? Most people would consider this to be a punishment, but at least 70 people have
3 volunteered to undergo this experience as part of the Mars-500 project.

4 As part of the preparations for a manned space flight to Mars, Russian scientists have outfitted a
5 special "spaceship" in Moscow. They want to study how human beings will react physically and psychologically
6 when living in conditions that mimic those of a mission to Mars.

7 During the experiment, volunteers will live in the same conditions as astronauts. Air will be recycled,
8 food will be rationed, and no tobacco or alcohol will be available. Contact with the outside world will also be
9 limited by the scientists; although the "astronauts" will have radios and e-mail, communication will be artificially
10 routed to simulate the delay expected with a real Mars mission.

11 The Mars-500 project will have a multi-national crew of six. Volunteers must be between 25 and 50,
12 speak English and Russian, and have a university degree, preferably in medicine, biology, engineering or
13 computer science. They must also be in good physical and mental health, and be able to get along well with
14 other people. So far, 70 applications have been received from men and women in 17 different countries.

15 So, if you know someone who qualifies for the experiment, and doesn't mind the gruelling
16 conditions, he or she should move fast. The experiment should be completed by the end of the decade, and a
17 real manned mission to Mars could, scientists believe, take place within the next 20 years.

I* COMPREHENSION (This section consists of six items combining 'True/False' and/or 'Multiple Choice' questions) (3 points)

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0.5 points each)

1. What is the purpose of the Mars-500 project?

- (a) To prepare astronauts for life on Mars. (c) To study how people will cope with conditions similar to those on a spaceship.
(b) To study the effects of rationed food on humans. (d) To train volunteers to become astronauts.

2. Volunteers for Mars-500 ...

- (a) must come from one of 17 different countries. (c) must have a university degree in medicine.
(b) do not need to be physically fit. (d) need to have good social skills.

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT. (0.5 points each)

3. The experiment will be conducted by Russian scientists in Moscow.

4. Participants will be unable to receive e-mails while in the "spaceship".

5. Scientists have not set age limits for project volunteers.

6. The crew must include volunteers from England and Russia.

II* USE OF ENGLISH (4 points; questions 7-12, 0.25 points each; 13-17, 0.5 points each)

7. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE SYNONYM FOR "team" (noun).

8. GIVE ONE OPPOSITE FOR "small" (adjective) AS IT IS USED IN THE TEXT (line 1).

9. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "talk".

10. GIVE AN ADJECTIVE WITH THE SAME ROOT AS "believe" (verb).

11. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT OPTION: I'd like to find more about the space programme.
in / on / out

12. WHICH WORD DOES NOT HAVE THE SAME MEANING? copy / create / imitate / mimic

13. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE: Scientists will carry out more detailed projects in the future.

14. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONAL SENTENCE: If I had the opportunity to travel to space,

15. REWRITE THE SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED: Most people consider this to be a punishment. Most people think

16. USE THE WORDS IN THE BOXES TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL SENTENCE. USE ALL AND ONLY THE WORDS IN THE BOXES WITHOUT CHANGING THEIR FORM: guitar | his | in | Jake | had | Italy | made

17. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A RELATIVE. MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY: This is the space station. Astronauts are trained in this space station.

III* PRODUCTION (3 points)

18. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. YOU MUST FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT.

Should countries be investing a lot of money in space exploration programmes?

PAU Practice Examination (Andalucía)

Instrucciones: a) Duración: 1 h. 30 m. b) No se permite el uso de diccionario.
c) La puntuación de las preguntas está indicada en las mismas.
d) Los alumnos deberán realizar completa una de las dos opciones A o B, sin poder mezclar las respuestas.

Rob the Rubbish

1 Most mountaineers will probably tell you that they climb mountains because of the challenge. But
2 Rob the Rubbish climbs mountains to collect the rubbish.
3 Robin Kevan, aged 63, was horrified by the litter in the streets of his hometown, Llanwrtyd Wells in
4 Wales. However, instead of complaining, he started to pick up the rubbish and most days filled a large plastic
5 sack, or bin bag, by breakfast. One day, his wife wrote "Rob the Rubbish" on his jacket, and the name stuck.
6 In November 2005, Rob heard about the litter on Ben Nevis, the United Kingdom's highest
7 mountain. In a two-day visit, he filled six bin bags with rubbish. Wearing his yellow jacket and two pairs of
8 gloves (because, he explains, you never know what you may encounter in other people's rubbish), he has
9 since climbed other mountains in the UK. He finds paper wrappers, plastic bags, soft drinks cans and bottles.
10 These are the worst, because glass takes a million years to degrade.
11 Rob believes that tackling the problem of rubbish involves the re-education of a whole generation.
12 Until then, he wants to do what he can to help restore the purity of natural beauty spots. In addition, his self-
13 imposed task brings him other advantages: a healthy outdoor hobby, a sense of purpose and a feeling of
14 satisfaction.
15 As a result of the publicity he had received, in autumn 2006 Rob climbed Mt Everest to collect
16 rubbish from the base camp. Now he wants to visit Mt Kilimanjaro in east Africa. Rob hopes that he is raising
17 awareness of the litter problem with his work. So, the next time you go hiking, make sure you don't leave your
18 rubbish behind.

I* COMPREHENSION (This section consists of six items combining 'True/False' and/or 'Multiple Choice' questions) (3 points)

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0.5 points each)

1. Rob wears two pairs of gloves when collecting rubbish ...

- (a) to protect his hands from the rubbish. (c) because he doesn't know who or what he will encounter.
(b) to protect his hands from the cold. (d) because the mountain rocks are sharp.

