

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 bosquejo / 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.