



Nombre:	
Apellidos:	
D.N.I	

Instrucciones para la realización del examen:

- Lea detenidamente los enunciados de cada uno de los ejercicios o las instrucciones correspondientes.
- Escriba con bolígrafo azul o negro. No se admiten pruebas escritas a lápiz.
- En la comprensión oral y lectora las respuestas erróneas no se penalizan.
- Duración total de la prueba: 3 horas.

Criterios de evaluación:

- Puntuación mínima para superar cada destreza: 50%
- Puntuación mínima para superar el examen: 60%
- Las pruebas expresión escrita y expresión oral serán evaluadas por dos examinadores y se realizará la media de ambas puntuaciones.

CALIFICACIONES (A rellenar sólo por el profesor o profesores):

CALIFICACIÓN GLOBAL			Apto/no Apto
Destrezas	Puntuación obtenida		
Comprensión oral			/10
Comprensión lectora			/10
Expresión escrita	Corrector nº 1	Corrector nº 2	/10
Expresión oral	Corrector nº 1	Corrector nº 2	/10



LISTENING COMPREHENSION – 30 Minutes

Listening 1. (15 Minutes)

5 Items = 5 marks	Calificación
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You are going to listen to a talk about **self-help books**. For questions 1 – 5 choose the correct option a, b, c, or d.

- 1 When describing Samuel Smiles , the speaker makes the point that**
 - A he had written many successful books before Self-Help
 - B he invented the whole genre of self-help books
 - C his book was an unexpected success
 - D his book was the first of this kind to be popular
- 2 The main point of Smiles’ book was that**
 - A most people did not try hard enough to succeed
 - B success could take a long time to achieve
 - C success did not depend on luck
 - D there were many different ways to achieve success
- 3 The speaker says the advice given in today’s self-help books**
 - A can require a lot of commitment from the reader
 - B is not always realistic
 - C is sometimes hard to understand
 - D uses some of the same terminology that Smiles uses
- 4 Micki McGee’s opinion of self-help books is that they can**
 - A cause people to exaggerate the extent of their problems
 - B discourage people from taking action
 - C give people the wrong idea about the causes of their problems
 - D present people with unrealistic ways of solving problems
- 5 One author believes that advice on the Internet may replace self-help books because of**
 - A ease of accessing advice
 - B the amount of advice given
 - C the type of people who give advice online
 - D the variety of people giving advice

question	1	2	3	4	5
answer					



Listening 2. (15 Minutes)

10 Items = 10 marks	Calificación
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You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about where they live

TASK ONE

TASK TWO

For questions 1 – 5 choose from the list (A-H) where each speaker lives.

For questions 6 – 10 choose from the list (A-H) why each speaker moved there.

While you listen you must complete both tasks.

A

- A in a houseboat
- B in a top –floor flat
- C in an old cottage
- D in a house with friends
- E in a student hostel
- F in a relative’s home
- G in accommodation provided by their job
- H in a basement flat

B

- A because it was reasonably cheap
- B because of good transport links
- C because of the quiet location
- D because it had good views
- E because it was near leisure facilities
- F because it was immediately available
- G because it was spacious
- H because of how it was decorated

A

- SPEAKER 1 _____
- SPEAKER 2 _____
- SPEAKER 3 _____
- SPEAKER 4 _____
- SPEAKER 5 _____

B

- SPEAKER 1 _____
- SPEAKER 2 _____
- SPEAKER 3 _____
- SPEAKER 4 _____
- SPEAKER 5 _____



READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1: (25 Minutes)

Instructions: Read through the text, answer the questions that follow.

10 Items = 10 marks	Calificación
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Reality TV

Reality television is a genre of television programming which, it is claimed, presents unscripted dramatic or humorous situations, documents actual events, and features ordinary people rather than professional actors. It could be described as a form of artificial or "heightened" documentary. Although the genre has existed in some form or another since the early years of television, the current explosion of popularity dates from around 2000.

Reality television covers a wide range of television programming formats, from game or quiz shows which resemble the frantic, often demeaning programmes produced in Japan in the 1980s and 1990s (a modern example is Gaki no tsukai), to surveillance- or voyeurism- focused productions such as Big Brother.