2. Which of the following does Rob Kevan NOT experience as a result of collecting rubbish?

- (a) It gives him something to do. (c) He earns money from it.
(b) It makes him feel satisfied. (d) It's good for his physical health.

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT. (0.5 points each)

3. Rob climbs mountains because it's challenging.
4. Rob used to complain about the rubbish in his hometown.
5. Cans and bottles take the same amount of time to degrade.
6. Rob wants more people to understand the litter problem.

II* USE OF ENGLISH (4 points; questions 7-12, 0.25 points each; 13-17, 0.5 points each)

7. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE SYNONYM FOR "big" (adjective).
8. GIVE ONE OPPOSITE FOR "filled" (verb) AS IT IS USED IN THE TEXT (line 4).
9. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "bring back to an original state".
10. GIVE A NOUN WITH THE SAME ROOT AS "collect" (verb).
11. FILL IN THE GAP WITH A CORRECT PREPOSITION: I was shocked to hear the rubbish on Mt Everest.
12. WHICH WORD DOES NOT HAVE THE SAME MEANING? pick up / collect / encounter / gather
13. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE: Rob finds all kinds of rubbish on mountains in the UK.
14. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A RELATIVE. MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY: In 2006, Rob climbed Mt Everest. He collected rubbish from the base camp there.
15. REWRITE THE SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED: Many mountaineers climb mountains because the mountains present a challenge. The mountains present a challenge,
16. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORD: In a two-day visit, Rob filled six bin bags with rubbish.
17. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONAL SENTENCE: If I saw rubbish in my street,

III* PRODUCTION (3 points)

18. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. YOU MUST FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT.

What do you think can be done to help reduce litter in your region?

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Time Banks

1 We all know about banks for money, and banks for blood, but now it seems there are banks for time.
2 Time Banks, an American concept which first started in 1980, operate today throughout the United
3 States, England, Spain and elsewhere. The idea is simple. First, participants must enrol in the scheme. Then,
4 every hour they spend performing services for other participants is registered as credit. That means that they
5 are entitled to receive an equal number of hours of service from others in the plan. All services have equal
6 value, so that people who donate, for example, an hour of dog-walking can, in return, receive an hour of legal
7 advice. Transactions are recorded by the banks' organisers, who match members with each other.

8 Unlike traditional barter systems, Time Banks enable members to receive from one person and
9 donate to another. One elderly lady spent time visiting a disabled neighbour, and in exchange, her kitchen was
10 redecorated. Another woman accumulated time so that she could "buy" luxuries, such as massages. Services
11 offered range from music and language instruction to wardrobe reorganisation, eyebrow plucking and plant
12 watering.

13 One obvious advantage of Time Banks is that they allow people access to services that might
14 otherwise be too costly. However, there are also other benefits. These schemes build community spirit, which
15 is hard to create today because the population is so mobile. They also help people who may feel that they have
16 little to offer to realise that they are valuable contributors. Many people never use the hours they accumulate,
17 while others donate their time to people in need.

18 There is an old saying in English that "time is money". With Time Banks, this is truer than ever!

I* COMPREHENSION (This section consists of six items combining 'True/False' and/or 'Multiple Choice' questions) (3 points)

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0.5 points each)

1. People that contribute time to the Time Bank ...

- (a) can exchange their time for cash. (c) can deposit their hours in Time Banks in America, England and Spain.
(b) can receive only the same type of service in return. (d) are entitled to an equal amount of time in return.

2. Why are Time Banks important in modern society?

- (a) They help people buy luxuries. (c) They aren't like traditional barter systems.
(b) They help build a sense of community. (d) They help people who have little to offer.

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT. (0.5 points each)

3. Time Banks were first started in the USA in 1980.

4. Some services are worth more than others.

5. Members can only receive services from people they've donated to.

6. People must withdraw the time they deposit in time banks.

II* USE OF ENGLISH (4 points; questions 7-12, 0.25 points each; 13-17, 0.5 points each)

7. GIVE ONE SYNONYM FOR "instruction" (noun) AS IT IS USED IN THE TEXT (line 11).

8. GIVE ONE OPPOSITE FOR "costly" (adjective) AS IT IS USED IN THE TEXT (line 14).

9. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "to permit something to happen".

10. GIVE A NOUN WITH THE SAME ROOT AS "truer" (adverb).

11. WHICH WORD IS NOT AN ADJECTIVE? **costly / lively / quickly / elderly**

12. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS: **Are you interested in (meet) my friend?**

13. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE: **A Time Bank member will perform an hour of service.**

14. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING AN APPROPRIATE LINKER. (DO NOT USE **and**, **but** OR **because**.) MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY: **One woman accumulated over 100 hours. She doesn't want to receive any services.**

15. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: **One elderly lady visited her disabled neighbour.**

16. USE THE WORDS IN THE BOXES TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL SENTENCE. USE ALL AND ONLY THE WORDS IN THE BOXES WITHOUT CHANGING THEIR FORM:

record	the	every	occurs	transaction	that	organisers
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17. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO REPORTED SPEECH: **"Jackie wanted to meet me at the theatre," he said.**

III* PRODUCTION (3 points)

18. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. YOU MUST FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT.

Community service should be required of every citizen.

AIRPORT CITIES

1 Anyone who has ever spent time in an airport waiting for a flight knows that this can be very dull. However, this is changing, as airports have already entered the twenty-first century.

5 The rise and expansion of air traffic is causing many changes. Many people commute for business reasons, and there has recently been a large increase in the air cargo business. Food items produced in one place, for example, tropical fruit, may have to be transported quickly for sale in another. In addition, the growth in Internet use has expanded e-commerce, and customers who order items online expect delivery right away.

