

INGLÉS

OPCIÓN A

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

“Treasures of the Earth” examines the geology which affects our lives. In the exhibition, there is a model house which demonstrates how and where we use substances obtained from the earth. You can locate materials such as copper and titanium, which can be found in a typical kitchen or garage.

We advise you to see the beautiful animated film, which shows the different geological periods. A large model shows you a modern gold mine. Near it is a display of useful minerals, where you can inspect a collection of domestic objects. All of these contain natural substances, and any questions you have about the minerals can be answered.

Our scientists use samples from the collection in order to study the minerals, each one of which has its own characteristics, from the hardness of diamond to the softness of talc. These differences mean that minerals like iron can be used for a variety of purposes, for tools, building materials, or jewellery, for example. Discover our planet’s secrets! In one section of the exhibition you will find a sample of rock from the moon which has been lent by NASA. Part of this rock is older than any we know on earth.

Dramatic changes are produced by movements or fractures of the earth, which cause volcanoes and earthquakes. You can experience for yourself how an earthquake feels in our earthquake room, and in a spectacular video you can watch the entire four-thousand-million-year history of the planet in just a few minutes.

Questions

1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words whenever possible (maximum 50 words, 1 point).
2. Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the words and definitions given here. (0.25 x 4 = 1 point)
 - a) A public display, where things are on show.
 - b) Implements used by the hand.
 - c) Given, but only for a period of time.
 - d) Breaks or cracks.
3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (2 points: 0.5 points each)
 - a) They use samples from the collection in order to study the minerals.
Samples from the collection ...
 - b) We advise you to see the beautiful animated film.
“You...,” they said to us.
 - c) In the exhibition, there is a model house.
The exhibition ...
 - d) A large model shows you a modern gold mine.
You can see ...
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. (2 points: 1 point each)
 - a) Where do you think this text came from? Who wrote it and why was it written?
 - b) How are the minerals mentioned in the text useful in our lives?
5. Describe a visit to a museum, exhibition or art gallery if you have been to one. If not, do you think they should be free, or should people have to pay to enter? Give reasons for your answer. (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.

Professor Chris Wiseman conducted an experiment in Britain to find the world's most popular joke, although he asked people all over the world to contribute jokes as well, in order to judge them. At the conclusion of the experiment, the scientists had evaluated over 40,000 jokes and counted nearly 2 million votes. There are national and regional differences in humour, as well as variations between the sexes. Men, for example, preferred more aggressive jokes, while women preferred word play.

The following joke came second: Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson went camping and pitched their tent in a field. In the middle of the night, Dr Watson was suddenly woken by Sherlock, who said to him: "Watson, look up and tell me what you can see." Watson replied: "I can see millions and millions of stars." Sherlock then asked: "So, Watson, what do you deduce from that?" "Well," said Watson, "It means that if even only a few of those stars has planets, there may be life out there." "No, you fool," answered Holmes, "it means somebody has stolen our tent!"

The History Channel eventually put on a special show, watched by millions, where Wiseman said he had found the funniest jokes in the world, but that the performance of the jokes is more important than the jokes themselves. Many of them were about lawyers, hunters and doctors, but the most popular jokes were about the relationship between men and women. "Many of the jokes received higher ratings from certain groups of people, but some had real universal appeal," said Wiseman, who has published a book based on the experiment.

Wiseman said the research revealed that different countries preferred different types of jokes. The British and Australians favour jokes involving wordplay, while continental Europeans like surreal jokes. Americans and Canadians prefer jokes that make somebody look stupid.

Questions

1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words whenever possible (maximum 50 words, 1 point).
2. Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the words and definitions given here. (0.25 x 4 = 1 point)
 - a) A thing that scientists do to find out whether something is true or not.
 - b) Differences.
 - c) A temporary structure where you can sleep outside.
 - d) All over the world. (adjective)
3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (2 points: 0.5 point each)
 - a) Wiseman said he had found the funniest jokes in the world.
"I" said Wiseman.
 - b) The most popular jokes were about the relationship between men and women.
People enjoyed...
 - c) Americans and Canadians prefer jokes that make somebody look stupid.
The Americans' and Canadians' favourite...
 - d) Chris Wiseman conducted an experiment to find the world's most popular joke
In order to...
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. (2 points: 1 point each)
 - a) Do different people prefer different kinds of jokes? Refer to the text and to your own experience.
 - b) How do you know that Chris Wiseman's experiment was popular?
5. What things in your life make you happy? (Approximately 120 words; 3 points)

6. Listening Test (1 point)

In this interview with fashion designer Tiffe Coleman you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

Fashion = Moda.

Designer = Diseñador/a / Diseñador/a.

Sketch = Debuxar, facer un bosquexo / Dibujar, hacer un bosquejo.

Fabric = Tea, tecido / Tela, tejido.

Silk = Seda

Pattern = Debuxo, patrón, estampado, diseño / Dibujo, patrón, estampado, diseño.

Here is the beginning of the interview.

