LIVEWORKSHEETS

EVALUACIÓN DE BACHILLERATO PARA EL ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD

203 INGLÉS. JUNIO 2019

OPCIÓN B

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION **(30 marks)**

1. Read the text and choose the best option (A, B, or C) for items 1.1 to 1.4. On your answer sheet, draw a table like the one below and, for each item, copy only the letter that corresponds to your answer (A, B, or C). Use CAPITAL LETTERS. [Score: 4 items x 5 marks = 20 marks]

1	2	3	4

Stop Wasting Food Movement

Sharehouse, a small supermarket that sells food rescued from bins for 'pay-what- you-can' prices, is now opening stores across the UK. Customers at these supermarket-style stores pay whatever they want for fruit, veg, bread, tins, cakes, and even *Nando's* chicken —all of them rescued from going to landfill[1].

"Don't worry about trying to find us," says Adam Smith, founder of a new supermarket-style enterprise whose mission is nothing short of saving the planet: "You'll see the queue outside." Sure enough: a dozen or so people are waiting at the doors of his *Sharehouse* shop+ in Sheffield when I show up. They have come — and will continue to crowd in for the next two hours— for two main reasons. First, because their choice of groceries is phenomenal: crates[2] of fruit and veg; baskets of breads; a deli counter[3] offering pies, pates and pickles; tinned goods; cakes… Lots of cakes. Second, because of the price for everything in here: "Pay whatever you feel." People come in, fill their baskets, and then hand over as much or as little money as they want. Some people do weekly shops for a fiver[4], and that's fine. But… What's the catch[5], then? There is one, of course. Everything here has been rescued from supermarket bins, restaurant leftovers, and market waste.

This, then, is the Real Junk Food Project, an enterprise created by the 32-year-old one-time executive chef with the aim of reducing the UK's vast quantities of food waste while helping people struggling —or simply seeking a bargain— in austerity Britain. And it's proving more popular than he ever imagined. After he set up his first *Sharehouse* store in Leeds in autumn 2016, the scheme has rapidly expanded across the country. Six other stores have opened and three more are scheduled for late summer. Each one saves an estimated six tonnes of food every week.

[1]**landfill:** A place where rubbish is buried. / [2]**crates:** A sort of box made of wood, plastic, or metal. / [3]**deli counter:** (In shops, supermarkets or restaurants) The place where you get different types of cheese, cold cooked meat, prepared salads, etc. // [4]**fiver:** £5 // [5]**catch:** A hidden problem.

1. *Sharehouse* stores …
   A. … give certain foods a second chance.
   B. … are rarely found across the UK nowadays.
   C. … have established a minimum budget of £5.
2. The Sheffield *Sharehouse* store …
   A. … is not working very well, as only about 12 people go there to buy food.
   B. … seems very successful, judging by how quickly it becomes crowded.
   C. … usually has long queues of people waiting to get some food for free.
3. One of the reasons why people go to *Sharehouse* stores is that …
   A. … it is the customer who decides the value of the food they take home.
   B. … their food is even better than the food served at some restaurants, especially the cakes.
   C. … the maximum you spend there on a weekly shop is £5. A real bargain!
4. *Sharehouse* stores …
   A. … have been founded by Adam Smith, a former executive chef, to reduce food waste.
   B. … belong to the Real Junk Food Project, whose benefits will be destined to help needy people.
   C. … are saving about 6,000 kilos of food a week and are quickly spreading around the world.

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2. Complete each sentence with information from the text but using your own words (about 15 words of your own per sentence). DO NOT COPY LITERALLY from the text nor from items 1.1 to 1.4. Write the two sentences on your answer sheet. [Score: 2 items x 5 marks = 10 marks]

2.1. Different types ...

2.2. People buy food at *Sharehouse* ...

SECTION II: OVERALL LANGUAGE ABILITY (USE OF ENGLISH) (30 marks)

3. Complete the text choosing the best option (A, B, or C) for each gap (1-15). On your answer sheet, draw a table like the one below and, for each gap (1-15), copy the letter that corresponds to your answer (A, B, or C). Use CAPITAL LETTERS. [Score: 15 items x 1 marks = 15 marks]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

American students have a college experience significantly different to that of European students.

Living. Dorm life, for example. (1) __ all American students have this experience in common, regardless of where they (2) __ university. Our country is unique in the presence of dorm life. (3) __ it is so massive and our cities are so spread out in comparison to (4) __ of Europe, dorms are essential to maintaining a university community. In Europe, (5) ___, the idea of dorms is almost entirely foreign. (6) ___ students are far more likely to rent an apartment near campus than to ever set foot in (7) ___ dorm. The massive public transportation infrastructure of European cities makes this possible (8) ___ eliminates the need for universities to accommodate large numbers of students on campus.

Education. Students (9) ___ Europe interact with professors quite differently, in part due (10) ___ language differences. (11) ___ Karim Budhesy, European students speak to their professors differently because most European languages have formal conjugations and forms of address built into them. In France, students might refer to professors using the formal "vous" rather than the informal "tu", therefore (12) ___ the entire tone of conversation. Also, European students are notorious for skipping classes. Oftentimes, bigger lectures (13) ___ compulsory attendance are only attended once or twice before they empty out.

(14) ___, European students frequently take exams while American students have some smaller additional (15) ___ throughout the semester that require more frequent attendance, such as in-class quizzes.

1.	a) About	b) Almost	c) Near	**9.**	a) on	b) in	c) at
2.	a) attend	b) go	c) assist	**10.**	a) --	b) at	c) to
3.	a) As	b) Because of	c) Although	**11.**	a) According to	b) Regarding	c) Referring to
4.	a) those	b) theirs	c) that	**12.**	a) changing	b) change	c) to change
5.	a) however	b) opposing	c) contrasting	**13.**	a) with	b) within	c) without
6.	a) All	b) Top	c) Most	**14.**	a) Finally	b) Clearly	c) Initially
7.	a) the	b) a	c) their	**15.**	a) tests	b) homeworks	c) assignments
8.	a) and	b) but	c) nor				

4. Finish each sentence so that it keeps the meaning of the sentence printed before it and includes a clear change of linguistic structure. COPY THE COMPLETE SENTENCES (including the beginnings already given to you) onto your answer sheet. [Score: 3 items x 5 marks = 15 marks]

4.1. In California, the weather is hotter and drier than in London.
London's ...

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4.2. Wearing a uniform was compulsory when we were at school.
We …

4.3. Yesterday, the event organizer announced: "There are no tickets left for this concert." The event organizer …

SECTION III: WRITING

(40 marks)

5. <u>Email writing</u>. *"I can't pass you today's class notes, sorry!"*

WRITE AN EMAIL (<u>about</u> 120 words) to a friend in which you make it clear (a) who your friend is, what he/she wants from you, (c) why you cannot give it to him/her, and (d) when you will be able to give it to him/her, or what alternative you suggest. Write your email on your answer sheet. [Score: 40 marks x 1 item = 40 marks]

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