10 As a result, airports and the surrounding areas have grown tremendously. Many companies are building warehouses near runways, and high-tech firms are setting up offices that are convenient for airline commuters. Other new airport buildings include entertainment and sports facilities. Some "aerotropoli", as these new airport cities have been called, even include housing. Despite the noise and pollution, developers are quickly building homes to house the increasing number of workers dependent on airports.

15 Even without the adjacent businesses, airports themselves are growing. To meet the needs of workers and travellers, airports are expanding their services. Not only has shopping become more attractive and competitive, but some airports display works of art, and the Dallas / Fort Worth International Airport even offers wine tasting.

 The idea of building aerotropoli is now spreading beyond the USA, and there are plans to build them in France, Brazil, South Korea, and Hong Kong. Wouldn't it be nice if, while you wait for your next flight, you could sit in a rocking chair (as in Boston Logan International Airport, Massachusetts) and listen to live music (as in Austin-Bergstrom International Airport, Texas)?

(A) COMPREHENSION (3 points)

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0,5 points each)

1. Passengers waiting at airports
 - a) are too bored to shop.
 - b) only shop if items are on sale.
 - c) feel that items are expensive.
 - d) shop for practical rather than luxury items.
2. Railways helped the development of cities
 - a) that used canals for transport.
 - b) along the coast.
 - c) after the automobile became widely used.
 - d) before the twentieth century.
3. Which reason is NOT given to explain the growth in air traffic?
 - a) Many people have to travel as part of their work.
 - b) The market for tropical holidays is increasing.
 - c) People expect to buy fresh foods from all over the world.
 - d) Goods ordered over the Internet are expected to arrive quickly.

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT. (0.5 points per answer)

- 3) Many people have to travel as part of their work.
- 4) Many high-tech employees work near airports.
- 5) People don't live in "aerotropoli".

(B) USE OF ENGLISH (4 points) LACK OF QUESTIONS

- 7) Give one synonym for DULL (adjective, line 2). (0.25 points)
- 8) Give one opposite for LATER (adverb). (0.25 points)
- 9) Find in the text the word which has the following definition: "living accommodations" (noun). (0.25 points)
- 10) Give a noun with the same root as CONVENIENT (adjective, line 10). (0.25 points)
- 11) Turn the following sentence into the passive voice. Customers are now ordering many items online. (0.5 points)
- 12) Turn the following sentence into reported speech. The builder announced, "There will be thousands of homes for sale near the airport." (0.5 points)
- 13) Complete the following conditional sentence. If I could travel anywhere in the world ... (0.5 points)
- 14) Use the words in boxes to make a meaningful sentence. Use all the words and only the words in the boxes without changing their form. (0.5 points)

AT	PEOPLE	MANY	EMPLOYED	AIRPORTS	ARE
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(C) PRODUCTION (3 points)

- 15) WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:
What type of travelling do you prefer – flying or driving? Why?

SAD

1 If you've been feeling depressed recently, this could be due to the weather. Every winter, a number of people (between 1 to 9 percent of the US population) suffer from a condition called Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD), also known as winter depression or the winter blues.

5 As days become shorter, many people experience mild "winter blues", with symptoms such as fatigue, a desire to eat more, and an increased vulnerability to infection. With the coming of spring, these symptoms disappear. But some people, 70 to 80% of them women, are so affected by the lack of sunlight that they become unable to function. They experience severe disruptions in eating and sleeping patterns, mood changes, extreme loss of energy and depression.

10 SAD is not a new phenomenon. In the 6th century AD, symptoms of winter depression among Scandinavians were noted by a scholar called Jordanes. Even today, SAD is most commonly found in locations further away from the equator and nearer to the poles – up to 20% of Swedes may be affected. However, SAD was not diagnosed as a medical condition until the mid-1980s.

15 No one is certain what causes the condition, but some researchers believe that SAD is related to a disruption of our internal body clock. This "clock" controls the secretion of hormones that affect our daily functioning. Without sufficient sunlight, the clock does not reset itself. As a result, we may feel sleepy or hungry at inappropriate times, or suffer from mood changes. Luckily, most sufferers respond to light therapy, which involves exposure to super-bright light bulbs as a supplement to weak winter sun. These may be fitted inside a light-box, which is placed in front of the user, or in the visor of a cap, which is worn by sufferers for half an hour a day.

(A) COMPREHENSION (3 points)

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0,5 points each)

1. During the winter,
 - a) many people feel less sleepy.
 - b) lack of sunlight may cause depression.
 - c) 70-80% of women suffer from SAD.
 - d) shorter days cause people to become ill.
2. In the past
 - a) the symptoms produced by SAD were unknown.
 - b) the scholar Jordanes was the first SAD sufferer.
 - c) about 20% of Scandinavians suffered from SAD.
 - d) winter blues were observed in Scandinavian countries.
3. Dr Norman E. Rosenthal
 - a) was always interested in the symptoms of SAD.
 - b) was the first doctor to identify SAD as a medical condition.
 - c) had no personal experience of winter blues.
 - d) moved nearer to the equator because he experienced mild depression.

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT. (0.5 points per answer)

- 3) SAD is sometimes called winter depression.
- 4) More men than women are affected by SAD.
- 5) The causes of SAD are well known.

