

INGLÉS

OPCIÓN A

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

There are some places in Britain where people greet each other with a smile and take advantage of any excuse for a street party. The building blocks of friendly communities are many and various: pubs; churches; amateur dramatic societies; schools; fish-and-chip shops. Here are some relaxed, easy-going places where one could feel confident of a warm welcome.

If terriers and poodles had a vote, Keswick, Cumbria, would be the runaway winner as Britain's Friendliest Town. In 2012, the popular Lake District tourist centre took the national prize in a competition run by the Dog Club. Two-legged visitors also get a warm welcome. The town is an example of a community that relies on tourism without becoming cynical and acquisitive.

Yorkshire folk can sometimes be suspicious of outsiders, but the smiles of welcome get broader the further north in the county you travel. According to a recent survey, the spa town of Harrogate is the happiest community in Britain, taking into account factors such as good neighbourliness and handsome surroundings, including beautiful countryside. And it was voted happiest town last year, too.

You don't have to be tanked up with the local beer to appreciate the friendliness of Taunton and the people who live there. An abundance of independent shops and businesses in the town centre reveals an idiosyncratic community brimming with optimism. There are plenty of charming Victorian houses in town, and picturesque country cottages nearby.

The number of cyclists can often be a test for a flourishing community. Nowhere in Britain beats Plymouth in this respect. This Devon city is the most bicycle-friendly place in the country, according to a survey. Even if you prefer to explore by foot, you are likely to be struck by the fact that it seems to be a city at ease with itself. A large student population means there are plenty of flats and a good mix of people from many countries.

Questions

- Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words (approximately 50 words; 1 point).
- Indicate whether the following statements are true or false (T/F) according to the text. Copy that part (and ONLY that part) of the text which justifies your answer. (1 point; 0.25 each)
 - Keswick lives mainly on tourism.
 - People in South Yorkshire make people feel more welcome than in North Yorkshire.
 - Harrogate has been voted the happiest town for two years.
 - The most cosmopolitan city mentioned in the text is Taunton.
- Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the words and definitions given here. (1 point; 0.25 each).
 - say hello to
 - champion
 - scenery
 - cordiality
- Pronunciation. (1 point; 0.25 each)
 - Which one of the following words has the same vowel sound as the letter underlined in the word "church": terriers, warm, tourism, prefer.
 - Write the word whose underlined letters are pronounced differently from the others: country, could, foot, good.
 - In which one of the following words is the underlined letter pronounced "s" /s/? cycle; houses; reveals; sometimes.
 - In which one of the following words is the letter "u" silent (not pronounced)? popular; building; survey; population.
- Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one. You must use the word or expression in brackets if any. (1.5 points; 0.5 points each).
 - A community that relies on tourism without becoming cynical.
...and doesn't...
 - According to a recent survey, Harrogate is the happiest community in Britain.
A recent ...
 - Plymouth is the most bicycle-friendly place in the country.
No other place...
- Is the place where you live friendly to visitors? What would you do to attract more visitors? (Approximately 120 words; 3 points)

INGLÉS

OPCIÓN B

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

John D Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie made their money in the oil and steel industries respectively, but both of them wanted to make sure their money would make an impact on society and set up their own philanthropic foundations. According to Carnegie: "He who dies rich dies disgraced". A century on from when they were set up, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation reflect the areas in which their wealthy founders wanted to make a difference - in Rockefeller's case, healthcare and in Carnegie's, education. But philanthropists of yesterday would be surprised by the way things have changed over time.

In 1920 Barrow Cadbury, of the Cadbury's chocolate company, and his wife Geraldine set up the Barrow Cadbury Trust to promote social justice. Today, the Trust is chaired by their great granddaughter Ruth. "Barrow and Geraldine were Quaker industrialists. Quakers believe in the equality of all people and in the responsibility of all people to give public service and care for others," Ms Cadbury says. "The world has changed dramatically over the past century and some of the projects we now support might be surprising to Barrow and Geraldine." She cites the Quaker support for gay marriage and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) equality. They attempt to carry on their work in the same spirit as their founders. But clearly not everything is the same as it was 100 years ago.

The biggest change affecting the foundations has probably been the growth of government, with state funding now covering areas that they weren't previously, such as health and education. But with government cuts now taking place, charities turn to philanthropists. Some give directly, while others are using business models to tackle problems in society. So the rich are getting even richer, big companies are getting bigger, while new fortunes are being created, but some of the super-rich are discovering that with a lot of money comes a lot of responsibility.

Questions

- Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words (approximately 50 words; 1 point).
- Indicate whether the following statements are true or false (T/F) according to the text. Copy that part (and ONLY that part) of the text which justifies your answer. (1 point; 0.25 each)
 - Rockefeller and Carnegie were both philanthropists.
 - The Cadbury Trust supports the same causes as its founders did.
 - Governments now support health and education less than they did 100 years ago.
 - The super-rich today are clearly less responsible than 100 years ago.
- Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the words and definitions given here. (1 point; 0.25 each).
 - established
 - rich
 - try
 - expansion
- Pronunciation. (1 point; 0.25 each)
 - In which one of the following words do the underlined letters have the same sound as the letter underlined in the word "promote": foundation, discover, growth, models.
 - Write the word whose underlined letters are pronounced differently from the others: steel, previosly, healthcare, believe.
 - In which one of the following words are/is the underlined letter(s) pronounced /v/ like the "o" in "hot"? some, daughter, both, problems.
 - In which one of the following words is the underlined letter "s" pronounced /s/ as in "summer"? fortunes, industrialists, surprising, others.
- Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one. You must use the word or expression in brackets if any. (1.5 points; 0.5 points each).
 - John D Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie made their money in the oil and steel industries respectively.
While John D. Rockefeller made his... (oil...steel...)
 - Quakers believe in the equality of all people.
Quakers believe that...
 - Some of the projects might be surprising to Barrow and Geraldine.
Barrow and Geraldine might...
- What other things make it difficult to live with other members of the family, apart from alcohol? (Approximately 120 words; 3 points)

INGLÉS

7. LISTENING TEST (1.5 POINTS)

In this conversation, Rob and Neil talk about lifts.

