

INGLÉS

OPCIÓN A

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

New York businessmen depend on them, Japanese teenagers can't live without them, and they're all the rage among schoolchildren. The simple scooter is supreme.

When else has a toy been so many things to so many people? "Scooter-commuters" zip along New York City sidewalks. Policemen ride scooters in Berlin. At some Wal-marts, employees scoot down the megastore's endless aisles. Scooters are handy for restaurant deliveries. But if you worry that scooters are too ordinary, consider this: Prince Harry is said to scoot the long halls of British royal palaces.

In crowded Japan, people often bike between home and the trains that take them to work or school. At many train stations, bike parking has become a problem, and foldable scooters offer a perfect solution. An estimated 75,000 are sold each week, and people wanting to buy scooters may have to wait months.

Not just commuters but elderly people in Japan use scooters to make simple travel easier. Teenagers and kids use them for fashion, while other fans have practically made scootering a sport.

Despite their widespread popularity, these sleek toys have sparked worries and complaints. They can be unsafe in the roadway but are often illegal on sidewalks or bike paths. No traffic rules apply to them, and few of their riders wear helmets.

Scooters were invented in Germany in 1817. In the United States, scooters first enjoyed wide popularity during the Great Depression, when many children built their own scooters from recycled wood. Scooters had a small surge of popularity in the 1950s and were trendy off and on until they were replaced by skateboards in the 1980s.

Unlike bikes, scooters are portable—you can fold one up and stash it in a backpack. Unlike cars, they're relatively cheap and don't need to be fed. And they're safer and easier to use than skateboards or roller blades.

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

2. 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)

a. Scooters are very useful for dispatching products.

b. It is very easy to buy a scooter in Japan.

c. Riders usually wear protection for their head.

d. Cars are not cheaper than scooters

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

a. latest fashion

b. corridors

c. person who daily travels to work

d. fashionable

4. Pronunciation. (1 point; 0.25 each)

a. In which of the following words is the ending "-ed" pronounced /t/, like in *worked*?

planted, folded, delivered, bumped

b. Write the word whose underlined letters are pronounced differently:

food, fool, cook, boot

c. In which word are the underlined letters pronounced /ɑ:/ as in "*park*"?

bare, are, care, fare

d. Which vowel sound is pronounced differently in:

cheap, piece, these, this?

5. 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 *italics*. (1.5 points; 0.5 points each).

a. Prince Harry is said to scoot the long halls of the royal palaces.

People ...

b. Unlike bikes, scooters are portable.

... *but* ...

c. I didn't have the money to buy the scooter.

... *wish* ...

6. Composition: Write a letter to a friend to tell her/him that you have received an electric scooter for your birthday. (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 are thinking of improving your health as one of your new year's resolutions, you could be forgiven for feeling a little overwhelmed as to where to start.

It is easy to only think about our physical health, but you should also be focusing on improving your mind by building self-awareness, to recognise and understand your moods, emotions and drives, so that you can begin to act more consciously to make better choices for yourself.

Regarding physical exercise, as many of us will quit the gym after a month or two, you should find ways to incorporate exercise into your daily lives. There are plenty of ways to do this, from avoiding the lifts at work, to parking on the far side of a supermarket car park when you are doing the shopping.

We have all heard about getting our five portions of fruit and vegetables a day. But it is not only quantity we should be striving for, but also diversity. This is because plant-based diversity is thought to have a key role in good gut health. Allergies, obesity, inflammatory bowel disease, Parkinson's, and even depression have all been linked to the bacteria in our gut.

The truth is that if you are not enjoying your life you probably won't stick to any difficult or challenging changes. So you should focus on trying to be happier by for instance making one change in your lives which will make you smile more often.

And finally, we should all aim to get enough sleep since even being mildly deprived of it can affect a range of cognitive functions, including decision making.

In this respect everything helps, from avoiding caffeine or the use electronic devices like phones and laptops well before bedtime, to always going to bed at a similar time.

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

2. 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)

- a. Self-awareness is just something that helps us to avoid embarrassment.
- b. Having apples and bananas five times a day every day is enough to keep healthy.
- c. A healthy diet only affects your physical health.
- d. Severe lack of sleep will affect your decision making process.

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

- a. states of mind
- b. leave
- c. important
- d. fixed, unchanging

4. Pronunciation. (1 point; 0.25 each)

- a. In which of the following words is the **-ed** ending pronounced as in "needed": asked, laughed, acted, kissed
- b. In which word is the underlined sound pronounced as fun?
busy, tough, put, cruel
- c. In which word is the vowel sound pronounced differently:
silk, mild, wild, blind
- d. In which word is the group "th" pronounced as in "though":
thought, thanks, then, thumb

5. 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 *italics*. (1.5 points; 0.5 points each).

- a. Why are they building that house?

Why is...

- b. I didn't see her when she was in town

I wish ...

- c. She's a talented player. However, she hasn't won any games yet.

Despite...

6. Composition: What changes would you like to make in your life? (Approximately 120 words; 3 points)

7. LISTENING TEST (1.5 points)

You are going to hear an interview with Dr Weeks talking about “superyoung” people Here is the beginning of the conversation:

“We’ve all met them, that irritating woman who turns up at a school reunion twenty years later looking almost the same age as the day she left school, or the middle- aged man who can beat people half his age on the tennis court. Well, Dr David Weeks, who’s with us tonight, has spent years researching into these so-called “superyoung” people.”

Here is an example of a question:

Why does the journalist use the adjective “irritating” in this case?

Because she doesn't like school reunions Because she feels envious

Because she cannot play tennis so well

The correct answer is: *Because she feels envious*

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

(2-minute pause)

QUESTIONS

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

1. Being *superyoung* means not only looking about twenty five years younger, but also behaving and feeling this way. TRUE or FALSE.
2. What is an important factor apart from their genes?
 - ☐ A satisfying love life with an older person
 - ☐ An only very good romantic relationship.
 - ☐ Satisfying relationships with younger people.
3. *Superyoung* people don't have any children or very few. TRUE or FALSE
4. How does a *superyoung* person normally live?
 - ☐ They travel more and watch more TV
 - ☐ They read more and travel to nearer destinations
 - ☐ They travel to more distant destinations and read more
5. Do they do sport? What type?
 - ☐ They'd rather do individual sports
 - ☐ They prefer to watch sports.
 - ☐ They like playing football and other team sport

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. The superyoung tend to be less _____ and more _____ and _____.
7. There was no common _____ habits among the superyoung.
8. As for alcohol, there were people who drank wine, beer or _____
9. Among the superyoung there were _____ than smokers.
10. The superyoung rarely use _____ or hair transplants to keep their young looks.

Now listen to the rest of the conversation. You will hear it three times. Write the correct answers in your exam book (cuadernillo). Write the complete answer in the multiple choice questions (no more than one answer for each question) and fill in the gaps in the last five questions.

(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.