Critics say that the term "reality television" is somewhat of a misnomer and that such shows frequently portray a modified and highly influenced form of reality, with participants put in exotic locations or abnormal situations, sometimes coached to act in certain ways by off-screen handlers, and with events on screen manipulated through editing and other post-production techniques.

Part of reality television's appeal is due to its ability to place ordinary people in extraordinary situations. For example, on the ABC show, *The Bachelor*, an eligible male dates a dozen women simultaneously, travelling on extraordinary dates to scenic locales. Reality television also has the potential to turn its participants into national celebrities, outwardly in talent and performance programmes such as *Pop Idol*, though frequently *Survivor* and *Big Brother* participants also reach some degree of celebrity.

Some commentators have said that the name "reality television" is an inaccurate description for several styles of programme included in the genre. In competition-based programs such as *Big Brother* and *Survivor*, and other special-living-environment shows like *The Real World*, the producers design the format of the show and control the day-to-day activities and the environment, creating a completely fabricated world in which the competition plays out. Producers specifically select the participants, and use carefully designed scenarios, challenges, events, and settings to encourage particular behaviours and conflicts. Mark Burnett, creator of *Survivor* and other reality shows, has agreed with this assessment, and avoids the word "reality" to describe his shows; he has said, "I tell good stories. It really is not reality TV. It really is unscripted drama."



Questions

Q1 - In the first line, the writer says 'it is claimed' because

- A. everyone agrees with the statement.
- B. no one agrees with the statement.
- C. the writer agrees with the statement.
- D. the writer wants to distance himself from the statement.

Q2 - Reality television has

- A. always been this popular.
- B. has been popular since approximately 2000.
- C. has been popular since well before 2000.
- D. has only been popular since 2000.

Q3 – Japan

- A. invented surveillance focused productions.
- B. is the only place to produce demeaning TV shows.
- C. has produced demeaning TV shows copied elsewhere.
- D. produced Big Brother.

Q4 - People have criticized reality television because

- A. it is demeaning.
- B. it shows reality.
- C. it uses exotic locations.
- D. the name is inaccurate.

Q5 - Reality TV appeals to some because

- A. it can turn ordinary people into celebrities.
- B. it uses exotic locations.
- C. it shows average people in exceptional circumstances.
- D. it shows eligible males dating women.



Q6 - Pop Idol

- A. is a dating show.
- B. is less likely to turn its participants into celebrities than Big Brother.
- C. is more likely to turn its participants into celebrities than Big Brother.
- D. turns all its participants into celebrities.

Q7 - The term 'reality television' is inaccurate

- A. for all programmes.
- B. for special-living-environment programmes.
- C. for talent and performance programmes.
- D. just for Big Brother and Survivor.

Q8 - Producers choose the participants

- A. only for special-living-environment shows.
- B. on the ground of talent.
- C. to create conflict among other things.
- D. to make a fabricated world.

Q9 - Mark Burnett

- A. is a critic of reality TV.
- B. thinks the term 'reality television' is inaccurate.
- C. was a participant on Survivor.
- D. writes the script for Survivor.

Q10 - Shows like Survivor

- A. are definitely reality TV.
- B. are scripted.
- C. are theatre.
- D. have good narratives.

question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
answer										



Reading 2. (25 Minutes)

Instructions: Read through the text and say if the following statements are true or false.

5 items = 5 marks	Calificación
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The following extract from a pamphlet describes some ways in which the relatives and friends of elderly people can help them keep in touch with what's going on.

Be patient

Elderly people respond best to a calm and unhurried environment. This is not always easy to provide as their behaviour can sometimes be irritating. If they get excited or upset then they may become more confused and more difficult to look after. Although sometimes it can be extremely difficult, it is best to be patient and not to get upset yourself. You should always encourage old people to do as much as possible for themselves but be ready to lend a helping hand when necessary. At the same time it is also important that you don't make them feel like children.

Give information

Failing memory makes it very difficult for the person to recall all the basic kinds of information that we take for granted. The obvious way to help in this situation is to supply the information that is missing and help them make sense of what is going on. The information has to be constantly repeated to make up for the poor memory. You must use every opportunity to provide information but remember to keep it simple and straightforward. When the elderly person makes confused statements e.g. about going out to his or her old employment or visiting a dead relative, correct in a calm matter-of-fact fashion: "No, you don't work in the office any more. You're retired now. Will you calm and help me with the dishes?"

