

	Examen de inglés 2 ^a ev	NOTA:
		02/04/25

1. Complete with these expressions. There are some extra options that you do not need to use.

On the house - draw the short straw- inside out- at the risk of- let nature take its course- at a guess-
by dint of- against all the odds- in due course- as luck would have it

1. "I'm sure Carol will get over the divorce eventually"

"Yes, I think we should just and see what happens.

2. "Who's babysittin tomorrow night?"

"Well, I , so I'm staying in while the others go out".

3. Many people only manage to give up gambling

a lot of hard work.

4. Don't worry, these drinks are

5. , he recovered.

6. We will decide

who the next leader will be.

7. He knows this town .

8. he was in his twenties.

2. Word formation.



The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) has been involved in (1) (**CONSERVE**) since its foundation in 1961. Its (2) (**INTEND**) has always been to protect (3) (**WILD**) against the effects of human activity. Working very closely with both expert (4) (**ECOLOGY**) and ordinary local people, the organisation aims to help those animals (5) (**THREAT**) by the destruction of habitats. Economic growth and tourism force some species to the brink of (6) (**EXTINCT**). (7) (**FORTUNE**), the WWF work hard to ensure that animals such as the giant panda will (8) (**PROBABLE**) survive for a few more years yet. Refusing to accept that the problems are (9) (**MOUNT**), the WWF works tirelessly on a (10) (**SEEM**) never-ending list of projects, all of which help to protect the diversity of life on Earth.

3. Tenses:

Isn't it about time you to drive?

It's high time you smoking.

If only we the map at home!

4. Rewrite the sentences using between 3 and 8 words.

- Without this new diet, Henry would never have lost so much weight. IT
Had this new diet, Henry would never have lost so much weight.
- It could get cold at night, so take some warm clothes. IN
Take some warm clothes cold at night.
- Her boyfriend impressed her parents on their first meeting. MADE
Her boyfriend her parents when they first met.
- They concluded that there was nothing more they could do to save the business. CAME
They the business was beyond help.

5. Listening.

15 What does Daniel imply about past images of childhood?

- A** They are entirely fictional.
- B** They all show the misfortunes of childhood.
- C** They are diverse.
- D** They represent the innocence of childhood.

16 When mentioning the children throwing bags on the bus-stop, Louise is

- A** critical.
- B** amused.
- C** angry.
- D** sarcastic.

17 According to Daniel,

- A** children are failing to learn adequate social skills.
- B** children do not eat a balanced diet.
- C** children are becoming involved in political scandals.
- D** children are far more sociable than they used to be.

18 Louise believes that

- A** parents are no longer interested in their children.
- B** children should study harder to pass school exams.
- C** modern life has a negative effect on children.
- D** most parents are emotionally unstable.

19 What does Louise say about the media?

- A** Manipulative actors have a negative effect on children.
- B** It encourages celebrities to inspire young children.
- C** Adverts are aimed more at young people than adults.
- D** It glorifies unrealistic ideals.

20 Daniel implies that

- A** children would be happier if their parents taught them at home.
- B** machines are more of a menace to children than people are.
- C** teachers aren't helping children to be competitive enough.
- D** most teenage problems stem from an unbalanced diet.

6. Reading.

Bad moods aren't necessarily bad for you

A two-minute film of penguins is a sure-fire way to improve a person's mood. There's something about penguins slip-sliding on the ice that seems to make everyone smile, a fact that psychologists have put to good use in their laboratory investigations of mood.

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Moods, and bad moods in particular, often appear to come from nowhere. We all have a tendency to notice the negative feelings rather than the positive feelings, but the good news is that we are happier than we tend to think. When a leading Canadian psychologist asked people to keep a diary of every mood they experienced throughout the day, it was the negative moods that predominated. But when he paged the people at random intervals and asked them how they were feeling at that exact moment, it was clear that they felt good most of the time.

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Moods are not just feelings we experience; they affect the way our minds work. When we are feeling happy we notice a lot of what's going on around us, but the moment anxiety strikes our attention narrows. If you're phobic about spiders, once you realise you're in a room with a spider, you focus on that and disregard almost everything else.

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Moods even influence the way we retrieve memories. A person feeling sad finds it easier to remember other sad occasions, while a happy person remembers other happy times. This can make it hard to shake off a bad mood. While you sit fuming with anger that a friend of yours has upset you, happy events do not tend to pop into your head. Instead you are more likely to think of other times when friends have let you down.

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Hope - the feeling that good things might happen in the future - is so powerful that it can even affect our health. Hope gives us energy, and research has shown that hopeful people are more likely to succeed in work, in sport, in academia and in politics. They are also happier and better at both persevering with a task and solving problems.

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Positive emotions have clear and tangible benefits - hope can even make you live longer. But however destructive they seem, even temper tantrums and sulks have their uses. Emotions are all about communication. They give us information about the way other people feel. If no one ever got angry with you or stopped talking to you, you might never know you had upset them.

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Looking at the research on moods, it is clear that we don't need to be afraid of our negative emotions. We imagine that it's essential to get control of our bad moods, and it's true that emotional management is a crucial part of our personal development and relationships. But there is another aspect to our emotional ups and downs: our feelings have important things to tell us, and we do well to listen to them.

A In one study, which shows just what sort of ramifications this could have, job interviewers who were feeling happy (because they'd just been told they had done well on a test) rated applicants more positively and were more likely to say they would hire them. Meanwhile, the interviewers who were told they had done badly on the test viewed applicants less favourably.

B Now, it could be argued that this is all a media stunt. Following a thoroughly frustrating half hour listening to unbearable music while you wait to get through to a call centre, only to find that they cannot solve your problem, you might well feel pretty angry. But eventually, and probably without consciously thinking about it, you will distract. You are employing coping strategies to help to change your mood.

C If words are flashed up on a computer screen it takes us longer to read a word associated with our anxieties than other words. So people with eating disorders take a fraction of a second longer to read words such as 'food' and 'meal' than everyone else. Because these words make a person anxious, they actually slow down their thinking.

D Also, anger readies our bodies for attack, giving us extra vigour that might prove essential in a fight. No other emotion is able to keep the body at a high pitch for such long periods. Energy is diverted towards the muscles, a feature that many sports people use to their advantage, deliberately stoking up their anger towards their opponent.

E One reason why hopeful people succeed is that they set themselves higher goals and more goals at a time, which buffers them against disappointment if one plan does not work out. In one extraordinary study, students' feelings of hope when they started college were a better predictor of their final results six years later than their entrance exam marks. Levels of hope even foretold the students who were later to drop out.

F Indeed we are far more likely to notice and remember negative moods. Whether it's anger, fear or pure joy, moods can feel overwhelming and beyond our control. Just one careless comment or email can trigger a new mood. They change very fast.

G Take part in an experiment on mood and the chances are that you will be shown a video of penguins. Over the past decades, in particular, psychologists have been using such laboratory experiments to investigate what moods are and why it is that they can fire us up one moment and drain us of energy the next.