

	Examen final Gateway B2+	NOTA:

1. Complete the article with the correct form of the words given.

Walking high

Lance Laurence is one of the world's most famous tightrope walkers or, to be more precise, high-wire walkers. You may have seen him at the end of the news, (1) (fear) crossing the Grand Canyon on a high wire or recently (2) (success) crossing a wire between two balloons. His stunts are spectacular and quite (3) (stress) to watch. When I met Lance, my first (4) (impress) was not what I had expected. He actually has a quiet, almost unassuming personality, and he speaks calmly, with each word (5) (careful) thought out. I asked him about the danger that he faces.

'There is a lot of (6) (ignore) about what I do,' he explained. 'In fact, it's one of the safest sports in the world as for all my major stunts I have a safety cord. The only real danger is if my (7) (equip) fails.' I asked Lance what his future plans were. He surprised me again. 'I do what I do not for entertainment but to raise (8) (aware) of certain issues, such as global deforestation or climate change, so ultimately I would like to enter the political arena and push for (9) (environment) change.' Given the ease in which Lance seems to do the impossible, I wouldn't (10) (estimate) his chances of success in politics.

2. Choose the correct alternatives to complete the text.

Scientists recently carried out an experiment where they made people (1) to imagine/imagine/imagining the process of eating their favourite food. They expected the people (2) to think/thinking/think of eating sweets and chocolate, but many favoured savoury alternatives. The people 'ate' their favourite food for 20 minutes and were then offered the real thing. 60% of the people refused (3) eating/to eat/eat the food offered to them and requested alternative options. 30% didn't feel like consuming anything and 10% managed (4) snack/to snack/snacking on the same food they had imagined in life form. Scientists suggest people (5) to use/use/using these techniques to help reduce obesity in adults and children.

In a parallel experiment two different groups of people (6) put/were put/putting in a room full of food. One group could not smell the food. The result was that the group who (7) would/were able/could to smell, ate the food quicker and in greater quantities. This could mean that people with (8) a/an/the heightened sense of smell are more likely (9) become/to become/becoming obese, or that individuals with a weak sense of smell (10) might to/could/tend develop eating disorders.

3. Listen to five speakers talking about their experiences with sales staff. Match the speakers 1–5 with the best answer (A–H). There are three extra answers in each task.

TASK ONE

How did each speaker feel initially?

- A anxious
- B confident
- C hopeful
- D disappointed
- E very surprised
- F delighted
- G hesitant
- H bored

- 1 Speaker 1:
- 2 Speaker 2:
- 3 Speaker 3:
- 4 Speaker 4:
- 5 Speaker 5:

TASK TWO

What is each speaker saying about their experience?

- A I should have trusted my instincts.
- B I didn't listen to good advice.
- C I soon realised what was happening.
- D I was deceived by an advertising slogan.
- E I couldn't fix my mistake.
- F I benefited from someone's inexperience.
- G I was on the point of signing a contract
- H I made a good friend.

- 6 Speaker 1:
- 7 Speaker 2:
- 8 Speaker 3:
- 9 Speaker 4:
- 10 Speaker 5:

4. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first using the word given. Use between two and six words.

1 It's really important that you collect your brothers from school.

FORGET

You must up your brothers from school.

2 I was on the point of leaving the house when the phone rang.

ABOUT

I the house when the phone rang.

3 'I ate all the food on my own,' said the boy.

BY

The boy said he himself.

4 It wasn't worth buying the book in the shop because it was cheaper online.

POINT

The book was cheaper online, so in buying it in the shop.

5 Anya asked whether she should bring something to the party but was told that it wasn't necessary.

HAVE

Anya asked, but was told that she bring anything to the party.

6 Maybe Alex forgot that we had a match today.

MIGHT

Alex that we had a match today.

7 I wish I had thought of that idea.

COME

I should with that idea.

8 Cyclists are not allowed to ride on the pavement.

MUST

Bicycles on the pavement.

5. Reading.

The incredible power of smell

Whenever I smell sunscreen, it brings back vivid memories of my last summer holiday. One whiff and I can almost feel the warm breeze on my skin, hear the sounds of children playing on the beach and taste the salty sea air. Just talking about summer or looking at my holiday photos doesn't have the same effect on me. For my mum, it's the aroma of fresh strawberries that does it, transporting her back to her grandparents' farm, where she used to enjoy strawberry picking as a child. The effect I'm describing is sometimes called the 'Proustian phenomenon' after the French author, Marcel Proust. In his book, *Remembrance of All Things Past*, Proust describes a character eating a certain kind of cake which reawakens a childhood experience of eating the same cake at his aunt's house on a Sunday. But what makes our sense of smell so effective at triggering memories in this way?

The answer may be found by looking at the anatomy of the brain. The olfactory bulb in our noses, which is responsible for our sense of smell, is linked directly to the hippocampus, a part of the brain which processes information. The hippocampus plays an important role in creating memories and damage to it often leads to memory loss. The senses of sight, hearing and touch don't travel through this area of the brain, which could explain why the experience of seeing or hearing the word for something is nowhere near as evocative as the smell of it.

Research shows that smell can bring back unpleasant memories as well as pleasant ones. In one experiment carried out at Utrecht University in the Netherlands, participants were shown videos of an upsetting nature about news events while background music was played, coloured lights were shone on the wall and the room was filled with the smell of blackcurrant. A week later, they were asked what they could remember of the films while exposed to either the same lights, music or smell. Those who were given the smell or the lights remembered more details about what they had watched and found the memory of it more disturbing than those who were played the music, suggesting that smells and visual cues are more effective than music at triggering memory.