Provide memory aids

We rely heavily on the information provided by signposts, clocks, calendars and newspapers. These assist us to direct and organise our behaviour. Confused old people need these aids all the time to compensate for their poor memory. Encourage them to use and refer to reminder boards or diaries for important forthcoming events and label the contents of different cupboards and drawers. Many other aids such as colour coding, cards of information, photographs, scrap books, addresses or shopping lists could help in the individual case. You will probably have to encourage the elderly person to use these aids at first.



Below are a number of statements about the passage. Say whether they are true or false.

statements	true	false
1. The main subject of the pamphlet is their general care and welfare.		
2. The pamphlet gives help for anyone responsible for an elderly forgetful person by explaining the causes of loss of memory.		
3. A difficulty experienced by friends and relatives is that they may try to do too much for the person concerned.		
4. Confused statements and ideas should be dealt with by showing sympathy and understanding.		
5. Visual aids can give practical help to elderly people by clearing up their mistakes and confusion.		



Reading 3. (25 minutes)

You are going to read an article about a woman who liked adventure. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence that you don't need to use.

7 items = 7 marks

Calificación

- A. After she had completed her trip round the world she made a record in which she talks about her various experiences in her tiny plane, sometimes even facing death.
- B. He replied that it would, and within a week she was flying solo.
- C. Immediately after qualifying she took off on a 16,500-mile flight around the world, crossing 23 countries and three continents.
- D. In 1926 she married a racing driver and started driving cars herself.
- E. On another occasion she is afraid the engine will fail and so she decides to make an emergency landing in the sand.
- F. She found time to write five books, including her autobiography, and at the age of 78 she drove at 110 miles per hour around a racing circuit.
- G. She remarked that the only chance she had to have her hair cut was by making crash-landings.
- H. When she was a child, her horse galloped away without warning.



Never Mind the Dress, How Much is that Plane?

Mary Bruce was shopping one day in one of the most expensive streets in London. She was looking for a nice new dress, when instead she noticed a showroom with a small light aircraft for sale at a fairly reasonable price. She went away to try on a dress. It did not suit her. The plane did. She asked the man in the shop whether the plane would take her round the world.

That day in 1930 Mary Bruce was 35 years old and it was the beginning of an adventure for a very brave woman who became the most important inexperienced pilot ever to fly round the world. She qualified for her pilot's licence in the minimum forty hours' flying time at the local airport near her home in the same year.

Mary Bruce had faced danger on other occasions and loved anything that was risky and frightening. She was one of the first women to buy a motorcycle, and was always being taken to court for speeding down country lanes. As a couple they once drove as far as they could into the Arctic Circle before they ran out of road. In 1927, encouraged by her husband, she won a race for women drivers in the Monte Carlo rally, and two years later she was the first person to set a distance record for driving a powerboat.

In one instance she talks about how she has seen land, but as the plane's oil pressure was zero she wonders whether she will be able to stay up in the air long enough to reach it. No one listening to the recording could fail to be impressed by her bravery and sense of adventure.

One of the few complaints was that she attracted so much interest whenever she made an arranged stopover. That kind of remark was typical of her attitude, and it was hardly surprising that she drew crowds of people wherever she landed.

In 1933 she successfully completed one of the world's first mid-air refuelling operations and in 1939 she won prizes in a showjumping event on her horse. Even in old age she did not slow down. She died in 1990 at the age of 94.



WRITING

Writing 1. (40 Minutes)

A friend who will be soon visiting your town has written to ask whether he/she may stay in your home during the visit. Though your friend would usually be welcome, for some reasons you cannot give an invitation this time. Write an email to the friend, apologising for this, suggesting some other possible arrangement and expressing the hope that you can meet and entertain your friend during the visit. **(250 words)**

10 marks	Calificación
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Writing 2. (40 Minutes)

Write **ONE** of the following:

- a. What are the advantages or disadvantages of the extended family system of living together, that is to say a number of close relatives (grandparents, uncles, aunts, parents and children) living in the same house or very near to one another? **(250 words)**
- b. You have recently had a class discussion on Internet piracy. Your teacher has asked you to contribute **an essay (250 words)** for the school magazine, giving your opinion on the following statement:

“Illegal downloading is theft, no matter how one tries to justify it”

10 marks	Calificación
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