(B) USE OF ENGLISH (4 points) lack of questions

- 7) Find in the text a synonym for CLIMATE (noun). (0.25 points)
- 8) Give one opposite for MILD (adjective, line 4). (0.25 points)
- 9) Find in the text the word which has the following definition:
"weakness and lack of protection from something" (noun) (0.25 points)
- 10) Give a noun with the same root as DEPRESSED (adjective, line 1) (0.25 points)
- 11) Join the following sentences using an appropriate linker. (Do not use AND or BUT.) Make changes if necessary.
Light therapy can help many SAD sufferers. It shouldn't be used without a doctor's recommendation. (0.5 points)
- 12) Fill in the gap with the correct form of the verb in brackets.
He shouldn't ... (stay) in the sun for so long yesterday. (0.5 points)
- 13) Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning. Begin as indicated.
It's a pity I didn't know about light therapy.
I wish ... (0.5 points)
- 14) Give a question for the underlined words.
SAD was first diagnosed as a medical condition in the 1980s. (0.5 points)

(C) PRODUCTION (3 points)

- 15) WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:
Would you prefer to visit an area near the poles or near the equator? Explain your choice.

DATADOTS

If you own a mobile phone or an iPod, you may worry that it will be stolen. These items are attractive to thieves, because they are easily transportable and difficult to trace.

But now a new method of identifying personal property makes tracing stolen items much easier because each item is marked with microscopic dots containing a laser-etched ID number. By checking an online register, police are able to identify owners of the stolen items once they have been recovered.

Identification numbers are not new, but what makes this system different is the fact that thousands of dots can be applied to any item. An Australian company, DataDot Technology, has developed a spray that can apply thousands of dots within minutes. Each dot is smaller than a pinhole and the identification number must be read using a magnifying glass under ultraviolet light.

DataDots are being used successfully on many different kinds of items from boats to jewellery. In the past, cars were attractive targets for thieves because parts could be sold separately. DataDots now make it possible for police to identify each part, and car theft in Australia has fallen dramatically. The dots can even be incorporated into thread and sewn into labels, to eliminate the possibility of being able to counterfeit brand-name clothing.

It is no wonder that DataDot Technology markets one particular product with the name DataDotDNA, because in fact the dots provide an inanimate object with an identification as unique, and as permanent, as a person's DNA or fingerprint.

(A) COMPREHENSION (3 points)

1. Small electronic items are often stolen because
 - a) the thieves want to use them.
 - b) their owners worry about them.
 - c) they are more valuable than larger items.
 - d) they can be carried without difficulty.
2. DataDots may be used by police
 - a) to discover where stolen items are hidden.
 - b) to find out who owns stolen items.
 - c) to check lists that appear on a computer.
 - d) to operate a laser.
3. The dots
 - a) can be removed using ultraviolet light.
 - b) have a larger diameter than a pinhole.
 - c) are glued on with a special substance.
 - d) each contain a different serial number.

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT. (0.5 points per answer)

- 3) DataDots may be used by police to find out who owns stolen items.
- 4) DataDot Technology can identify items of all sizes.
- 5) DataDots can be found in clothing items.

(B) USE OF ENGLISH (4 points) LACK OF QUESTIONS

- 7) Find in the text a synonym for FIND (verb). (0.25 points)
- 8) Find in the text the word which has the following definition:
"list or record of something" (noun) (0.25 points)
- 9) Give a noun with the same root as SEPARATELY (adverb, line 13) (0.25 points)
- 10) Give one opposite for UNIQUE (adjective, line 17). (0.25 points)
- 11) Complete the following sentence:
If more items are marked with DataDots, ... (0.5 points)
- 12) Turn the following sentence into the passive voice.
A special spray applies thousands of dots to car parts. (0.5 points)
- 13) Give a question for the underlined word.
Thousands of dots can be applied to any item. (0.5 points)
- 14) Use the words in boxes to make a meaningful sentence. Use all the words and only the words in the boxes without changing their form. (0.5 points)

DATADOTS	ITEMS	SMALL	TO	ARE	IDENTIFY	USED	LARGE	AND
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(C) PRODUCTION (3 points)

- 15) WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:
 - b) Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "A thief is a thief, whether he steals a diamond or a cucumber." Explain your answer.

ETHICAL FASHION

- 1 "Would you like some sweet potato with your pineapple?" You might expect this question in a restaurant, but now, it seems, it could be asked in your local clothing boutique as the ethical fashion industry is starting to gain recognition.
- 5 Ethical fashion is all about creating and promoting clothing which uses raw materials that can be recycled, and treating these materials in ways that are not environmentally harmful. In addition, ethical fashion aims to encourage local craft workers, and many of the garments produced are made by women in co-operative groups in developing countries. Ethical fashion also promises to reinvest part of its profits in local community projects such as health and education.
- 10 In 2006, the Ethical Fashion Show in Paris featured 60 designers from all over the world. Some used organic materials to create modern fashions. For example, one designer used a traditional technique from the Philippines in order to create fabric made from pineapple leaves. Other designers focused on unusual methods of processing fabrics. One French company employed a traditional Chinese practice to dye silk fabric. This involves coating the silk in a sweet potato paste, and then burying it in the ground. It is later rinsed many times in water, and ends up a soft, off-black colour. This company also uses an old Japanese method to produce
- 15 kakishibu, a natural dye made from fruit, to colour silk scarves brown and pink.
- Those involved in ethical fashion hope that the movement will gain in popularity. Twenty years ago, they say, organic food was considered "alternative" and was produced mostly by small companies, but today it has become mainstream. They hope this will happen to fashion, boosting sales and benefiting workers at local levels, as well as helping the environment.