Here is the beginning of the conversation:

Rob:I'd like to start by asking how did you get up here to the studio - on to the sixth floor - this morning?

Neil: Well, by lift, of course.

Here is an example of a question:

How did Neil get up to the studio?

The correct answer is: by lift.

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

(2-minute pause)

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

(Recording)

Now you will hear the text again.

(Recording)

Now you will hear the text for the last time.

(Recording)

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

INGLÉS

QUESTIONS:

1 – 5. (True/False or Multiple choice). Write the correct option (5 x 0.1 points = 0.5 points)

- 1. Neil doesn't think that lifts are a very exciting subject, at the beginning of their conversation. TRUE or FALSE?**
- 2. What has changed about people's attitude to lifts before and after the invention of lifts?**

Before, poorer people lived on the ground floors.

Before, rich people had to climb the stairs to reach their homes.

Now, richer people often prefer to live at the top of buildings.

- 3. Water and steam have both been used to provide power for lifts. TRUE or FALSE?**
- 4. If you are in a lift with a stranger, Jason Whale says that...**

You like to behave differently.

You sometimes look at the floor.

It is worse if you take away the awkwardness.

- 5. Write the correct option:**

Some lifts don't mark floor number 13.

Some people think that advertisements in lifts are a very bad idea.

To pitch something means to reach the top of a building.

6 – 10. (Sentence completion) Fill in with the missing information using a maximum of 3 words. (5 x 0.2 points = 1.0 point)

6. Travelling by lift can be a more _____ if there is digital advertising.
7. Technology would improve lifts with light boxes, moving images and _____
8. "Slimmer" means _____
9. "Muzak" is more _____ than normal music.
10. Italy has more lifts because it has a lot of _____

ABAU
CONVOCATORIA DE XUÑO
Ano 2018
CRITERIOS DE AVALIACIÓN
INGLÉS
(Cód. 11)

Question 1. Summary (1 punto)

Esta pregunta será puntuada segundo os seguintes criterios:

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

Question 2. True/False (1 punto; 0,25 x 4)

O alumnado debe indicar se as frases son verdadeiras ou falsas e escribir a parte (e só esa parte) do texto na que se basea para xustificar a súa resposta.

Question 3. Find words or phrases... (1 punto; 0,25 por cada palabra/expresión correcta)

Question 4. Pronunciation (1 punto; 0,25 x 4)

O alumnado debe demostrar que sabe distinguir elementos básicos da pronuncia do inglés, como son consonantes, vogais, ditongos, terminacións, etc.

Question 5. Transformations (1,5 puntos; 3 x 0,5)

Transformación dunha parte ou o total dunha frase noutras palabras para que signifique o mesmo. Constará de tres partes, cunha puntuación de 0,5 puntos para cada parte.

Question 6. Writing (3 puntos)

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

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

b) Riqueza e control do vocabulario.

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

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

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

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

TOTAL = 8,5 puntos.

Segunda parte: LISTENING TEST (1,5 puntos; 5 x 0,1 e 5 x 0,2)

O alumnado debe escoitar a gravación e a continuación contestar a dez preguntas tipo “test” e/ou doutro tipo, por exemplo, de encher unha frase coa información que se proporciona na gravación.



SUGGESTED ANSWERS JUNE 2018

OPCIÓN A

- In Britain, some of the towns are relaxed, friendly, happy places. Some are communities that welcome dogs, cyclists and tourists, and not only because they leave their money there! Some have businesses such as pubs and shops. You can enjoy the beautiful countryside and interesting activities like drama.
- TRUE. "The town is an example of a community that relies on tourism"
 - FALSE. "the smiles of welcome get broader the further north in the county you travel."
 - TRUE. "it was voted happiest town last year, too."
 - FALSE. Taunton "an idiosyncratic community". Plymouth "a good mix of people from many countries"
- a) greet b) winner c) countryside d) friendliness
- a) prefer b) country c) cycle d) building
- a) A community that relies on tourism and doesn't become cynical.
 - a) A recent survey says that Harrogate is the happiest community in Britain.
 - c) No other place is as/so bicycle-friendly as Plymouth. / No other place welcomes bicycles as much as Plymouth.

OPCIÓN B

- Rockefeller, Carnegie and Cadbury were rich people who made different philanthropic foundations, for healthcare, education and social justice. The Cadburys were Quakers, and now their Trust supports LGBT equality. Today, governments cover health and education but some rich people are responsible and help others when governments cut this money.
- TRUE. "Rockefeller and Carnegie... set up their own philanthropic foundations."
 - FALSE. "Some of the projects we now support might be surprising to Barrow and Geraldine"
 - FALSE. "...with state funding now covering areas that they weren't previously, such as health and education."
 - FALSE. "...some of the super-rich are discovering that with a lot of money comes a lot of responsibility."
- a) set up b) wealthy c) attempt d) growth
- a) growth b) healthcare c) problems d) industrialists
- a) While John D. Rockefeller made his money in the oil industry, Carnegie made his money in the steel industry.
 - b) Quakers believe that all people are equal.
 - c) Barrow and Geraldine might be surprised by some of the projects.

LISTENING

- TRUE
- Now, richer people often prefer to live at the top of buildings.
- TRUE
- You sometimes look at the floor.
- Some lifts don't mark floor number 13.
- Pleasant experience
- Television screens
- Thinner
- Boring
- Old buildings.