Materia: R&W **TRABAJO DE SEGUIMIENTO**

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Año: 6to año

Fecha de entrega: 18/ 08 antes de finalizar la clase

CAE Reading and Use of English Part 2

1. For questions 9-16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: (0) AS

Triathletes

Stuart Hayes had launched himself on a promising career 0 **AS** a swimmer when something odd happened 9 ..... him at the local pool. Flogging up and down for the umpteenth time, he suddenly realised 10 ..... bored he had become with the monotony. Wasn't there a more interesting way of 11 ..... sporty, for heaven's sake? There was and there is: the colour, sweat and sheer emotion of triathlons. Stuart became a world-class triathlete and won the London Triathlon, the biggest event of 12 .....kind in the world.

Triathlons are 13 ..... but boring. Combining swimming, cycling and running in one physical onslaught, they offer huge variety within a single racing framework. In Britain, the sport is growing by 10 percent a year. 'People are moving away 14 .....just running, and are looking for new challenges,' says Nick Rusling, event director for the London Triathlon. Triathlons are a 15 .....deal more interesting to train for and you can vary training to fit busy lifestyles, swimming in your lunch break and 16 .....on.

CAE Reading and Use of English Part 3

2. For questions 17-24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Restaurant of the Year

One more chance! That's all we're giving you to tell us about your favourite restaurant and boost its chances of becoming the 0 **WINNER**

of our Restaurant of the Year competition. This is the last time the official 17 ..... form will appear in the paper and

next Thursday is the final date for 18 ..... of completed forms.

Over the past few weeks we have been swamped by a paper mountain as 19 ..... across the city jot down

the compelling reasons why they believe their 20 .....restaurant should definitely win our hotly

21 .....competition.

Once the 22 .....has passed, our judges will sit down and count all the forms. The three restaurants which

receive the most votes will then be visited by the judges. These visits will of course be 23 ....., so the restaurants

themselves will not know that the judges are there. After their visits, the judges will make their final decision over who wins the 24

..... title 'Restaurant of the Year'.

0. WIN

17. NOMINATE

18. RECEIVE

19. DINE

20. CHOOSE

21. CONTEST

22. DEAD

23. ANNOUNCE

24. PRESTIGE

CAE Reading and Use of English Part 8

3. You are going to read an article about children. For questions 47-56, choose from the sections of the article (A-E). The sections may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order.

In which section of the article is the following mentioned?

47 an example of a sign that has become simpler

48 the difference between how the deaf children communicate an image and how other people communicate the same image

49 the fact that the same signs can be used in the communication of a number of ideas

50 the characteristics of languages in general at different stages of their development

51 a belief that language is learnt by means of a specific part of the mind

52 an aspect of language learning that children are particularly good at

53 how regularly the children have been monitored

54 older children passing their sign language on to younger children

55 the reason why the children created a particular sign

56 opposing views on how people acquire language

Deaf Childern's Ad Hoc Language Evolves and Instructs

A A deep insight into the way the brain learns language has emerged from the study of Nicaraguan sign language, invented by deaf children in a Nicaraguan school as a means of communicating among themselves. The Nicaraguan children are well-known to linguists because they provide an apparently unique example of people inventing a language from scratch. The phenomenon started at a school for special education founded in 1977. Instructors noticed that the deaf children, while absorbing little from their Spanish lessons, had developed a system of signs for talking to one another. As one generation of children taught the system to the next, it evolved from a set of gestures into a far more sophisticated form of communication, and today's 800 users of the language provide a living history of the stages of formation.

B The children have been studied principally by Dr. Judy Kegi, a linguist at the University of Southern Maine, and Dr. Ann Senghas, a cognitive scientist at Columbia University in New York City. In the latest study, published in Science magazine, Dr. Senghas shows that the younger children have now decomposed certain gestures into smaller component signs. A hearing person asked to mime a standard story about a cat waddling down a street will make a single gesture, a downward spiral motion of the hand. But the deaf children have developed two different signs to use in its place. They sign a circle for the rolling motion and then a straight line for the direction of movement. This requires more signing, but the two signs can be used in combination with others to express different concepts. The development is of interest to linguists because it captures a principal quality of human language – discrete elements usable in different combinations – in contrast to the one sound, one meaning of animal communication. 'The regularity she documents here – mapping

discrete aspects of the world onto discrete word choices – is one of the most distinctive properties of human language' said Dr. Steven Pinker, a cognitive scientist at Harvard University.

C When people with no common language are thrown into contact, they often develop an ad hoc language known to linguists as a pidgin language, usually derived from one of the parent languages. Pidgins are rudimentary systems with minimal grammar and utterances. But in a generation or two, the pidgins acquire grammar and become upgraded to what linguists call creoles. Though many new languages have been created by the pidgin-creole route, the Nicaraguan situation is unique, Dr. Senghas said, because its starting point was not a complex language but ordinary gestures. From this raw material, the deaf children appear to be spontaneously fabricating the elements of language.

D Linguists have been engaged in a longstanding argument as to whether there is an innate, specialised neural machinery for learning language, as proposed by Noam Chomsky of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, or whether everything is learned from scratch. Dr. Senghas says her finding supports the view that language learning is innate, not purely cultural, since the Nicaraguan children's dis-aggregation of gestures appears to be spontaneous. Her result also upholds the idea that children play an important part in converting a pidgin into a creole. Because children's minds are primed to learn the rules of grammar, it is thought, they spontaneously impose grammatical structure on a pidgin that doesn't have one.

E The Nicaraguan children are a living laboratory of language generation. Dr. Senghas, who has been visiting their school every year since 1990, said she had noticed how the signs for numbers have developed. Originally the children represented '20' by flicking the fingers of both hands in the air twice. But this cumbersome sign has been replaced with a form that can now be signed with one hand. The children don't care that the new sign doesn't look like a 20, Dr. Senghas said; they just want a symbol that can be signed fast.