Interviewer: Fashion is a competitive business. I wanted to know more about the industry, and I was lucky enough to have young, successful fashion designer, Tiffe Coleman, with me to tell me. Tiffe's clothes are fun, colourful and inspired. She met me yesterday, in her black pants, a white jacket and a red handbag.

Here is an example of a question:

0. What kind of clothes does Tiffe Coleman design?
They are black, white and red.
They are full of fun, colour and inspiration.
They are lovely and successful.

The correct answer is: They are full of fun, colour and inspiration.

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

(2-minute pause)

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

(Tapescript)

Now you will hear the text again.

(Tapescript)

Now you will hear the text for the last time.

(Tapescript)

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

Questions

1. When did Tiffe become interested in fashion?

When she watched pop and rock programmes on TV.

When she was very young.

When she first bought a Barbie Doll.

2. When did she start fashion design using the Internet?

When she was at school.

She started last year.

She started in the 1980's.

3. When does she get the ideas for most of her clothes?

Lying in bed in the mornings before she gets up.

When she is sketching patterns.

When she is lying in bed at night.

4. When does she sometimes design a pattern?

Before she has had any ideas.

After finding a fabric she likes.

When she is satisfied.

5. Does she wear the same kind of clothes as the ones that she designs?

No, but she would like to.

No, but she uses her own ideas and style.

No, and she wouldn't like to wear them.

6. When does she do her own shopping for clothes?

Practically never: she doesn't have time.

She does it in the afternoons.

Later in the day than she used to.

7. What kind of people buy their clothes at *Top Shop*?

Most of them are quite rich young people.

People who have to be careful of what they spend.

People who can easily spend 200 pounds on their clothes.

8. What changes does she make to the clothes for *Top Shop*?

She sometimes uses cheaper fabrics.

She puts on different buttons and changes the styles.

She sometimes uses silk instead of polyester.

9. Which of the following sentences is true? In the fashion industry...

People, surprisingly, like to help each other.

People only want to earn more money.

Young designers have no chance to earn money.

10. What are her general impressions about being a fashion designer?

There have been many disappointments.

She is very positive about her experience.

She only likes the money she earns.

Criterios de Avaliación / Corrección

CONVOCATORIAS DE XUÑO E SETEMBRO

1. Contido e puntuación da proba escrita:

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Terase en conta a comprensión, a expresión e a corrección escritas. Por unha parte, o corrector/a valorará se existe unha comprensión total ou parcial do texto por parte do alumnado. Por outra parte, o corrector terá en conta a capacidade do alumno para se comunicar de forma efectiva (avaliación da súa competencia comunicativa), a coherencia e a ordenación lóxica na exposición das ideas, a riqueza do léxico, sen esquecer a expresión gramatical correcta (competencia lingüística) das respostas.

3. Se existise unha comprensión total do texto e unha expresión gramatical correcta, a puntuación será máxima, sempre que o alumno introduza elementos expresivos persoais dunha certa complexidade léxico-sintáctica.

4. Se existise unha comprensión total do texto, mais a expresión non fose gramaticalmente correcta, faranse as deducións oportunas que dependerán da gravidade da incorrección ou do erro. As deducións faranse, entón, axustándose á importancia cualitativa do erro e do número de erros que se cometan na mesma pregunta. A modo orientador, os erros de expresión básicos (faltas de concordancia, indebida ou inexacta orde de palabras, erros na formación de interrogativas ou negativas etc.) serán penalizados de forma considerable.

5. Se a comprensión for parcial, a puntuación máxima asignada á pregunta verase reducida de acordo coa gravidade da falta de comprensión.

6. Se non houber ningunha comprensión, a pregunta non pode ter ningún tipo de cualificación positiva.

7. Os erros ortográficos puntuaranse negativamente de acordo co seu número e importancia (serán máis graves en palabras básicas da lingua inglesa). Un erro repetido na mesma palabra só se penalizará unha vez.

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

Acceso aos documentos de audio:

<http://ciug.cesga.es/docs/audio/inglesxun10.mp3>

<http://ciug.cesga.es/docs/audio/inglesset10.mp3>

(cambiar as dúas últimas cifras para acceder ás audicións de anos anteriores)

POSSIBLE ANSWERS JUNE 2010

OPCIÓN A

1. In this interesting geological exhibition we can find hard and soft minerals, which can be used for many purposes, collections of objects that contain minerals, a model house and gold mine, and rock from the moon. We can also experience an earthquake and watch the geological history of the planet.
2. a) exhibition b) tools c) lent d) fractures
3. a) Samples from the collection are used (in order) to study the minerals.
b) "You should / ought to see the beautiful animated film," they said to us.
c) The exhibition has / contains a model house.
d) You can see a large model of a modern gold mine / that shows a modern gold mine.
4. a) I think the text came from an advertisement or a brochure for an exhibition in a geological museum. It contains a lot of details, so I think it was written by a person who works in the museum, and the reason it was written is that they want people to come to the museum.
b) The minerals are used in a lot of objects that we use in our lives every day, such as tools, talc, building materials and jewellery.
5. I went to the Reina Sofía Museum in Madrid at Christmas last year, where there was a special exhibition of pictures by Velázquez. We (I and my mother) travelled to Madrid by plane and underground and reached the museum easily. It was in a large modern building in the centre. We had to wait a long time before we were able to enter because a lot of people. We were all very excited and I think everybody learnt a lot about the artist and his work, and something about Spanish history too. Velázquez used colours in a way nobody had done before, and was an idol for many artists after he died, such as Salvador Dalí.

