



GOBIERNO DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

CONSEJERÍA DE EDUCACIÓN, CULTURA Y DEPORTE

ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

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Comisión de Evaluación de la EOI de

COMPRENSIÓN DE LECTURA

Puntuación total	/20
Calificación	

Apellidos: _____
Nombre: _____
DNI/NIE: _____

LEA LAS SIGUIENTES INSTRUCCIONES

A continuación va a realizar una prueba que contiene **tres ejercicios de comprensión de lectura**.

Los ejercicios tienen la siguiente estructura: se presentan unos textos y se especifican unas tareas que deberá realizar en relación a dichos textos. Las tareas o preguntas serán del siguiente tipo:

- **Pregunta de relacionar.** Se presenta un texto dividido en cinco apartados (identificados con las letras de la A a la E) y se presentan 10 frases (de la 1 a la 10). Deberá relacionar cada una de las frases con uno de los apartados del texto. Deberá **elegir la respuesta correcta** rodeando con un círculo la letra de su opción en la **HOJA DE RESPUESTAS**. **Sólo hay una opción correcta para cada frase y un mismo apartado del texto puede relacionarse con varias frases.**

Ejemplo:

1. A B C D E

Si se confunde, tache la respuesta equivocada y rodee la opción que crea verdadera.

1. A B C D E

- **Preguntas o frases incompletas**, seguidas de una serie de respuestas posibles o de frases que las completan. En este caso deberá **elegir la respuesta correcta** rodeando con un círculo la letra de su opción en la **HOJA DE RESPUESTAS**. **Sólo una de las opciones es correcta**.

Ejemplo:

1. A B C

Si se confunde, tache la respuesta equivocada y rodee la opción que crea verdadera.

1. X B C

- **Pregunta de completar.** Se presenta un texto con huecos en los que faltan algunas palabras. Para cada hueco se presentan 4 palabras. Deberá **elegir la respuesta correcta** rodeando con un círculo la letra de su opción en la **HOJA DE RESPUESTAS**. **Sólo una de las opciones es correcta**. (Ver el ejemplo anterior).

En total, deberá contestar **20 preguntas** para completar esta prueba. Antes de responder a las preguntas, lea atentamente las instrucciones de cada ejercicio.

Dispone de **45 minutos** para responder las preguntas de los 3 ejercicios que componen la prueba.

Utilice únicamente **bolígrafo azul o negro** y asegúrese de que su **teléfono móvil y dispositivos electrónicos** estén **desconectados** durante toda la prueba.

Trabaje concentradamente, **no hable ni se levante** de la silla. Si tiene alguna duda, levante la mano y espere en silencio a que el/la profesor/a **se acerque a su mesa**. **Espere a que le indiquen que PUEDE EMPEZAR**.

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

EJERCICIO 1: FAMOUS GARDENS

1.	A	B	C	D	E
2.	A	B	C	D	E
3.	A	B	C	D	E
4.	A	B	C	D	E
5.	A	B	C	D	E
6.	A	B	C	D	E
7.	A	B	C	D	E
8.	A	B	C	D	E
9.	A	B	C	D	E
10.	A	B	C	D	E

EJERCICIO 2: GIRLS AND COMPUTERS

1.	A	B	C
2.	A	B	C
3.	A	B	C
4.	A	B	C
5.	A	B	C

EJERCICIO 3: APRIL FOOL'S DAY

1.	A	B	C	D
2.	A	B	C	D
3.	A	B	C	D
4.	A	B	C	D
5.	A	B	C	D

EJERCICIO 1**FAMOUS GARDENS***Adapted from www.oddee.com*

Read the following texts about famous gardens. For each of the sentences (1 – 10) choose the correct text (A - E). Each text can be joined to MORE THAN ONE sentence. DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

A. The Garden of Cosmic Speculation – Scotland.

Open to the public only one day a year, the Garden of Cosmic Speculation takes science and maths as its inspiration. Quite simply, there isn't another garden like it in the world. The garden was set up by Charles Jencks, together with his late wife Maggie Keswick and is located at Portrack House near Dumfries. It was set up in 1989 without the usual ideas people have when they create a garden.

B. Keukenhof Gardens – The Netherlands.

An exceptional wealth of spectacular floral displays planted in endless varieties, combined with beautiful works of art that visitors also enjoy. Keukenhof is world famous and has been one of the most popular destinations in the Netherlands. The garden is home to 7 million tulips, which includes special hybrids that have been or are being developed. In fact, Keukenhof's pride and joy is the amazing Russian black tulip Baba Yaga.

C. Suan Nong Nooth – Thailand.

This incredible park is situated in Pattaya, Thailand. It is popular among Thai tourists. Everything there seems to be from a fairy-tale. It is full of banquet halls, restaurants and swimming pools. A vast 600 acres area was bought by Mr. Pisisit and Mrs. Nongnooch in 1954; this land was predicted to be a fruit plantation, but Mrs. Nongnooch made a trip abroad and came back with a firm decision to create there a tropical garden of ornamental plants and flowers.