As well as unlocking memories of the past, smells also have the power to influence our emotions in other ways. People who want to sell their house are often encouraged to brew coffee or put fresh flowers in a vase on the principle that these aromas will create pleasant associations in the minds of potential buyers. On a larger scale, the perfume industry makes billions of pounds a year by cleverly exploiting the idea that a particular scent can make you feel a certain way. Scientists also believe that smell is an important factor in attraction between human beings. In the same way that animals use their sense of smell to attract a mate, research suggests that people's body scents may include genetic information about themselves which potential partners instinctively respond to. It is thought that if someone has a different genetic profile to ourselves, we are more likely to be attracted to them by their smell. In this way, any offspring we produce will combine both sets of genes to have a more effective immune system.

In view of the above, it comes as no surprise to learn that the loss of smell – otherwise known as anosmia – can be traumatic. Not only is smell the gateway to memory and emotion, but without it the sense of taste does not function properly. In some cases, people are born with anosmia, but more often it happens as the result of an accident in which the olfactory bulb is damaged. Whatever the cause, most sufferers agree that the effects are devastating, making them feel disoriented and isolated from the world around them. 'People think the sense of smell isn't as important as being able to see and hear, but it is. I can no longer sense the changing seasons in the way that I used to or even enjoy drinking a cup of coffee any more,' says 34-year-old Amber Vale, who lost her sense of smell as the result of a head injury three years ago. On the simplest level, she says, our sense of smell allows us to enjoy the little things in life like the scent of woodsmoke on a winter's day or the aroma of an apple pie baking in the oven. 'When you have it, you take it for granted, but without it you cannot fully experience the world around you.'

- 1 The 'Proustian phenomenon' refers to ...
- A pleasant memories from the past.
 - B memories of childhood.
 - C the memories of a famous French writer.
 - D memories that are awakened through smell.

- 2 If your hippocampus doesn't work properly, you might have problems ...
- A with vision.
 - B picking up sounds.
 - C remembering past events.
 - D identifying things through their feel.

- 3 The experiment referred to in paragraph 3 suggests that ...
- A some memories are more upsetting than others.
 - B what you see when you experience something can remind you of it later.
 - C smells are less effective than music at bringing back memories.
 - D the sense of smell is stronger than the other senses.
- 4 According to the writer, smell is important ...
- A when persuading people to buy things.
 - B when you drink a cup of coffee.
 - C when choosing flowers.
 - D when trying to work out a person's tastes.
- 5 According to the article, what kind of person makes the best partner?
- A Someone with similar genes to yours.
 - B Someone with different genes to yours.
 - C Someone with a good immune system.
 - D Someone who wears the right perfume.
- 6 What senses does anosmia affect?
- A sight and hearing
 - B hearing and smell
 - C touch and taste
 - D taste and smell

6. Complete the review with one word in each gap.

The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time

This award-winning novel (1) written by Mark Haddon in 2003. The book describes the life of Christopher John Francis Boone, a 15-year-old boy who suffers from Asperger's Syndrome. The book is written in (2) first person (3) Haddon. The author is aware that he is not (4) expert on the subject of autism; nevertheless, he believes his early experience of working with children with disabilities helped him to write the book.

At the start of the book, Christopher finds the neighbour's dog, Wellington, dead in the neighbour's front garden and, (5) to find out what has happened, he takes it upon himself to investigate the case. He writes his daily findings in a book which turns out (6) be *The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time*.

Haddon's book was meant to (7) for an adult audience but Haddon's publisher decided (8) widen the target audience and made it available to children as well. In a survey in Britain, *The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time* (9) voted by readers in the top five all time 'happy endings'. In 2012 the book was adapted for the stage and has (10) performed in London and Mexico.

7. Vocabulary.

Conocimiento (knowledge is not possible)

Contratiempo

Llegar a fin de mes

Superar

En nombre de

8 Complete the text with the correct answer, A, B or C.

Two years ago, I moved to London and I was looking to (1) a new hobby. I wanted to meet people and I wanted to keep fit. Finally, I (2) the idea of salsa dancing, which was very popular at the time. I (3) some research on the Internet and (4) of some reviews on the website of one company called *Just Salsa*, I decided to take some lessons. I was very nervous when I arrived as the (5) of the other people were younger than me. I headed to the back of the room while the instructor explained everything. Unfortunately, I couldn't (6) what the instructor was saying, so I got a bit closer. Suddenly, the man said, 'I need a volunteer,' and looked at me. 'You. What's your name?' 'John,' I replied. 'Right, John, you can demonstrate the next move.' I thought he was pulling my (7) He wasn't and proceeded to pick a girl out from the crowd called Jenny. So, Jenny and I had to demonstrate the move in front of the whole group. We held hands and the instructor made some (8) remark and everyone laughed. It was so embarrassing. Fortunately, I was able to (9) the moves relatively easily. I then started going to a salsa club and instead of people giving (10) , they asked me to join in.

- | | | | |
|----|------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1 | A take on | B take up | C take in |
| 2 | A hit on | B came up | C picked up |
| 3 | A did | B made | C took |
| 4 | A due to | B on behalf | C on the strength |
| 5 | A major | B most | C majority |
| 6 | A make out | B pick out | C hear out |
| 7 | A hair | B nerves | C leg |
| 8 | A gaffe | B witty | C sticky |
| 9 | A pick up | B look up | C take up |
| 10 | A hand | B look | C shoulder |