(A) COMPREHENSION (3 points)

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0,5 points each)

1. "Would you like some sweet potato with your pineapple?" is a question that
 - a) would never be asked in a restaurant today.
 - b) was often heard in fashion boutiques in the past.
 - c) could be asked in clothes shops in the future.
 - d) shows that soon clothes may be sold in restaurants.
2. The ethical fashion movement
 - a) recycles used clothing to help the environment.
 - b) does not promote garments made by men.
 - c) helps local communities with schooling.
 - d) uses raw materials that are not processed in any way.
3. The Ethical Fashion Show
 - a) was first held in 2004.
 - b) takes place in developing and developed countries.
 - c) shows the creations of 60 French designers.
 - d) features traditional and ethnic clothing designs.

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT. (0.5 points per answer)

- 3) Ethical fashion is about recycling used clothes.
- 4) Sixty traditional techniques were displayed at the Ethical Fashion Show.
- 5) Brown dyes can be made from kakishibu.

(B) USE OF ENGLISH (4 points) LACK OF QUESTIONS

- 7) Give one synonym for ENCOURAGE (verb, line 6). (0.25 points)
- 8) Find in the text one opposite for LOWERING (verb). (0.25 points)
- 9) Complete the series with another word of the same semantic field
USUAL, POPULAR, COMMON, CONVENTIONAL, ... (0.25 points)
- 10) Give an adjective with the same root as PRODUCE (verb, line 15) (0.25 points)
- 11) Join the following sentences using a relative pronoun. Make changes if necessary:
Eating organic food is now mainstream. It was once considered an alternative lifestyle. (0.5 points)
- 12) Fill in the gap with the correct form of the verb in brackets.
I ... (eat) organic food since I met Bob. (0.5 points)
- 13) Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning. Begin as indicated.
You mustn't forget to rinse the material several times.
You'd better ... (0.5 points)
- 14) Give a question for the underlined words.
Ethical fashion is environmentally friendly because it uses raw materials that can be recycled. (0.5 points)

(C) PRODUCTION (3 points)

- 15) WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:
Is it better to shop in large department stores or small boutiques? Give reasons for your answer.

FOOD ALLERGIES

1 Are you hungry? Perhaps you would like a peanut butter sandwich and some milk. For some people – including two million US teenagers – such foods could cause a severe adverse reaction, or even death. Potentially life-threatening allergies to food are common among children and are often outgrown over time, although allergies to peanuts or other nuts almost never disappear. Sometimes, an allergic person may suffer a reaction from simply touching or smelling the dangerous food.

5 An allergic reaction is a mistake made by the body. It may identify certain foods as harmful and try to attack the “threat” by releasing chemicals such as histamine, which cause an allergic reaction. The reaction may prove fatal if the vocal chords swell shut, leading to suffocation. Or the sufferer may experience an anaphylactic reaction, which results in a decrease in the flow of blood to the heart, lungs or brain, leading to seizures and, possibly, to death.

10 Allergic individuals are encouraged to wear medical alert bracelets, and carry anti-histamine for immediate injection if necessary. But recent research shows that teenagers often ignore these precautions partly because they want to conform and partly because they tend to minimise the risks. Certainly, living with a potentially fatal food allergy can be difficult for teenagers. They have to cope with telling new acquaintances about their allergy, eating carefully in restaurants, and reading labels on food packaging. And, since even kissing someone who has recently eaten a forbidden food can trigger a reaction, they may even have to ask their dates to brush their teeth before kissing!

15 So the next time you reach for some peanuts, remember those who can't. Some people avoid peanuts because they are fattening or can cause skin problems, but for a small minority, those peanuts are a killer.

(A) COMPREHENSION (3 points)

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0,5 points each)

1. Peanut butter sandwiches
 - a) are not common snacks in the United States.
 - b) are considered unhealthy snacks.
 - c) can result in a severe reaction.
 - d) never cause any damage.
2. Severe food allergies
 - a) are sometimes never outgrown.
 - b) are more common in teenagers than adults.
 - c) are never fatal.
 - d) are not often found among children.
3. An allergic reaction
 - a) cannot be identified by the body.
 - b) is the body's response to imported food.
 - c) results from the production of histamine.
 - d) is caused by a skin rash or a runny nose.

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT. (0.5 points per answer)

- 3) Food must be eaten in order to cause an allergic reaction.
- 4) An allergic reaction results from the production of histamine.
- 5) Seizures cause anaphylactic reactions.

(B) USE OF ENGLISH (4 points) LACK OF QUESTIONS

- 7) Find in the text a synonym for DANGEROUS (adjective). (0.25 points)
- 8) Give one opposite for COMMON (adjective, line 4). (0.25 points)
- 9) Find in the text the word which has the following definition: “stay away from” (verb). (0.25 points)
- 10) Complete the series with another word of the same semantic group: START, ENCOURAGE, MOTIVATE, ACTIVATE, ... (0.25 points)
- 11) Join the following sentences using an appropriate linker (do not use AND or BUT). Make changes if necessary:
The girl read the label on the package carefully. The girl had a severe allergy to peanuts. (0.5 points)
- 12) Complete the sentence with the correct form of the verb in brackets.
If he ... (check) the ingredients, he wouldn't have had an allergic reaction. (0.5 points)
- 13) Give a question for the underlined word.
Nuts can cause life-threatening allergies. (0.5 points)
- 14) Use the words in boxes to make a meaningful sentence. Use all and only the words in the boxes without changing their form. (0.5 points)

FOOD	CHILDREN	HAVE	OFTEN	TO	ALLERGIES
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(C) PRODUCTION (3 points)

- 15) WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:
Explain the phrase “You are what you eat”. Do you agree or disagree?