OPCIÓN B

1. It talks about a competition for the most popular joke in the world. One of the favourite ones was about Sherlock Holmes and Doctor Watson. Some jokes are popular everywhere, but different people prefer different types of jokes, for example men and women, and people from places such as Britain, Europe and America.
 1. a) experiment b) variations c) tent d) universal
3. a) "I have found the funniest jokes in the world," said Wiseman.
b) People enjoyed (most) (the) jokes about the relationship between men and women. (most) (more than any other(s)).
c) The Americans' and Canadians' favourite jokes are about making somebody look stupid.
d) In order to find the world's most popular joke Chris Wiseman conducted an experiment.
4. a) Yes, different people like different jokes. Different nationalities like British and Australian people like jokes that play with words. In Spain there are a lot of jokes about people from Cataluña, Andalucía and Galicia. I don't understand some of the jokes that boys tell me, which are usually about girls or the toilets. They do not make me laugh and I prefer the ones they tell in television programmes like "El Club del Chiste", which are clever and the performance of the jokes is very good.
b) I know the experiment was popular because people contributed many jokes, and almost 2 million people voted for their favourite one. Also, the television programme where he gave the result was watched by millions of people.
5. I am very happy when I can travel with my friends and family. I like going to beautiful cities, visiting the monuments and looking at the views in the country. I like listening to the latest music on the radio or my iPod, and watching music videos. If there is a concert I always go, such as the concerts in María Pita Square in A Coruña, even if it is classical music. I also like to go shopping, especially for clothes, in department stores with my mum. But these things only make me happy for a moment. In order to be a happy person you need to have a happy family like mine, who will support you when you have problems.

Exemplos de resposta / Soluciones

LISTENING TEST

1. When she watched pop and rock programmes on TV. 2. When she was at school. 3. When she is lying in bed at night.
4. After finding a fabric she likes. 5. No, but she uses her own ideas and style.
6. Practically never: she doesn't have time. 7. People who have to be careful of what they spend.
8. She sometimes uses cheaper fabrics. 9. People, surprisingly, like to help each other. 10. She is very positive about her experience.

POSSIBLE ANSWERS SEPTEMBER 2010

OPCIÓN A

1. Probiotic foods are bought by many people. They are healthy because they contain good bacteria which fight illnesses, for example in our intestines. They also make our immune system stronger, so psoriasis, influenza and asthma may improve. People return to work sooner as they suffer these illnesses for less time.
2. a) digest b) super-clean c) improve d) illnesses
3. a) If we feed these "friendly" bacteria into our system, we (will / can / Ø) fight the bad bacteria.
b) Your immune system can be helped by probiotics.
c) We may not enjoy eating them so much.
d) Unless we eat them, our digestive health may be affected.
4. a) Some conditions that are helped by probiotics are bad digestion, a poor immune system, influenza, asthma and psoriasis. Probiotics introduce good bacteria, which fight the bad bacteria, and improve the immune system.
b) I always eat a lot of foods like fish, fruit, vegetable and brown bread, which are good for me because they contain a lot of vitamins and make me strong. Unfortunately, I also eat chocolate, cakes and biscuits, which have too much fat and sugar, and besides I drink 2 litres of Coca-Cola every day. I need to be more careful about what I eat!
5. I try to sleep eight hours every night, which makes me feel good during the day, and I never need to sleep a siesta in the afternoon. When I go out at night, especially at the weekend, I always avoid things such as alcohol and drugs, because they can ruin your health for ever. I sometimes practise sports such as swimming, football and running, but only once or twice a week, as I don't have much free time. If I have to go shopping, I never take the bus but always walk, even if it's a long way. In this way I think I do enough to keep healthy, and I feel fit, so in my opinion I'm doing the things I should.

OPCIÓN B

1. Skating started in Northern Europe many centuries ago and was a way of transporting things. It became an international sport in 1892 and an Olympic sport in 1908. There are different kinds of events, singles, pairs and ice dancing, some of which are chosen by the skaters while others are compulsory.
2. a) frozen b) waterways c) perform d) couple
3. a) Goods were being transported across frozen waterways (by skaters).
b) Six years after the International skating Union was founded, the first official event was celebrated.
c) If judges didn't deduct points, a balanced programme would not be important.
d) There are three sections in ice dancing.
4. a) They were able to include figure skating in the 1908 Olympic Games because International Skating Union, which had been founded in 1892, worked hard for a decade.