

INGLÉS

OPCIÓN A

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

In his autobiography, *Below the Surface*, 2008 Olympic swimming sensation Michael Phelps says, "I eat pretty much whatever I want." Apart from items such as fried-egg-and-cheese sandwiches, chocolate chip pancakes or five-egg omelettes for breakfast, half a kilo of enriched pasta or two large ham-and-cheese sandwiches with mayonnaise (lunch) or pasta with carbonara sauce and a large pizza for dinner, he also loves junk food, especially McDonald's Big Mac hamburgers.

According to nutritionists, Phelps can eat this diet because he trains five hours a day, six days a week. His metabolism – the process of converting food into energy – is very different from an average man's. While he's training, he burns 1,000 calories per hour. An average male adult who, like Phelps, consumed 12,000 calories daily would gain three pounds (1.4 kilos) a day. Nutritionists also say that Phelps, who is 1.93 metres tall and weighs 85 kilos, could improve his diet by including some fruit or salad.

Contrary to the copious breakfasts eaten by Phelps and also to the advice of experts, who say that breakfast is the most important meal of the day, Usain Bolt, the world's fastest man, told a reporter that he didn't have any breakfast at all on the day he won his 100-metre gold medal. But reports say that after he won his medal, the Jamaican athlete (1.93 metres tall and 86 kilos in weight) went to celebrate at McDonald's. Maybe he met Michael Phelps there. The American fast-food company must be very happy with all the publicity it's been receiving. It sounds like fast food equals fast man. But only in some cases, of course!

Questions

1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words whenever possible (maximum 50 words, 1 point).
2. Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the words and definitions given here. (1 point; 0.25 each)
 - a) More or less
 - b) Rubbish
 - c) Used up
 - d) Abundant
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) Phelps says, "I eat pretty much whatever I want"
Phelps said that
 - b) Phelps could improve his diet by including some fruit or salad.
Phelps could improve his diet if
 - c) Contrary to the copious breakfasts eaten by Phelps
Contrary to the copious breakfasts which ...
 - d) Maybe he met Michael Phelps there.
He may
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. (2 points; 1 point each)
 - a) Why do you think Phelps' autobiography is called *Below the Surface*?
 - b) Why can't a normal person follow the same diet as Michael Phelps without getting fat?
5. Write a letter to a friend who is getting a bit fat telling him/her what to do in order to lose weight. Consider both diet and exercise. (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.

If you adopt a dog, you and your new pet will spend the first couple of weeks "getting to know one another". He doesn't know why he has come to your home or what is expected of him. Please be patient with him and anticipate problems before they occur. Don't leave tempting shoes, clothing, or children's toys within reach of your dog. If he is left out in your backyard while you work, please understand the first few days will be rough on him. Try to leave the home with as little fanfare as possible. Tearful goodbyes do nothing but add to your dog's anxiety.

When he's first settling in, your dog may experience shyness, anxiety, restlessness, excitement, crying or barking. He may exhibit excessive water drinking, frequent urination, or diarrhoea. His appetite may not be good. If any of these symptoms last more than a few days, call your veterinarian.

Your new dog must learn a whole set of new rules. Be patient and be consistent. If you want him off the furniture, don't allow him to sit on the couch "sometimes". Don't allow him to do something one time and forbid it another.

A training lesson with your dog half-an-hour a day will teach him the simple obedience commands so necessary in having a well-behaved pet. Just as we must teach our children manners, so we must also teach our pet.

Within a week or two, your dog will have settled into his new home and his new routine. Some will take a little longer. Very few are unable to adjust at all.

Questions

1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words whenever possible (maximum 50 words, 1 point).

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

- a) To see or realise beforehand
- b) To show
- c) External signs of an illness
- d) Orders

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) Don't leave tempting shoes, clothing, or children's toys within reach of your dog

The writer advises us ...

- b) His appetite may not be good.

Perhaps ...

- c) Don't allow him to do something one time and forbid it another.

If you allow him ...

- d) We must teach our pet manners.

Our pet ...

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

- a) Why should you be patient at first when you adopt a new dog?
- b) How should you act if you want your dog to be well-behaved?

5. Have you ever had a pet? If so, describe it. If not, what sort of pet would you like to have, and why? (Approximately 120 words; 3 points).

INGLÉS

6. LISTENING TEST (1 point)

In this interview with Peter Green, the author of *The Travel Detective*, you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

Reward: recompensa

Challenge: reto / desafío

Sunset: puesta del sol

Warn: avisar

Here is the beginning of the interview.

Interviewer: Peter Green discovers secrets that the airlines, hotels, and car rental companies don't want travellers to know. His new book answers travellers' questions. Peter, good morning.