SPACE TOURISM

- 1 Would you pay \$20 million for a 10-day vacation? That is what Dennis Tito, a millionaire from the USA, did when he became the first space tourist in April, 2001. Two others followed him in 2002 and 2005. After a short training period, each man went for a short visit to the orbiting International Space Station (ISS).
5 The high cost of a "space vacation" makes it impossible for most people, but several private companies believe that the cost will soon come down. New technological developments should lower fares initially to about \$100,000, but the price could quickly drop to \$10,000. Although this sounds high, estimates indicate that at least half a million people each year would pay \$50,000 for a ticket to space.
10 Companies also have to ensure the safety of their passengers to the satisfaction of national space agencies. In addition, they still have to develop reliable vehicles that can be reused. But despite these problems, several commercial companies believe that they will soon be able to offer short space flights. These would take passengers straight up into space for about 100 km, and then back down again, without orbiting the Earth. Brief orbital flights are planned for the next stage.
15 Space tourism may sound unbelievable, but even NASA, the American space agency, recognised the possibility in a report published in 1998. So in the not too distant future, when you start to plan a vacation, you may include "space" along with the Caribbean or the Himalayas as a possible destination.

(A) COMPREHENSION (3 points)

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0,5 points each)

1. All the existing space tourists
 - a) are also scientists.
 - b) have come from the USA.
 - c) trained for 10 days before their flight.
 - d) have spent time at the ISS.
2. In the 21st century,
 - a) people will pay billions of dollars for each ticket to space.
 - b) space travel is likely to become a profitable industry.
 - c) a 10-day space vacation will cost half a million dollars.
 - d) the minimum fare into space will probably be \$100,000.
3. Commercial space travel today
 - a) is attractive to a large number of potential customers.
 - b) satisfies the safety standards of national space agencies.
 - c) makes use of reusable spacecraft.
 - d) offers many advantages to companies.

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT. (0.5 points per answer)

- 3) Dennis Tito paid \$20 million for a space vacation.
- 4) A ticket to space is not expected to cost less than \$50,000.
- 5) Companies have already developed safe, reusable space vehicles for commercial flights.
- 6) The first commercial space flights will not orbit the Earth.

(B) USE OF ENGLISH (4 points) LACKS OF QUESTIONS

- 7) Find in the text a synonym for SECURE (verb). (0.25 points)
- 8) Give one opposite for SHORT (adjective, line 3). (0.25 points)
- 9) Find in the text the word which has the following definition:
"money for journeys" (noun). (0.25 points)
- 10) Give a noun with the same root as RELIABLE (adjective, line 11) (0.25 points)
- 11) Join the following sentences using a relative pronoun.
The Queen congratulated the astronaut. The Queen knew the astronaut well. (0.5 points)
- 12) Fill in the gap with the correct form of the verb in brackets:
If the price comes down, more people ... (travel) to space. (0.5 points)
- 13) Give a question for the underlined word.
Some people are willing to pay \$50,000 for a ticket to space. (0.5 points)
- 14) Rewrite the following sentence without changing its meaning. Begin as indicated.
I would travel to space but the cost of a ticket is too expensive.
If ... (0.5 points)

(C) PRODUCTION (3 points)

- 15) WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:
If you had the opportunity to travel to space, would you go? Explain why / why not.

THE BIG GREEN GATHERING

1 Every summer since 1994, the Big Green Gathering (BGG), now one of the largest and most
significant ecological events in Europe, has taken place at different sites across the UK. Although it does not
advertise, the BGG draws thousands of visitors, who are united by a common desire to learn what they can do
to promote renewable energy sources, halt destructive climate change and increase general awareness of
5 environmental issues.

All energy at the BGG is sustainable: petrol and diesel-operated generators are banned. Instead,
power is supplied by renewable energy sources. The launderette is pedal-powered, and computers at the
Internet café run on wind-generated energy. The food and drink that is sold must comply with fair trading
standards and participants use recycling bins for rubbish. Transport at the gathering is also environmentally
10 friendly and visitors are even encouraged to use ecologically responsible methods of getting there. Most take
public transport, share cars or cycle, although one couple walked over 300 kilometres!

For many visitors, though, the BGG is simply an opportunity to have a good time in an ecologically
responsible venue. Some attend workshops on weaving or woodworking, for example, while others may prefer
Indian head massage or tree reading. Continuous entertainment is supplied by street theatre, poetry readings,
15 clowns, films and live music. Children have got their own activities and there is a special area for teenagers.

Most visitors go home feeling inspired to continue their work in helping to save the planet. So, if you
want to contribute to a more ecologically friendly world, and have a good time doing so, you might consider
going along to the Big Green Gathering next summer.

(A) COMPREHENSION (3 points)

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0,5 points each)

1. The Big Green Gathering has taken place
 - a) at different times of the year.
 - b) in different locations throughout the UK.
 - c) in ecologically important sites in Europe.
 - d) at Cheddar Village since 1994.
2. The people who attend the BGG
 - a) have read advertisements about it.
 - b) are mostly young and single.
 - c) generally come from a nearby city.
 - d) often come year after year.
3. Visitors may be interested in all of the following EXCEPT
 - a) creating profits for multinational companies.
 - b) promoting interest in social issues.
 - c) encouraging awareness of the environment.
 - d) getting in touch with their spiritual side.

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH WORDS OR PHRASES FROM
THE TEXT. (0.5 points per answer)

- 3) The BGG takes place at different times of the year.
- 4) The BGG takes place in different locations throughout the UK.
- 5) Visitors are attracted to the BGG because of the adverts.