D. Versailles – France.

Probably the world's most famous garden, it was built for Louis XIV and designed by Andre Le Notre. Huge amounts of earth had to be moved to arrange the flower beds, the Orangerie, the fountains and the Canal, where previously only woods and grasslands were. The earth was transported in wheelbarrows, the trees were delivered by cart from all the provinces of France and thousands of men, sometimes whole regiments, took part in this vast enterprise. The garden is today as it was yesterday, and tomorrow it will be as it is today.

E. Butchart Gardens – Canada.

Butchart Gardens is one of the most famous gardens in the world which is counted among the best of the best. It's no less than a heaven out there at Butchart Gardens located in British Columbia. The wonderful views will impress you for some time when you first visit the Butchart Gardens. Spread over an area of 50 acres, the Butchart Gardens is placed near Victoria on Vancouver Island. There's never a dull season at Butchart Gardens, which keeps itself vibrating all throughout the year from the summers to the chilly winters.

Which garden ?

1. is unique and peculiar
2. was hard work to build
3. attracts national visitors
4. is like paradise on earth
5. is not visited very frequently
6. hasn't changed over the years
7. can be visited any time of the year
8. has more to see than plants and flowers
9. was planned to be a different thing from what it is now
10. shows a wonderful variety of a plant that comes from abroad

EJERCICIO 2**GIRLS AND COMPUTERS**

<http://literacynet.org>

You are going to read an article about girls and computers. For questions 1-5 choose the correct answer A, B or C. Only ONE answer is correct. DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

The girls in this sixth grade class in East Palo Alto, California, all have the same access to computers as boys. But researchers say, by the time they get to high school, they are victims of what the researchers call a major new gender gap in technology.

Janice Weinman of the American Association of University Women says, "Girls tend to feel less comfortable than boys with the computer. They use it more for word processing rather than for problem solving, rather than to discover new ways to understand information."

After re-examining a thousand studies, the American Association of University Women researchers found that girls make up only a small percentage of students in computer science classes. Girls usually rate themselves lower than boys in their ability and confidence in using computers. And they use computers less often than boys outside the classroom.

The instructor of this computer lab says he's already noticed some differences. Charles Cheadle of Cesar Chavez School says, "Boys are not so afraid they might do something that will harm the computer while girls are afraid they might break it somehow."

Six years ago, the software company Purple Moon noticed that girls' computer usage was falling behind boys. Karen Gould says, "The number one reason girls told us they don't like computer games is not because they're too violent, or too competitive. Girls just said they're incredibly boring."

Purple Moon says it found what girls want, characters they can relate to and story lines relative to what's going on in their own lives. Karen Gould of Purple Moon Software says, "What we definitely found from girls is there is no reason why they wouldn't want to play on a computer; it was just a content thing."

The sponsor of the study says it can all be summarized to this, the technology gender gap that separates the girls from the boys must be closed if women are to compete effectively with men in the 21st century.

1 Technology ...

- A** reflects gender differences
- B** makes girls feel comfortable
- C** is often used in high schools

2 Girls consider themselves boys when they use a computer.

- A** inferior to
- B** superior to
- C** as gifted as

3 Girls don't want to use a computer because they ...

- A** don't get any fun out of it
- B** feel violent and competitive
- C** are afraid of doing something wrong

4 Girls would be interested in computer games if these games were ...

- A** less violent
- B** more exciting
- C** more competitive

5 The aim of the article is to ...

- A** encourage students to use technology
- B** offer solutions to a well-known problem
- C** show a problem that needs to be solved

EJERCICIO 3**APRIL FOOL'S DAY**Adapted from www.myenglishpages.com

You are going to read an article about April Fool's Day. For gaps 1-5 choose the answer (A-D) which best fits each gap. Only ONE answer is correct. **DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.**

April Fool's Day, called All Fool's Day, is on the first of April every year. People can play practical jokes. 1 you shouldn't believe what is said to you and you should be doubtful of the people around you on this day. Someone might change the time on another person's alarm 2 make him wake up very early or very late. Of course this is done just for fun. 3 the trick is played people say "April Fool" to make the poor person realize that it was just a joke.

Some of the well known and most successful tricks were on the media- television, radio stations, newspapers, etc. 4, a BBC television programme ran a famous hoax in 1957, showing Italians harvesting spaghetti from trees. In 2008, the BBC 5 reported on a newly discovered colony of flying penguins showing people walking with the penguins in Antarctica, and following their trail to the Amazon rainforest.

1.	A. Anyway	B. But	C. For this	D. That's why
2.	A. in order that	B. so	C. then	D. to
3.	A. Before	B. Since	C. When	D. While
4.	A. As example	B. For instance	C. Such as	D. In this way
5.	A. again	B. already	C. then	D. too