Here is an example of a question:

0. Who does Peter Green write for?

Travellers

Airlines

Hotels and car rental companies

The correct answer is "Travellers"

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

(2-minute pause)

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

(Tapescript)

Now you will hear the text again.

(Tapescript)

Now you will hear the text for the last time.

(Tapescript)

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

INGLÉS

QUESTIONS

1. Did Peter Green start flying when he was very young?

Yes, we know that he met the pilot.

Yes, he was put on the plane by his parents.

He guesses so, but is not sure.

2. Who sent him as a correspondent in Los Angeles?

Newsweek magazine.

Wisconsin university.

The university newspaper.

3. How many people were hurt by the police on the campus?

500

Over 150

30,000

4. What are people interested in reading?

Descriptions of popular travel destinations.

About the experience of travelling.

Descriptions of nice sunsets in the Bahamas.

5. Who is described in the story as being dishonest?

A taxi driver.

An airline.

A hotel.

6. What's new in the world of the media?

People immediately protest if they think you've made a mistake in your report.

More people are writing about their travel experience than ever before.

People write many e-mails and blogs about their addiction to travel.

7. Which of the following is true?

He produced *McGyver*.

He produced *Thirty-Something*.

He works on some programs that don't have anything to do with travel.

8. Which of the following is true?

Somerset Maugham's observations are always very short and precise.

He reads Somerset Maugham's book in his bedroom in Los Angeles.

Somerset Maugham wrote a travel book that impressed him very much.

9. What advice does he give to prospective travel writers?

Don't write about places like Rome or Paris.

Write about something you know especially well.

Write about something that is familiar to your audience.

10. What is his biggest reward as a travel writer?

He has visited half of all the tourist destinations in the world.

People read and appreciate what he writes about travel.

He will have the chance to visit about 150 more tourist destinations in the future.

Criterios de Avaliación / Corrección

CONVOCATORIA DE XUÑO

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terase en conta a comprensión, a expresión e a corrección escritas. Por unha parte, o corrector/a valorará se existe unha comprensión total ou parcial do texto por parte do alumno. 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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

CONVOCATORIA DE XUÑO

Opción A

1. The text talks about the eating habits of some athletes. Michael Phelps eats everything he wants, including junk food. He can do this because he trains 5 hours a day and burns up a lot of calories. Usain Bolt also eats fast food, although, contrary to the advice of nutritionists, he doesn't have big breakfasts.
2. a) pretty much; b) junk; c) consumed; d) copious
3. a) Phelps said that he could eat pretty much whatever he wanted.
b) Phelps could improve his diet if he included some fruit or salad.
c) Contrary to the copious breakfast which Phelps eats ...
d) He may have met Michael Phelps there.
4. a) I think it is probably called Below the Surface because Phelps is a swimmer, and the title refers to the sport he practices, which is done under the water.
b) Because a normal person doesn't do as much physical exercise as Phelps, and therefore doesn't burn as many calories as he does.
5. Dear John,
So you tell me you're putting on weight! That's probably because, now you're so busy studying for your exams, you don't do enough exercise. I expect you spend all day sitting in front of your books, which really isn't healthy. I would advise you to take an hour's break every day and go out for a walk with your dog, or cycling, or running or something. This will be very good for you physically, and will also help you clear your mind so that you concentrate better afterwards.
If you don't do this, you'll just have to give up eating things like chocolate, biscuits, potatoes, bread, pasta, and above all, junk food. But life without these things is so miserable
Write and tell me what you decide,
All the best,

Opción B

1. When an adopted dog first comes to your house you should understand that he will be nervous and anxious in this new situation, and be patient with him if he behaves in a strange way. However, you should also be firm and consistent, in order to teach him your rules.
2. a) anticipate; b) exhibit; c) symptoms; d) commands
3. a) The writer advises us not to leave tempting shoes, clothing, or children's toys within reach of our dog.
b) Perhaps his appetite won't be / isn't good.
c) If you allow him to do something one time, don't forbid it / you shouldn't forbid it another.
d) Our pet must be taught manners.
4. a) Because you should consider that he has to adapt to a new situation and learn a lot of new rules.
b) You should be patient and always behave in the same way to him. You should also dedicate a while every day to training him to be obedient and behave well.
5. When I was about seven years old I had a hamster as a pet, but it wasn't really a very interesting animal. It slept all day, and only came out of its nest at night when I had to go to bed. Then it only went round and round on a wheel it had in its cage. Sometimes, when it was asleep, I picked it up, but it often bit me quite hard with its very large front teeth. Also, it smelt bad, and my mother was always telling me to clean its cage. Then one day it escaped, and, though we looked all over the house, we couldn't find it. In the end it turned up under a cushion on the sofa. Someone had sat on it. Really, I'd like to have a dog.

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