(B) USE OF ENGLISH (4 points) LACK OF QUESTIONS

- 7) Find in the text a synonym for STOP (verb). (0.25 points)
- 8) Give one opposite for SAVE (verb, line 18). (0.25 points)
- 9) Find in the text the word which has the following definition:
"occurrences, especially significant ones that are interesting or
unusual" (noun) (0.25 points)
- 10) Give a noun with the same root as RESPONSIBLE (adjective, line 14). (0.25 points)
- 11) Turn the following sentence into reported speech.
"Did you go to the BGG last year?" my friend asked. (0.5 points)
- 12) Fill in the gap with the correct form of the verb in brackets.
My brother enjoys ... (perform) in front of live audiences. (0.5 points)
- 13) Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning. Begin as indicated.
I should have gone to the BGG with my friends.
I wish ... (0.5 points)
- 14) Give a question for the underlined word.
The BGG draws thousands of visitors every year. (0.5 points)

(C) PRODUCTION (3 points)

- 15) WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED.
FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:
 - a) What can you do to make your home more environmentally friendly?

THE SOUND OF MUSIC

- 1 William Congreve claimed that “music has charms to soothe a savage breast”, and indeed this is so. Although scientists are not sure exactly how and why music affects us, new research is beginning to reveal how the human brain deals with both the production and perception of music.
- 5 It seems that the capacity for music is located in areas of the brain separate from those devoted to speech. This separation is illustrated by cases of brain-damaged patients who lost the power of speech but didn't lose their musical ability. A Russian composer, Vissarion Shebalin, was robbed of his ability to speak by a stroke in 1953, but he continued composing music until his death a decade later. Conversely some people who have lost their capacity for music have an aptitude for speech.
- 10 While music is different from language and it seems to be treated differently by our brains, it is considered to be a method of communication. Musical instruments made from animal bones that are at least 53,000 years old have been found in France and Slovenia. Could it be that prehistoric man used music before he learned to talk?
- 15 Studies show that music affects our emotions. Monitoring physiological responses while someone is listening to music proves this. Sad music slows the pulse rate and a quicker tempo makes people breathe faster, an indication of happiness. Daniel Levitin from McGill University believes that for music to affect the emotions in such a profound way, it must have another function.
- 20 So what could that purpose be? One theory, suggested by Geoffrey Miller of University College London, is that musical abilities may be used to impress a potential partner in much the same way as a male bird shows off its bright feathers. In line with this, Daniel Levitin also suggests that music is used to communicate perhaps in the same way as our ancestors did in the past. So, as Shakespeare said, it may be that music really is the “food of love”.

(A) COMPREHENSION (3 points)

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0,5 points each)

1. New research
 - a) is beginning to explain why music affects our moods.
 - b) proves that Shakespeare was wrong about music.
 - c) is counting the number of people who listen to music when they are anxious.
 - d) is starting to show how the human brain produces music.
2. It is possible that prehistoric people
 - a) made musical instruments from bones.
 - b) developed language before they developed music.
 - c) lived in societies that existed without music.
 - d) didn't know how to draw.
3. The ability to sing
 - a) differentiates humans from animals.
 - b) can be found among some whales.
 - c) develops a sense for all kinds of music.
 - d) is humans' most highly developed musical ability.

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT. (0.5 points per answer)

- 3) Scientists have always understood the effects of music on the human brain.
- 4) Vissarion Shebalin lost his aptitude for music in 1953.
- 5) Prehistoric man made musical instruments from bones.

(B) USE OF ENGLISH (4 points) LACKS OF QUESTIONS

- 7) Give one opposite for SOOTHE (verb, line 1). (0.25 points)
- 8) Find in the text a synonym for SHOW (verb). (0.25 points)
- 9) Find in the text the word which has the following definition: “explained using an example” (0.25 points)
- 10) Give a noun with the same root as IMPRESS (verb, line 19) (0.25 points)
- 11) Complete the following sentence:
Listening to fast music ... (0.5 points)
- 12) Fill in the gap with the correct form of the verb in brackets.
These days, more ... (know) about how music affects the human brain. (0.5 points)
- 13) Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning. Begin as indicated.
He stopped playing music after his stroke.
He hasn't ... (0.5 points)
- 14) Use the words in boxes to make a meaningful sentence. Use all and only the words in the boxes without changing their form. (0.5 points)

WITH	PEOPLE	ASSOCIATE	OFTEN	SPECIFIC	MUSIC	MEMORIES
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(C) PRODUCTION (3 points)

15)WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:Do you prefer spending your money on concert tickets for your favourite band or on a CD?

THE TRUTH ABOUT LAUGHTER

- 1 Why do we laugh? Most people believe that laughter involves humour, but it seems that laughter is really a serious business.
- Dr Robert Provine conducted research in shopping centres in the USA to find out when and why people laugh. He found out that most laughter did not occur after jokes but in response to simple statements, such as "It was nice to meet you, too". This suggests that laughter is not just a response to humour, but has got other, less obvious functions.
- 5 Sometimes we laugh to mask fear (think of a roller-coaster ride at an amusement park) or express relief, especially after a stressful experience. Often, laughter helps us to bond with other people – we rarely laugh out loud when we are alone. In many situations, laughter has got a positive social function, reinforcing social relationships within a group. However, laughter may sometimes have the opposite effect – people who are laughed at will probably feel excluded from the group. And sometimes laughter is about power: a boss may laugh in order to control the emotional mood of surrounding individuals.
- 10 A good laugh also has a physical effect. It obviously involves facial muscles, but may also involve arms, legs and torso, and so uses up calories. And laughing affects our breathing, relaxing arteries and lowering blood pressure. It even increases the amount of immune response cells in the blood, and increases blood flow to the brain, stimulating a feel-good response. So perhaps laughter really is the best medicine!
- 15 And so we will continue to laugh several times a day. Oh, do you know why the chicken crossed the road? Obviously, to get to the other side!

(A) COMPREHENSION (3 points)

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0,5 points each)

1. People mostly laugh
 - a) in streets and shopping centres.
 - b) when telling simple jokes.
 - c) as a reaction to humorous statements.
 - d) after ordinary sentences.
2. Human laughter
 - a) is a relatively recent phenomenon.
 - b) may have evolved from heavy panting.
 - c) occurs when rats produce high-pitched squeaking.
 - d) is similar to a form of dog's laughter.
3. Evidence based on observation shows that
 - a) laughter must be produced consciously.
 - b) apes and chimpanzees imitate human laughter.
 - c) it is unnatural to laugh as very young infants.
 - d) it is difficult to pretend to laugh.

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT. (0.5 points per answer)

- 3) Laughter is always a response to humour.
- 4) People sometimes laugh when they are frightened.
- 5) People usually laugh with other people.

(B) USE OF ENGLISH (4 points) LACK OF QUESTIONS

- 7) Find in the text a synonym for DISCOVER (verb). (0.25 points)
- 8) Give one opposite for MASK (verb, line 7). (0.25 points)
- 9) Find in the text the word which has the following definition:
"clearly, without a doubt" (adverb). (0.25 points)
- 10) Give a noun with the same root as OCCUR (verb, line 4). (0.25 points)
- 11) Turn the following sentence into the passive voice.
Dr Provine investigated the causes of laughter. (0.5 points)
- 12) Join the following sentences using a relative pronoun. Make changes if necessary:
Sam has got a fantastic sense of humour. His father is a comedian. (0.5 points)
- 13) Give a question for the underlined words.
We can lower our blood pressure by laughing. (0.5 points)
- 14) Use the words in boxes to make a meaningful sentence. Use all and only the words in the boxes without changing their form. (0.5 points)

IN	PHYSICAL	THE	RESPONSE	BODY	CAUSES	A	LAUGHTER
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(C) PRODUCTION (3 points)

- 15) WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:
 - a) Do you agree or disagree with the following expression "Laughter is the best medicine"? Why?

ZOO LIFE

- 1 In the past, a visit to the zoo was considered an enjoyable day out, not much different from a picnic in the park. But zoos are now causing a lot of controversy. As people move away from rural areas, it is more difficult for them to see animals in their natural habitats. Many people believe that we can teach children about these animals through visits to zoos, where it is possible
- 5 to see, hear, smell and sometimes even touch them. Opponents, however, argue that seeing animals in cages is not instructive, because it is impossible to learn about their natural behaviour in such unnatural conditions. They believe that zoos actually send a negative message and allow people to believe that keeping living beings captive is permissible.
- 10 Moreover, these opponents believe that keeping animals in cages promotes suffering, especially for more intellectually complex species that need mental stimulation as well as adequate space in which to move. They say that in many zoos, animals are kept in small, filthy enclosures and are often forced to perform tricks for the public. Consequently, many animals suffer from "zoochosis"; that is, abnormal behaviours such as bar-biting or self-mutilation among zoo animals. They reject the arguments that zoos help animals to lead longer, healthier lives due to the guaranteed diet and veterinary care they receive.
- 15 There are, of course, kind and humane zoos, such as the Jersey Zoo in the UK, that provide outstanding services to animal welfare and conservation. But most zoos do not in fact meet the standards they set themselves. Unless they really do start to contribute to animal welfare, zoos may soon find that they themselves are extinct.

(A) COMPREHENSION (3 points)

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0,5 points each)

- In the first paragraph, the writer presents a contrast between
 - a visit to the zoo and a picnic in the park.
 - the purpose of zoos in the past and in the present.
 - attitudes to zoos in the past and in the present.
 - public education and animal conservation.
 - Opponents of zoos
 - believe that zoos are useful in many different ways.
 - think that zoos help the welfare of animals.
 - allow animals to live in cages.
 - argue with proponents about the value of zoos.
 - According to proponents of zoos, children
 - can best learn about animals by going to zoos.
 - are moving away from areas where exotic animals live.
 - should read books to find out how animals smell.
 - find it easy to see animals in their natural surroundings.
- b) ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT. (0.5 points per answer)
- It is difficult to find animals in rural areas.
 - Many people feel that going to the zoo is a learning experience.
 - Most animals enjoy performing tricks for visitors.

(B) USE OF ENGLISH (4 points) LACK OF QUESTIONS

- Find in the text a synonym for DIRTY (adjective). (0.25 points)
- Give one opposite for RURAL (adjective, line 3). (0.25 points)
- Find in the text the word which has the following definition: "people who are not in favour of something" (noun). (0.25 points)
- Complete the series with another word of the same semantic group: EXCELLENT, REMARKABLE, BRILLIANT, AMAZING, ... (0.25 points)
- Join the following sentences using an appropriate linker (do not use AND or BUT). Make changes if necessary: Zoos must contribute to animal welfare. Zoos will become extinct. (0.5 points)
- Fill in the gap with the correct form of the verb in brackets: Last week's visit to the zoo ... (enjoy) by the children. (0.5 points)
- Give a question for the underlined words. The Jersey Zoo is located in the UK. (0.5 points)
- Use the words in boxes to make a meaningful sentence. Use all and only the words in the boxes without changing their form. (0.5 points)

IN	CONDITIONS	ZOOS	SOME	THE	TERRIBLE	ARE
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(C) PRODUCTION (3 points)

- 15) WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:
- Do you think zoos should be abolished? Explain your answer.